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MYSORE ANNUAL REPORTS.

1869—70.

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NANDIDROOG DIVISION.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NANDIDROOG DIVISION

FOR 1869—70.

(WITH THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW THEREON.)

Season.

1. As compared with previous years, the season during the year under review was on the whole a favorable one; but, as usual, it was attended with some drawbacks. The early rains did not fall till a late period, occasioning some loss among the dry crops, and in the Kolár District especially, although the Vysákha wet crops yielded a good out-turn, the dry cultivation as well as the Kártika crops suffered from the want of seasonable rain.

Revenue Settlement.

2. The revenue from all sources, with the exception of local and municipal funds, amounted during the year to Rs. 40,25,476—4—5½, giving a net increase of Rs. 36,445—1—0 as compared with 1868—69, when the amount was Rs. 39,89,031—3—5½.

3. The following is a comparative statement shewing the increase and decrease in the three districts.

	1868—69.			1869—70.						
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
Bangalore District ...	16,66,724	3	1	16,52,855	9	8	Decrease.	13,868	9	5
Kolár „ ...	11,96,709	4	6	12,18,114	4	7½	Increase.	21,405	0	1½
Toomkoor „ ...	11,25,597	11	10½	11,54,506	6	2	Increase.	28,908	10	3½
Total.....	39,89,031	3	5½	40,25,476	4	5½	Increase.	50,313	10	5
							Decrease.	13,868	9	5
							Net Increase.....	36,445	1	0

4. The several heads of increase and decrease are given below.

INCREASE.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Land Revenue, Miscellaneous	13,496	3	0			
Abkári	20,995	13	2			
Assessed Taxes, Miscellaneous	3,213	0	0			
Customs, Miscellaneous	539	11	10			
Salt Pans	458	3	0			
Stamps	47,757	11	9			
10. Post Office	7,564	1	11			
13. Public Works	14,398	14	6			
15. Miscellaneous	15,818	15	6½			
Total Rupees				1,24,242	10	8½

DECREASE.

		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1. Land Revenue		3,036	4	5			
2. Sale of Waste Land		131	4	1			
2. Forests		46,027	9	1			
2. Assessed Taxes—	1. Houses	2,367	1	1			
	2. Shops	668	8	0			
	3. Looms	211	8	0			
	4. Oil Mills	32	4	0			
3. Customs		6,971	6	10			
9. Law and Justice		28,181	7	9			
10. Police		170	4	5			
Total Rupees					87,797	9	8½
Net Increase ...					56,445	1	0

5. The principal items will be explained in detail.

Land Revenue.

The land revenue proper for the year amounted to Rs. 28,60,011—3—6, against Rs. 28,63,047—7—11 in the previous year. There is thus a decrease of Rs. 3,036—4—5 under this head, contributed by the several districts as follows :—

		Rs.	As.	P.
Bangalore District	Decrease.	24,409	13	10
Kolár „	Do.	28	4	9
Toomkoor „	Increase.	21,401	14	2
	Net Decrease.	3,036	4	5

Bangalore District.

6. The large decrease in the Bangalore District is attributed among other causes to considerable relinquishments of Government assessed land by ryots, as well as to the remissions made on mulberry gardens. The decrease from these sources amounted in this district to Rs. 25,647—10—10, of which the greater portion is accounted for under the following three items.

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	Rs.	As.	P.
Dry Land	3,162	5	2
Wet Land	11,851	4	11
Mulberry Gardens	9,149	6	3
Total Rs.....	24,763	0	4

No explanation is given by the Deputy Superintendent of the cause of these relinquishments; but it is presumed that they have arisen out of the enforcement, under orders of the Chief Commissioner issued in June 1869, of the levy of assessment upon all the lands included in a pattá holding, the practice being formerly to pay the Government rent only on the cultivated portion.

Kolár District.

7. In this district also, assessed land to a large amount has been relinquished, owing apparently to the high rates of assessment and to reduced prices of grain. Under the head of garden land there is a decrease of Rs. 5,448—15—7. Of this, the sum of Rs. 1,104—6—3 was remitted on mulberry gardens, and Rs. 3,095 on betel leaf gardens, the assessment of which was revised under the authority of the Chief Commissioner. The decrease has, however, been nearly compensated by the high prices realized at the sale of batáyi grain.

Toomkoor District.

8. In the Toomkoor District, a large additional revenue has been obtained under the operation of the order of June adverted to in para 6 above; and from the numerous complaints that have been received, it is to be feared that the order has been enforced rigidly and without sufficient regard to circumstances which called for some relaxation in particular cases.

Comparative Revenue.

9. The subjoined statement shews that the decrease in revenue has occurred chiefly in the cultivation of dry lands, that in garden lands being due to the special remissions previously adverted to.

	1868—69.			1869—70.						
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
Wet lands	7,65,449	10	9	7,99,556	7	8	Increase.	34,106	12	11
Dry „	13,39,103	15	1	13,20,622	4	2	Decrease.	18,481	10	11
Garden „	5,58,678	5	8	5,37,305	15	1	Do	21,372	6	7
Total.....	26,63,231	15	6	26,57,484	10	11	Increase.	34,106	12	11
							Decrease.	39,854	1	6
							Net Decrease... ...	5,747	4	7

10. A comparison of the area of the several kinds of assessed lands gives a somewhat similar result, the fractions being omitted.

	1868—69.	1869—70.	Kandís.	
	Kand's.	Kand's.		
Wet land	55,728	59,911	Increase.	4,183
Dry „	73,611	72,714	Decrease.	897
Garden	23,154	22,924	Do.	230
Mulberry	5,131	4,995	Do.	136

Land Revenue, Miscellaneous.

11. The following items are comprised under this head. The receipts shew a net increase of Rs. 13,496—3—0 as compared with those of the previous year, accruing chiefly under the head "Village Amaráyi."

Items.	Rs.	As.	P.
Collections on lands cultivated but not included in the jamábandi	2,541	4	10
Do on account of concealed cultivation	181	12	7
Assessment on lands of which the boundaries are in dispute	82	12	6
Fees on Coffee Pattás	3	0	0
Collections from inam lands in the absence of the owners	892	12	0
Additional collections on unauthorized cultivation	29	2	5
Village Amaráyi	78,536	11	4
Other items	11	13	0
Total Rs.....	82,279	4	8

Forests.

12. The realizations under this head amounted to Rs. 20,741—5—1, against Rs. 66,768—14—2 in the previous year, shewing a net decrease of Rs. 46,027—9—1, which has occurred almost wholly in the Bangalore District, and is due to the circumstances of the revenue of the reserved forests having been for the first time credited to the Forest Conservancy Department. In the Kolár District there was an increase of Rs. 683—5—7 over the revenue of the previous year from the same source, owing to the larger sale of dried trees and to the higher price obtained at the auction sales of forest produce.

The particulars for each district are appended.

	1868—69.			1869—70.						
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
Bangalore District ...	56,707	12	3	10,787	9	0	Decrease ...	45,920	3	3
Kolár „ ...	3,212	11	11	3,896	1	6	Increase ...	683	5	7
Toomkoor „ ...	6,848	6	0	6,057	10	7	Decrease ...	790	11	5
Total.....	66,768	14	2	20,741	5	1	Decrease ...	46,710	14	8
							Increase ...	683	5	7
							Net Decrease	46,027	9	1

13. This head comprises the following items.

Abkári.

i. Toddy.
ii. Arrack including still-head duty and license fees.
iii. Gánja and opium.
iv. Miscellaneous.

14. The subjoined particulars of revenue from each item shew that relatively as well as actually the largest increase has been derived from the still-head duty on arrack, which was 9 per cent over the collections of the previous year. From toddy the increase has been 1·6 per cent, and from license fees for retail sale of arrack 3 per cent.

Items.	1868—69.			1869—70.						
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
i. Toddy...	1,77,685	3	5	1,80,578	0	6	Increase ...	2,892	13	1
ii. Arrack. Still-head duty...	2,44,704	6	0	2,68,045	12	5	Do.	23,341	6	5
ii. Arrack. License fees ...	40,439	9	2	41,821	13	3	Do.	1,382	4	1
iii. Gánja and Opium ...	6,500	0	0	6,000	0	0	Decrease...	500	0	0
iv. Miscellaneous	10,765	0	2	4,644	5	9	Do.	6,120	10	5
Total.....	4,80,094	2	9	5,01,089	15	11	Increase ...	27,616	7	7
							Decrease...	6,620	10	5
							Net Increase	20,995	13	2

15. The realizations from the toddy contract shew a decrease of Rs. 2,504 and Rs. 2,458 in the Bangalore and Kolár Districts respectively. The decrease is owing to the contract having been renewed in May 1869, so that 11 instalments only have been received during the year. The term of the contract was fixed at 23 months, *i. e.*, till March 1871, at the rate of Rs. 10,416 —10—8 per mensem. In the Toomkoor District, the contract was renewed in 1869 for two years and terminates also in March 1871. The annual rate having been raised from Rs. 58,144—13—7 to Rs. 66,000, an increase of Rs. 7,855 2—5 is exhibited during the year under review.

Toddy.

16. From this source, there has been uniformly an increase in the three districts, derived chiefly as remarked above from still-head duty, thus indicating either increased consumption or better protective measures against smuggling. From the subjoined table, it appears that the increase is greatest proportionately in the Kolár District.

Arrack.

	1868—69.			1869—70.			Percentage of Increase.
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Bangalore District	2,55,379	15	0	2,71,795	9	4	6 per cent.
Kolár District	21,433	5	2	28,626	15	4	33 „
Toomkoor District	8,830	11	0	9,445	1	0	13 „

The previous falling off in the realizations of the Kolár District excited a suspicion that spirits were largely smuggled over the frontier from Her Majesty's Districts. The preventive measures taken to prevent illicit importation, as well as the increased competition caused by adding to the number of distilleries have led to better results.

17. The collections from wholesale and retail shops were as noted below :—

		Rs.	As.	P.
63	Wholesale shops	1,392	5	1
756	Retail do.	40,429	8	2
	Total.....	41,821	13	3

The increase of Rs. 1,382—4—1 under this head has apparently been obtained from the practice existing in the Toomkoor and Kolár Districts of putting up the annual right of retail vend to public competition. This practice might be deemed unobjectionable in large towns where the competition is great, and the prices offered annually is somewhat of an index to the preference given to certain localities; but it is otherwise in the outlying villages, where the object should be to secure well conducted men in possession of the shops.

18. The quantity of spirits issued from the Sadder Distilleries of the several districts is shewn below, together with the amount of duty paid thereon. The disproportionate amount collected from still-head duty in the Bangalore and Kolár Districts arises from the difference of rates, the duty on liquor consumed in the town and Cantonment of Bangalore being Rs. 2—12—0 and elsewhere Rs. 1—4—0 per gallon, except in the Toomkoor District, where the rate is Rs. 1 per gallon.

	Quantity in Gallons.	Still-head Duty collected.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
Bangalore District	109,015—2—5	2,42,840	1	3
Kolár „	15,504—5—6	19,381	3	2
Toomkoor „	5,824—3—0	5,824	8	0
Total	130,344—5—3	2,68,045	12	5

Gánjá and Opium.

19. These items are leased out on contract at Rs. 6,500 per annum. The decrease of Rs. 500 during the year under review is due to the collections having been limited to 11 months.

Assessed Taxes or Mohatarfa.

20. The realizations under this head amounted to Rs. 1,21,917—0—4, being less than the previous year's by Rs. 66—5—1. The details of each item are given hereunder :—

	1868—69.			1869—70.						
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
1. House Tax	52,452	6	9	50,085	5	8	Decrease...	2,367	1	1
2. Shop Tax	34,687	6	9	34,018	14	9	Do ...	668	8	0
3. Loom Tax	28,876	12	8	28,665	4	8	Do ...	211	8	0
4. Oil Mill Tax	5,966	11	3	5,934	7	3	Do ...	32	4	0
5. Cart Tax	..	...	...	3,213	0	0	Increase...	3,213	0	0
Total.....	1,21,983	5	5	1,21,917	0	4	Decrease...	3,279	5	1
							Increase...	3,213	0	0
							Net Decrease. ...	66	5	1

21. It will be observed that there has been an actual decrease of Rs. 3,279—5—1 under the four ordinary items of "Mohatarfa," the increase of Rs. 3,213 being derived from an additional cess on carts and draught bullocks, which, though amalgamated with the mohatarfa on shops or trade, has been here shewn separately.

22. The details of mohatarfa including the cart tax, shew that the decrease is limited to the Kolár and Toomkoor Districts.

	1868—69.			1869—70.						
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
Bangalore District ...	41,766	1	5	42,032	4	4	Increase.	266	2	11
Kolár „ ...	33,042	12	0	32,855	4	0	Decrease.	187	8	0
Toomkoor „ ...	47,174	8	0	47,029	8	0	Do	145	0	0
Total.....	1,21,983	5	5	1,21,917	0	4	Decrease.	332	8	0
							Increase.	266	2	11
							Net Decrease.....	66	5	1

23. The falling off in the Kolár District is attributed to the abandonment of many looms. The cause assigned by the Deputy Superintendent is that the sáyer duty is imposed on cloths of home or Mysore manufacture, while imported cloth goods are exempt. It is certain that this circumstance has a depressing effect on the home industry; but I do not think that the decline can be ascribed wholly to the different treatment of home and imported cloths. It must be due partly to the export of raw cotton, which has raised the price of the material vastly, and partly to the inferior character of the manufactured article; the produce of the Mysore looms being usually of a coarse material which has rapidly given way to the superior description of fabric imported, and the popularity of which is evidenced by the almost universal use of the English long-cloth.

24. In the Toomkoor District there is a decrease in the realizations both from house and shop taxes. This is not very satisfactorily explained, but it is apparently due to the remission granted under the Chief Commissioner's authority, in favor of those who formerly paid house or shop tax in addition to the "cart tax."

25. Previous to 1869 the cart tax was imposed in a very irregular manner. It

was imposed in one talook only of the Bangalore District, and in nine out of the ten talooks of the Toomkoor District, the tax being unknown in Kolár. In Toomkoor it was levied on carts and bullocks at rates varying from half rupee to two rupees. In the Kánakánahalli Talook of the Bangalore District, the cess was first imposed in 1861-62 under the sole authority of a former Superintendent, as a tax upon carts used for carrying charcoal and firewood into Bangalore.

On a review of the facts, the late Chief Commissioner directed in Secretary's Circular No. 5226—38 of 3rd January 1869 that, while all purely agricultural ryots should be exempted, the tax should be levied on all other persons whether simple traders or traders who also cultivated lands. From the fact that the aggregate collections from the tax previously were Rs. 2,415, and now amount only to Rs. 3,213, it may be apprehended that the levy has not been enforced uniformly throughout the Division. The tax is from its very nature one that must open a door for numerous abuses, and in my humble opinion should be levied only in the form of a municipal cess, wherever Municipalities have been formed in towns. As a tax upon traders in charcoal and firewood, it has been superseded by the several restrictions which have within the last year or two been imposed on felling in district forests.

Customs.

26. The results of the year under this head cannot be regarded as satisfactory, the realizations having shewn a further decline for which no sufficient cause can be assigned. The collections for the year amounted to Rs. 1,18,990—1—6, exclusive of the sums assigned to inámdars as well as to Town Municipalities. There was a falling off in all the items excepting "dry cocoanuts," "cloths," and "miscellaneons," to the amount of Rs. 6,431—11—0. The particulars are given below:—

	1868—69.			1869—70.						
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	A s.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Areca-nuts	54,028	6	9	51,254	5	0	Decrease ...	2,774	1	9
Tobacco	37,965	0	10	35,578	4	9	Do ...	2,386	12	1
Opium	409	6	5	150	12	3	Do ...	258	10	2
Fresh cocoanuts	18,214	13	3	17,567	10	10	Do ...	647	2	5
Betel-leaves	24,477	4	4	24,346	3	3	Do ...	131	1	1
Cloths	32,609	0	6	34,031	6	7	Increase ...	1,422	6	1
Miscellaneous	1,905	11	5	2,505	14	7	Do ...	600	3	2
Dry cocoanuts	3,124	10	5	3,575	7	10	Do ...	450	13	5
Total.....	1,72,734	5	11	1,69,010	1	1	Increase ...	2,473	6	8
							Decrease ...	6,197	11	6
Assigned to Inámdars and to Municipalities	47,312	9	5	50,019	15	7	...	...	..	...
Balance	1,25,421	12	6	1,18,990	1	6	...	...	...	...
							Net Decrease	6,431	11	0

27. It is noticeable that the falling off in the sáyer collections is largest in the Toomkoor District, and it becomes a serious question whether the present practice in that district of levying an octroi duty on goods in transit, has not largely contributed to this result. The matter will form the subject of a special report; but in confirmation of what is indicated by these returns, I may mention that, in a petition lately received from some of the principal towns in the Toomkoor District, it has been pointed out that in addition to the heavy hálat payable at the place of production in the Nagar Division, every maund of supári is charged with octroi in several towns *en route* to Bangalore, and that the consequence is the diversion of traffic in this and other articles, so as to affect seriously the trade of formerly prosperous marts.

Salt.

28. The cost of the sáyer collecting agency amounted to Rs. 13,119—6—9, or 11 per cent of the total realizations. The revenue derived from the salt pans amounted to Rs. 5,820—7—10, being a net increase of Rs. 458—3—0 over that of the previous year. The increase has been occasioned by the additional number of pans used.

29. The details shew a small decrease under this head in the Kolár District, and a large increase of 13 per cent in the Toomkoor District. In the Kolár District earth salt, it is stated, is giving place to sea-salt, which is freely imported by rail.

Stamps.

30. The gross receipts from stamps during the year were Rs. 2,08,448—2—2, against Rs. 1,60,690—6—5 collected in the previous year. From the subjoined comparative statement it appears that the percentage of increase is largest in the Bangalore District. The figures are, Bangalo e 38 per cent, Kolár 21 per cent and Toomkoor 9 per cent. The excess in Bangalore is directly attributable to the introduction of stamp papers into the Small Cause Court in lieu of the payment of fees in cash. The corresponding decrease is shewn under the head "Law and Justice."

	1868—69.			1869—70.						
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
Bangalore ...	1,00,029	2	10	1,38,385	8	10	Increase	38,356	6	0
Kolár ...	31,061	3	3	37,595	12	3	Do	6,534	9	0
Toomkoor ...	29,600	0	4	32,466	13	1	Do	2,866	12	9
Total.....	1,60,690	6	5	2,08,448	2	2	Increase.	47,757	11	9

Post Office or Anché.

31. There is an increase shewn under this head of Rs. 7,564—1—11.

Law and Justice.

32. The realizations were Rs. 32,534—15—6½, against Rs. 60,716—7—4, being a decrease of Rs. 28,181—7—9½. The decrease has been partly accounted for by the change of practice in the mall Cause Court referred to in para 30 above. The details are as follows:—

	1868—69.			1869—70.						
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
Civil...	45,866	6	6	17,037	14	3	Decrease...	23,828	8	3
Magisterial	10,648	5	1	10,533	3	8½	Do	115	1	4½
Jail	4,201	11	9	4,963	13	7	Increase ...	762	1	10
Total.....	60,716	7	4	32,534	15	6½	Decrease...	28,943	9	7½
							Increase ...	762	1	10
							Net Decrease.. ...	28,181	7	9½

Police.

Public Works.

33. Under the head "Police" there is a small decrease of Rs. 170—4—5, and under that of "Public Works" an increase of Rs. 14,398 ·14—6, arising from the contributions in money collected from ryots for tank works in the Kolár District, and from the large refunds made by the Executive Engineer in the Bangalore District.

Miscellaneous.

34. The items comprised under this head shew an increase of Rs. 15,818—15—6½.

Local Funds.

35. The collection under this head amounted to Rs. 40,594—1—5, being an increase of Rs. 2,469—6—9 over those of the previous year. The increase was occasioned by the imposition of an uniform cess at 1 per cent on all minor inam lands and villages, in accordance with the ruling of the Chief Commissioner, conveyed in Secretary's Circular No. 4489—20 of 2nd December 1869.

Municipal Funds.

36. The gross receipts on account of Municipal Funds amounted to Rs. 1,31,136 3—8, against Rs. 1,25,547—10—5 in the previous year. The greater portion of this increase was obtained by the transfer to the Bangalore Municipalities of the whole sáyer duty levied on tobacco. In the Kolár District, the levy of octroi for municipal purposes has been largely extended during the year.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

37. Inclusive of a balance of Rs. 1,64,424—12—1 remaining at the close of 1868—69, the demand for the year under review amounted to Rs. 41,89,901—0—6½; out of this sum Rs. 33,94,183—10—11½ were collected, and Rs. 3,345—4—10 remitted by competent authority, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,92,372—0—9 on the 31st March 1870.

38. The particulars of this balance are given here under.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Land Revenue	7,22,482	0	4
Forests...	4,545	8	2
Abkári	23,051	12	5
Mohatarfa	38,597	11	4
Sáyer	1,991	15	0
Salt	1,451	0	1
Miscellaneous	252	1	5
Total.....	7,92,372	0	9

39. The balance of Rs. 7,22,482—0—4 under the head "Land Revenue" is explained by the postponement of the period for the collection of the last revenue khist from March to May as authorized by the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 163, dated 11th January 1870. The Notification provides for the collections being made in five khists between January and May, except in the Toomkoor District, where they are levied between December and April. The dates are given in the margin. If the mean of the proportional parts for the months of April and May be computed with reference to the total demand on account of land revenue, the balance remaining on the 31st March 1870 would be found to amount to upwards of 10½ lacs. The actual balance was, however, reduced to the sum shewn above, in consequence of the usual November and December khists having been collected previous to the publication of the Chief Commissioner's Notification.

	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
Bangalore District.	...	2	3	4	4	3
Kolár District.	...	2	3	4	4	3
Toomkoor District.	2	3	4	4	3	...

40. The number of original suits disposed of by the 45 Revenue Courts in this Division was 328, being a decrease of 19 from that of the previous year. There were 15 cases pending at the close of the year, of which 13 were on the file of the Bangalore Deputy Superintendent.

Revenue Courts, Original.

41. The proportion of original cases disposed of by the several Courts is as follows:—

Amildars' Courts	276 cases.
Assistant Superintendents' Courts	42 „
Deputy Superintendents' Courts	10 „

42. The subjoined statement shews the several classes of original suits disposed of:—

Original titles	22
Transfers	63
Sub-proprietary rights	200
Mirási do	30
Boundary disputes	11
Irrigation rights	2
Total.....	328

43. The number of appeal cases disposed of by the Revenue Courts was 162, against 112 in the previous year. The details of the cases filed, disposed of, and pending in the several Courts are given below :—

Appeals.

	Filed.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Superintendent's Court	58	53	5
Deputy Superintendents' do	91	88	3
Asstt. Superintendents' do	21	21	...

44. Out of the 53 cases decided in the Superintendent's Court, the appeals were dismissed and the lower Courts' decrees confirmed in 32 cases. In 16 cases the decrees were reversed, and in 5 the suits were remanded.

45. The return of miscellaneous proceedings, orders and reports, petitions, &c., disposed of in all the Revenue Courts, shews a net increase of 9,892 over that of 1868—69. In the Bangalore District alone the increase attained to the large number of 19,040, and is to be ascribed probably to defective arrangements in the disposal of references from the Amildars, which was delegated to various officers.

Revenue Proceedings.

46. One of the most important measures carried out during the year was that which has been adverted to in para 39 above, namely, the recognition and adoption of a fiscal or revenue year as distinguished from the official year. The effect of this change has been to postpone the collection of the first khist or instalment from the month of November to that of January following in the Bangalore and Kolár Districts, and to that of December in the Toomkoor District, and as the number of khists is the same, the last instalment falls due in May. The boon has been fully appreciated in those parts of the division where formerly the ryots were compelled to hypothecate their crops before they were harvested, in order to satisfy the Government demand.

Revenue Measures—Alteration of the Revenue year.

47. On the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Division, the Chief Commissioner was pleased to sanction temporary remissions of assessment on mulberry gardens in those cases in which, owing to severe mortality among the silk worms, the cultivators were found to be in urgent need of some relief. The total amount of assessment remitted on this account was Rs. 18,348—1—7; of which Rs. 8,403—15—4 fell to the mulberry garden owners in the Bangalore District, and Rs. 8,839 to the Toomkoor District. In the Kolár District the remission was only partially carried out, the orders having been previously overlooked or disregarded by the former officiating Deputy Superintendent. The impoverished condition of the class to which the mulberry cultivators ordinarily b

Remission on Mulberry Gardens.

long, undoubtedly rendered it especially deserving of consideration; but, as the usual result of a concession of this nature, the measure has raised expectations that could not be satisfied, and has thus occasioned a good deal of dissatisfaction. It may be observed moreover that, while the soil on which the mulberry is grown is generally of the finest quality and capable of producing the best wet crops, the natural indolence of the Musalmán induces him to prefer the pursuit of silk-weaving to the more laborious one of cultivating the land. Much has been done by Government of late for the silk-weavers by endeavouring to renovate by fresh supplies, the indigenous breeds of silk-worms; but I question whether it will be to the advantage of the State that that encouragement should take the form of reducing the demand on lands, which, if cultivated with other crops, would yield a more profitable return.

48. The area cultivated with the mulberry during the year under review shews a decrease as compared with the previous year. The extent under that cultivation was kandís 5131—2—11¾ in 1868—69, and kandís 4,995—7—4½ in 1869—70. The out-turn of silk in the Bangalore District is estimated at 266 maunds, being less by 299 maunds than that of the preceding year, and the price of the commodity in the market has fallen from Rs. 6—6—0 to Rs. 5 per seer, owing, it is said, to the diminished demand.

49. A large quantity of newly imported Japanese cartoons of eggs was distributed throughout the silk manufacturing talooks in January 1870; the first result seems to have been so favorable that the demand for them was considerable, and there was every prospect of the experiment at last proving successful. It is to be feared, however, that these expectations are doomed to disappointment. From recent enquiries at Hosakóṭé, where the industry is largely carried on, I learnt that the new supply of silk-worms has already become extinct, and that the people were so disheartened that they had no wish to renew the experiment with the foreign species; similar results have been experienced, I understand, in other talooks: a special report will, however, be furnished on the subject.

Levy of assessment in uncultivated portions of pattá holdings.

50. In the Secretary's Circular No. 1423—R 5 of 15th June 1869, the Chief Commissioner directed that the practice of allowing ryots to hold lands much in excess of what they were able to cultivate and pay assessment for annually should cease. The practice seems to have grown out of the batáyi system, in which lands under tanks, the water supply of which had become either uncertain or inadequate for the irrigation of the whole "Atchkat" or irrigable area, were cultivated by the ryots as far as was practicable. These lands were given out *en masse* on money assessment which was fixed on the basis of the average produce of the cultivated portion for a series of years. So long as the ryots paid assessment on such quantity of land as they cultivated each year, they were necessarily satisfied with an arrangement which gave them a maximum of profit with the minimum of risk; they had no direct inducement

Districts.	Cholera.	Small-Pox.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa	Other Diseases.	Accidental Causes.	Total 1869—70.	Total 1868—69.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bangalore	195	31	63	48	3,794	72	4,203	3,467	736	...
Kolár	136	29	81	52	3,578	111	3,987	3,551	436	...
Toomkoor	59	20	36	59	2,273	87	2,534	2,261	273	...
Total.....	390	80	180	159	9,645	270	10,724	9,279	1,445	...

'Public Health.

80. The year was marked by an outbreak of an epidemic of cholera which was, however, fortunately limited in its scope, and of short duration. In the period of one month from about 15th September to 15th October, 195 persons died of the scourge in the Bangalore Pété. The mortality amounted to 136 cases in the Kolár District, and 59 in Toomkoor. The epidemic originated beyond doubt at Tirpati, where it broke out during the annual festival and raged with great violence. The infection was thus communicated by the pilgrims to the Districts through which they passed.

Immunity of the Bangalore Cantonment from Cholera.

81. It is a singular circumstance that not a single death occurred among the population of the Cantonment. This immunity, though inexplicable, may have been due in some measure to the extraordinary precautions taken to prevent infected persons from entering the town. The approaches to the Cantonment were watched by the Police, and bands of pilgrims returning from Tirpati were intercepted outside and diverted from proceeding towards Bangalore.

Mortality among Cattle.

82. The returns shew a large decrease in mortality among cattle. The following is a comparative statement giving the details for each district.

Districts.	By Disease.	By Wild Animals.	Total of 1869—70	Total of 1868—69	Increase.	Decrease.
Bangalore	13,153	442	13,595	16,124	...	2,529
Kolár	16,883	52	16,935	16,919	16	...
Toomkoor	9,357	70	9,427	12,386	...	2,959
Total	39,393	564	39,957	45,429	16	5,488
				Net Decrease... ..		5,472

to extend the cultivation or to improve the condition of the tanks. The discontinuance of this system was therefore necessary, but in giving effect to the Chief Commissioner's orders much hardship and loss have been occasioned. In several cases, the geater proportion of the land under a tank was left waste, and though the minimum rate of wet assessment was imposed on this portion, the demand amounted to a sum which was ruinous to the ryots. On the other hand, the cultivators were not permitted to resign only the waste land, and rightly so, as the result would have been to throw this portion permanently out of cultivation. The only remedy for this state of things is to revise the assessment after classifying and allotting the lands, and steps will be taken to carry out this measure during the present year.

Conversion of Batáyi into money assessed lands.

51. Little progress has been made during the year in the conversion of the batáyi into money assessment. The following are the particulars of the several districts.

	Kandís.	K.	P.	V.
Bangalore District	229	9	11	2
Kolár „	547	7	2	0
Toomkoor „	121	17	6	0

52. The evils of the batáyi system are so manifest, that its abolition is much to be desired; but from the great diversity of procedure adopted by District Officers in fixing the assessment, and the abuses which have often occurred in the assignment of such lands, I am led to think that it will be advisable to defer the measure in respect of wet lands at least, until the settlement of the Revenue Survey Department.

Local Fund Cess on Inams.

53. In accordance with the Chief Commissioner's orders, conveyed in the Secretary's Circular No. 4489—26 of 2nd December 1869, the plough tax formerly levied on minor inam lands equally with sirkar lands has been abolished, and a local fund cess at 1 per cent of the jama or recorded value has been fixed uniformly for minor inams and villages.

54. In the Kolár District the reduction of assessment on betel leaf gardens to the uniform rate of one rupee per kúdu, as sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, has been fully carried into effect.

55. The details given in the district reports as to the number of pattás which have been renewed or transferred, in proportion to the number retained, are very defective, except in the case of the Bangalore District, where the percentage of re-issued pattás is reported to be $15\frac{1}{2}$.

Fuel Plantations.

56. No progress has been made in reclaiming waste lands for the conservancy of district and village forests. An attempt made by Colonel Puckle to conserve an eligible tract of land at Kestúr

in the Dodda Ballápura Talook has been abandoned, owing to the opposition of the villagers. Two other sites have been selected, one at Nákanhalli near Dodda Ballápura, and the other near Jangamkóté; these will be made over to the Forest Conservancy Department.

Avenue Trees.

57. In the Bangalore District, owing to the frequent changes among the District Officers, as well as to the failure of the contractors, this subject appears to have received little attention. I believe, however, that although no progress has been made, the existing trees have been maintained as far as practicable.

58. In the Kolár District the trees already planted by the ryots are reported to be in good condition, while those planted through the agency of contractors on three of the railway feeders, have generally failed. I am not aware when the contracts were entered into; but after the condemnation of this agency, frequently expressed by Mr. Bowring, it should not have been resorted to in this instance.

59. In the Toomkoor District, the Deputy Superintendent reports favorably of the progress made in maintaining the young avenue trees.

II. Education.

60. This subject will be fully treated of in the Annual Report of the Director of Public Instruction. It is gratifying to observe the extension of the hóbli school system with excellent results. The details given by the Deputy Superintendent of Kolár on this subject are interesting.

III. Minor Public Works.

61. The following is a detail of the expenditure an account of Minor Public Works by Civil Officers within the several districts.

	Original.		Repairs.		Total.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Bangalore District	23	3,448	124	22,563	147	26,011
Kolár „	5	4,004	66	11,915	71	15,919
Toomkoor „	3	4,621	73	11,884	76	16,505
Total.....	31	12,073	263	46,362	294	58,435

62. The amount thus expended bears a proportion of 68 per cent to the amount, namely Rs. 85,220, appropriated from the Public Works Budget, during the year. This percentage would have been larger, but for the compulsory abandonment of a

project for the restoration of the Jánagaṭṭa tank, the sanction of which was withdrawn in consequence of the refusal of the ryots to pay their contribution towards the cost. A farther sum of Rs. 2,140 is shewn as savings effected upon completed works. The actual amount that has lapsed therefore is Rs. 14,211 or only about 17 per cent of the appropriation.

Agricultural Repairs.

63. The works carried out by the Civil Officers in this Division during the year under the head "Agricultural" comprises improvements effected to 3 tanks, and the repairs of 218 tanks, 6 channels, 2 anicuts and 3 aqueducts.

Civil Buildings.

64. The principal work under this head carried out in the Bangalore District is the Talook Cutcherry at Anekallu. A similar building at Hosakóṭé has been nearly completed. The work has been carried out by a contractor under the immediate supervision of the Amildar, and has been well and substantially executed. In the Kolár District, the Málúru Talook Cutcherry was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,877, being Rs. 343 short of the sanctioned amount. In the Toomkoor District the Talook Cutcherry at Huliyúrdurga is in the course of erection.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

65. The only works of any importance carried out under this head during the year, were the demolition of a portion of the Kuṇigallu fort walls, and the restoration of the Antargangé reservoir on the hills about Kolár.

IV. Local Fund Works.

66. The subjoined statement shews the assets and expenditure from Local Funds during the year in the several districts.

	Balance in hand on 1st April 1869.			Receipts during 1869—70.			Total.			Expenditure.			Balance.		
Bangalore District ...	26,278	8	1	9,357	5	5	35,635	13	6	17,565	13	3	18,070	0	3
Kolár „ ...	13,163	10	9	8,474	9	8	21,638	4	5	8,365	15	6	13,272	4	11
Toomkoor „ ...	21,682	7	0	11,096	15	6	32,779	6	6	14,908	5	1	17,871	1	5
Total.....	61,124	9	10	28,928	14	7	90,053	8	5	40,840	1	10	49,213	6	7

67. It will be observed that with a balance of Rs. 61,124 brought from the previous year, the assets amounted to Rs. 90,053, of which Rs. 40,840 were expended. These results are satisfactory, in so far that the balance of the previous year which was unnecessarily large, has been reduced to a sum somewhat in excess of one year's realizations. The expenditure has been at the rate of 49 per cent of the total assets in the Bangalore District, 45 per cent in the Toomkoor, and 38 per cent in the Kolár District.

Bangalore District.

68. Out of the grant of Rs. 15,261 for original works, Rs. 3,961 remained unexpended at the close of the year, and a small balance of Rs. 623 remained out of the grant of Rs. 7,144 for repairs special and current. The roads in progress are; 1. from Hosakóṭé to Jangamkóṭé; 2. from Thyámagondal to join the Kolár, Sómpúr and Toomkoor roads; and 3. from Attipalli to Sarjapura. The road from Anekallu to the Salem frontier was completed.

Wells have been sunk for watering avenue trees on the Bangalore, Nandidroog and Dévanahaḷḷi-Dodda Baḷḷápura roads.

Kolár District.

69. The sum of Rs. 3,387 was expended on original works out of the grant of Rs. 4,608, and Rs. 2,746 were expended out of Rs. 3,320 sanctioned for repairs.

Of original works, the road from Chikka Baḷḷápura towards the Manchénahaḷḷi ghát was in progress. Of the incomplete works, the Kolár, Srínivásapura and the Srínivásapura-Thádgódi roads, the former was completed, a fine arch bridge having been constructed on the Muduvádi tank. The tunnels on the latter road are being proceeded with.

Toomkoor District.

70. Out of the aggregate allotment of Rs. 13,378, namely Rs. 9,330 for original, and Rs. 4,048 for repair works, Rs. 10,499 were expended during the year.

The following are some of the works for which appropriations were made and executed during the year.

1. Construction of Gubbi-Hebbúr Road.
2. Do Koraṭagere-Vurdgere Road.
3. Do Kunigallu-Huliyúrdurga Road.
4. Do Dodda Tiptúr Road.
5. Do Nelhál-Maddagiri Road (tracing).

The first three projects are nearly completed. For the fourth project Rs. 3,176 were sanctioned, but only Rs. 845 were expended, owing to the difficulty in procuring labor.

The fifth project on which a sum of Rs. 54 has been expended in tracing, is proposed to be relinquished. The subject is under the consideration of the Chief Commissioner. Rs. 3,698 were expended in repairs of roads.

V. Municipal Works.

Cantonment Municipality.

71. The annual report of the Bangalore Cantonment Municipal Board was submitted to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner with my No. 1137—45 of the 11th June 1870.

Pétè Municipality.

72. Including a balance of Rs. 21,487—13—8 from the previous year, the assets of the Pétè Municipal Board amounted to Rs. 64,497 10—1; of which sum Rs. 56,160—7—8 were expended during the year. The great discrepancies between the estimated and actual receipts of the Board are not explained by the Deputy Superintendent. It would appear to be due merely to want of care in the preparation of the Budget.

73. The works completed during the year are the Langarkhané or poor-house and two new Police station houses, as well as several latrines and urinals. Púrṇaiya's Chattram and the restoration of the 'Kalyáṇi Tank' opposite the market, as well as some improvements to the market are in progress.

Talook Municipalities.

74. These Municipalities (if they may be so termed) consist of certain funds which are specially assigned for carrying out conservancy arrangements in the talook kasabás. The realizations from octroi and other sources amounted to Rs. 9,843—2—6 (including the balance from the previous year) of which Rs. 5,940—3—11 were expended chiefly in constructing side drains in the towns.

Kolár District.

75. The receipts for the Kolár town and Talook Municipalities amounted to Rs. 15,662—1—10 (including the previous year's balance). Of this sum only Rs. 2,773 were expended.

Toomkoor District.

76. In this district, the expenditure was also small as compared with the available funds; the assets being Rs. 17,173—5—10, and the expenditure in the town and talooks being Rs. 3,040—2—9.

VI. Miscellaneous.

Population.

77. The returns of population shew an increase of 33,230 over those of the preceding year, but little reliance can be placed on these figures, while the system of registration is still so imperfect.

78. The population is classified as follows :—

	No.
Europeans	3,911
East Indians	2,550
Native Christians	3,488
Mahomedans	94,922
Hindus	1,525,374
Total ..	1,630,245

Mortuary Returns.

79. The proportion of population to area is thus found to be 179·24 per square mile, a result much in excess of the average of the whole Province. Subjoined is an abstract statement shewing the mortality from various causes, comparatively, for the two years.

Districts.	Cholera.	Small-Pox.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa	Other Diseases.	Accidental Causes.	Total 1869—70.	Total 1868—69.	Increase.	Decrease.
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Total	39,393	564	39,957	45,429	16	5,488
				Net Decrease... ..		5,472

VII. Agriculture.

Cotton.

83. A further distribution of Hinganghát cotton seed was made during the year; but the result is reported to be a total failure arising partly from deficient care and partly from unseasonable rains.

84. The truth is, I fear, that in this and other instances of attempts made to introduce foreign products into this country, the task is a fruitless one. Unless the talook officials use their personal endeavours to promote an interest in the experiments, it is improbable that the ryots, whose prejudice against innovations of every kind is deep seated and innate, will prosecute them. On the other hand it is a defect in these attempts that their practical utility has not been demonstrated to the people, and until a constant demand has been established, no one but a man of much capital and energy will care to devote any portion of his lands to the growth of a commodity which has little or no marketable value. These remarks apply equally to the experiments which have been made at a large outlay on the part of Government to introduce Japanese silk-worms. The raw silk produced by these worms is found to be unsuited to native looms, and the consequence is that Messrs. De Vecchj's factory is the only place where the commodity can find a sale within this territory. The cultivators must look with apprehension at the possible monopoly that may thus be established, and though liberal rates are now paid there is no guarantee that these will be maintained hereafter in case the Japanese worms should supersede the indigenous species.

Carolina Paddy.

85. The Deputy Superintendent reports that though the seed was sown in all the talooks, the crop failed totally everywhere, but in one Talook Gudibanda where, however, the yield was only ten fold, while country paddy in ordinary soils will give 20 and 30 fold. Mr. Kristnaiengar attributes the failure to want of proper attention.

Coffee.

86. Coffee has been cultivated to a small extent among the hills adjoining Nandidroog. The whole extent under this cultivation is about 100 acres; but this plant thrives very indifferently.

Rhœa or China Grass.

87. The Deputy Superintendent reports favorably of the condition of a few specimens of the rhœa plant.

VIII. Vaccination.

88. The details of the number of persons vaccinated in the several districts are given below:—

	1868—69.	1869—70.	Increase.
Bangalore District	14,765	15,202	437
Kolár District	13,492	14,516	1,024
Toomkoor District	12,449	12,773	324
Total	40,706	42,491	1,785

IX. Trade Returns.

89. The compilation of these returns for the Division has been delayed by the non-receipt of the returns of one District, Toomkoor. They will be forwarded with a separate report.

X. English Correspondence.

90. I beg to append, as has been usual, a comparative statement shewing the increase of English correspondence in the office during the year.

Letters.	1868—69.	1869—70.	Increase.	
From	4,793	6,155	1,362	The increase is nearly 29 per cent.
To	4,818	6,202	1,384	
Total.....	9,611	12,357	2,746	

XI. Concluding Remarks.

91. Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Pearse, the Superintendent of the Division, having been compelled by ill health to proceed on furlough to Europe, made over charge of the office to myself on the 24th January 1870. The charge of the Division had thus been held by him for nearly 10 months of the year under review.

Nandidroog Division.

92. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Puckle, 2nd grade Deputy Superintendent, was in charge of the Bangalore District up to 4th June 1869, when he obtained three months' privilege leave, and after the expiration of that leave proceeded on furlough to Europe on medical certificate. Major H. G. Thomson, 1st Grade Assistant Superintendent, held charge of the District from 5th June to 25th November 1869, as well as for 2 months previously, namely April and May, when Lieutenant-Colonel Puckle was acting as Superintendent of the Division during Colonel Pearse's absence on privilege leave. Captain R. A. Cole held charge of the District from 26th November 1869 up to 24th January 1870, and Lieutenant F. Gordon Cumming has been in charge subsequently to that date.

Bangalore District.

93. Mr. B Krishnaiengar, 3rd Grade Deputy Superintendent, was in charge of the Kolár District until the 18th June 1869, and was succeeded by Captain E. H. Armstrong, 2nd Grade Assistant Superintendent, who held the charge until the 13th February 1870, when after a short interval during which Mr. Assistant Superintendent

Kolár District.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 10*th December* 1870.

89. The compilati
non-receipt of the retu
a separate report.

ffg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

ne Superintendent of the Nandidroog Division.

directed by the Chief Commissioner to communicate to you the follow-
. . on your Annual Administration Report of the Division for the year

90. I h
increase of '

The season on the whole would appear to have been favorable, though the dry crops, especially in the Kolár District, are stated to have suffered from the early rains not having set in till after the usual period. It is satisfactory to learn that the Vaisákha wet crops yielded a good out-turn, though the Kárthíka and dry crops were deficient from the above cause.

Season.
Para 1.

3. The revenue for the year, irrespective of Local and Municipal funds, amounted to Rs. 40,25,476, against Rs. 39,89,031, giving a net increase of Rs. 36,445. The large decrease, Rs. 22,409, in the Bangalore District, is attributed to the numerous cases of relinquishment of Government assessed lands, and to the remissions allowed on mulberry gardens, owing to the disease amongst the silk-worms, which had caused much distress amongst the classes who obtain their livelihood from this industry. The cause assigned by you for the large relinquishments of land, *viz.*, the enforcement of the orders of the Chief Commissioner of June 1869 directing the assessment to be levied on all the lands included in a pattá holding, instead of on the cultivated portion only, is doubtless correct; but the Deputy Superintendent ought to have fully enquired into this subject. It is requested that such may be done during the ensuing settlement for this year.

Revenue.
Paras 2 to 10.

In the Kolár District a large quantity of land is said to have been relinquished owing to the high rates of assessment and to the reduced prices of grain. The operations of the Survey Department will doubtless remedy the former cause. The latter is, however, hardly consistent with the subsequent statement that the decrease of revenue from both causes has been almost covered by the high prices realized at the sale of batáyi grain, and the Deputy Superintendent might be directed to make further inquiry into the circumstances which have led to the relinquishment of so much land. In the Toomkoor District the increase of revenue is said to have been obtained by a too rigid enforcement of the orders of June 1869 already alluded to, which has given rise to numerous complaints, and it is to be inferred that the ryots of the other Districts of the Division have either been dealt with more leniently in this matter, or have been able to evade the operation of the order by relinquishing their lands. It is not, however,

Mahomed Alli was temporarily conducting the duties, Mr. I
to the District.

94. Captain C. J. Pearse, 3rd Grade Deputy Superintenas made during the year;
Toomkoor District during the greate total failure arising
Toomkoor District. having been relieved on the 8th I from unseasonable
Major Bruce returned from furlough.

95. The District Annual Reports have been submitted by Lieut's made to intro-
Cumming, Major Bruce, and Mr. Krishnaiengar, respectively. The first na riments, it is
labored under the disadvantage of having only recently taken charge of t nd is deep
of which he had had no previous acquaintance. Major Bruce's report deno these at-
care in preparation, but is deficient in details connected with the Revenue adn d until
tion. Mr. Krishnaiengar's report furnishes an excellent record of the progre nergy
condition of the District. has

The services of the Judicial Assistants will be more appropriately acknowledged in connection with the Judicial Administration Report. Among the General Assistant Superintendents, Mr. Ludlow, and Mr. Narsumaiengar have been specially noticed, but all have done well during the year, I believe; and are entitled to favorable consideration.

96. In the Division Office, the method and order which prevail in every Department are very noticeable, and reflect the greatest credit on the Manager, Major Haines. I have every reason also to be satisfied with the conduct and qualifications of the Revenue Sheristadar Krishnaiengar and of the Judicial Sheristadar Cheluvaiengar.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Superintendent.

General No. 4907.
General No. 240.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 10*th December* 1870.

From

The Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

To

The Superintendent of the Nandidroog Division.

SIR,

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to communicate to you the following remarks on your Annual Administration Report of the Division for the year 1869—70.

2. The season on the whole would appear to have been favorable, though the dry crops, especially in the Kolár District, are stated to have suffered from the early rains not having set in till after the usual period. It is satisfactory to learn that the Vysákha wet crops yielded a good out-turn, though the Kárthíka and dry crops were deficient from the above cause.

Season.
Para 1.

3. The revenue for the year, irrespective of Local and Municipal funds, amounted to Rs. 40,25,476, against Rs. 39,89,031, giving a net increase of Rs. 36,445. The large decrease, Rs. 22,409, in the Bangalore District, is attributed to the numerous cases of relinquishment of Government assessed lands, and to the remissions allowed on mulberry gardens, owing to the disease amongst the silk-worms, which had caused much distress amongst the classes who obtain their livelihood from this industry. The cause assigned by you for the large relinquishments of land, *viz.*, the enforcement of the orders of the Chief Commissioner of June 1869 directing the assessment to be levied on all the lands included in a pattá holding, instead of on the cultivated portion only, is doubtless correct; but the Deputy Superintendent ought to have fully enquired into this subject. It is requested that such may be done during the ensuing settlement for this year.

Revenue.
Paras 2 to 10.

In the Kolár District a large quantity of land is said to have been relinquished owing to the high rates of assessment and to the reduced prices of grain. The operations of the Survey Department will doubtless remedy the former cause. The latter is, however, hardly consistent with the subsequent statement that the decrease of revenue from both causes has been almost covered by the high prices realized at the sale of batáyi grain, and the Deputy Superintendent might be directed to make further inquiry into the circumstances which have led to the relinquishment of so much land. In the Toomkoor District the increase of revenue is said to have been obtained by a too rigid enforcement of the orders of June 1869 already alluded to, which has given rise to numerous complaints, and it is to be inferred that the ryots of the other Districts of the Division have either been dealt with more leniently in this matter, or have been able to evade the operation of the order by relinquishing their lands. It is not, however,

clear why the latter course was not similarly adopted by the Toomkoor ryots, if this was the real cause for the relinquishments in the other Districts; as in such event the former would also doubtless have availed themselves of the next kálávadi season to resign their lands. This might also be enquired into.

Miscellaneous—Land Revenue. Para 11.

4. The increase of Rs. 13,496 under this head is shewn to have accrued chiefly under the head of village amaráyi.

Forests. Para 12.

5. The large decrease of Rs. 46,027 under the head of forests was nominal, and was due to the revenue of the reserved forests having been credited for the first time to the Forest Department.

Abkári. Paras 13 to 19.

6. The revenue under this head shews a net increase of Rs. 20,995 mainly due to increased realizations from still head duty on arrack, which yielded 9 per cent over the collections of the year previous. The increase on toddy was 1·6 per cent and from license fees 3 per cent. The Chief Commissioner is glad to learn that the marked increase, 33 per cent of the realizations, in the Kolár District is due to the preventive measures adopted to prevent the illicit importation of spirits over the frontier from Her Majesty's Districts. With regard to your remarks relative to the practice of putting up the annual right of retail vend to public competition in the outlying villages or portions of districts, the Chief Commissioner concurs generally in your opinion, and the question of the mode of disposing of this right should be well considered by Superintendents and dealt with according to the requirements of the case. The Chief Commissioner is not satisfied that the existing arrangements by which the still head duty on spirits consumed in Bangalore is so enormously in excess of that levied beyond its limits is a fitting one, as it can hardly in his opinion do otherwise than lead to smuggling. The question of reducing the former and raising the latter so as to remove the excessive difference of rates now existing seems to be deserving of consideration.

Assessed Taxes. Paras 20 to 25.

7. The realizations amounted to Rs. 1,21,917 or Rs. 66 less than the year previous. It is remarked that the decrease was chiefly in the taxes on houses and shops, and was counter-balanced by the sum realized from an additional cess on carts and draught bullocks, which is shewn separately in the statement given. The reported abandonment of looms in the Kolár District is noticed with regret by the Chief Commissioner, and the subject of the supposed cause of decadence of this important branch of industry should be carefully enquired into. The Chief Commissioner is unable to understand why imported country made cloths of the same description as those manufactured in Mysore, should be exempted from the local sáyer duty levied on the latter, and he is quite prepared to take steps for the removal of such an unreasonable distinction to the prejudice and detriment of the local manufacture. The case is different as regards English long cloths, &c., which pay duty on importation under the

imperial customs regulations, and though in all other Native States in India this fact in no way relieves them from the levy of the ordinary State sáyer dues, which are generally considerable on such articles, there are good reasons in the case of Mysore why this class of manufacture should be exempted from any local burden or restriction. No doubt the general use of English made cloths must gradually reduce, and probably in the end lead to the entire abolition of the local manufacture of all but the coarse class of cloths, but for this there is no help. Possibly the establishment of spinning and weaving manufactories in this country may hereafter change the present system of supply on this head; but the people will naturally use the cloths that most commend themselves to their approval, and if the English manufactures are cheaper and better than the native made cloths, the market for the latter must cease to exist."

The decrease in the receipts from house and shop taxes in the Toomkoor District should be duly enquired into, and the cause clearly ascertained.

The question of the imposition of the cart tax under the orders conveyed in Circular No. 5226-38, dated 3rd January 1869, is now under the Chief Commissioner's consideration, and it will be dealt with separately on general grounds. If levied at all it should be so throughout the Province on a distinct system, and such was doubtless the intention of the circular above referred to.

8. The further decline in the realizations under this head is most unsatisfactory and calls for the attention of yourself and your District Officers. The Chief Commissioner is disposed to think that the falling off in this item of revenue is probably closely connected with the present system of collecting the dues, and the point should be closely investigated.

Customs.
Paras 26 to 27.

The alleged levy at several towns in the Toomkoor District of transit duty under the head of octroi on goods in transit to Bangalore is in direct opposition to the views and orders of Government as set forth in the Resolution marginally noted, and should be at once interdicted. The subject of the effect of the levy of octroi at all in the towns alluded to, and of the advantages that would result from substituting for it a Municipal house cess, is now under the Chief Commissioner's consideration in the Public Works Secretary's Department, and will be dealt with without delay.

From Secretary to the Govt. of India, Foreign Department, dated 7th October 1864, No. 315.

9. The increase of Rs. 458 is due to the additional number of pans used. The decrease under this head in the Kolár District which is partly traversed by the railway is stated to be due to the earth salt giving place to sea salt which is freely imported and used by the people.

Salt.
Paras 28 to 29.

10. The large increase, Rs. 47,757, under this head is chiefly attributable to the introduction of stamp papers in the Small Cause Court at Bangalore in lieu of the payment of fees in cash. A cor-

Stamps.
Para 30.

responding decrease being shewn under the head of law and justice. The increase in the several Districts of the Division was as follows:—

Bangalore	..	..	..	..	38 per cent
Kolár	..	..	..	..	21 „
Toomkoor	..	..	..	..	9 „

Paras 31 to 33.

11. No special remarks are called for under the heads of anché, law and justice and police.

Public Works. Para 34.

12. The increase of Rs. 14,398 under this head is noticeable as having partly accrued from the contributions in cash from the ryots for tank works in the Kolár District.

Local Funds. Para 35.

13. It is remarked that the increase of Rs. 2,469 is due to the imposition of an uniform cess at one per cent on all minor inams, in accordance with the instructions issued in the Secretary's Circular No. 4489—20 of 2nd December 1869.

Municipal Funds. Para 36.

14. The transfer of the whole of the sáyer duties levied at Bangalore on tobacco to the Municipalities of that Cantonment and Pété has tended to increase the funds under this head. It is expected that when these Municipalities are placed on a proper footing and the measures now under contemplation have been carried out, the Cantonment Municipality will relieve Government of a fair proportion of the cost of the police.

Demand, Collection and Balance. Paras 37 to 39.

15. The demand for the year, inclusive of a balance of Rs. 1,64,424 of the year previous, stood at Rs. 41,89,901, out of which Rs. 33,94,183 were collected, and Rs. 3,345 were remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,92,372 at the close of the year. This balance is large, but unvoidable, owing to postponement of the payment of the khists as ordered by Mr. Bowring.

Revenue Courts. Paras 40 to 45.

16. The number of original suits disposed of, though less than the year previous by 19, would appear satisfactory, but 13 out of a total of 15 cases undisposed of is a large proportion for the Bangalore District to shew. The number of appeals disposed of during the year was larger than in the year previous; but the proportion of reviews of decrees on appeal—16 out of 53 or 30·20 per cent, is unsatisfactorily large. The increase in miscellaneous papers, which has attained to the number of 19,040 in the Bangalore District is doubtless due to defective arrangements in the disposal of references from Amildars as suggested by you, and probably also to Amildars and others making unnecessary references.

17. Colonel Meade is glad to hear that the postponement of the collection of the first khist from November to January and of the last khist to May, has been fully appreciated by the people, and has enabled the ryots to meet the Government demand without hypothecating their crops before they were harvested. The measure has his cordial approval.

18. The account given in these paras of the results of the efforts made for the introduction of a new breed of silk worms and for the renovation of the industry connected with them is very disappointing. The Chief Commissioner had reason to believe that the Japanese cartoons promised to be generally successful; but your report on that head is opposed to this expectation. So long as there is a fair prospect of effecting the above object, the Chief Commissioner would be loath to abandon the measures taken to secure it, and he is not therefore able at present to pass any final orders on the subject.

Mulberry Gardens, &c., Para 47.

The question is, however, not merely of importance as connected with the production of silk, but also with reference to the remissions which it has been necessary to grant on the lands under mulberry cultivation, and which have already been considerable. On this point the Chief Commissioner generally concurs in your views and considers that all that Government can be expected to do in it is to place the assessment on lands under mulberry cultivation on the same footing as that of other similar lands under wet crops. Whenever, therefore, the special rate levied on this class of lands is in excess of the latter, and the breed of the silk worms has failed, application should be made for a reduction of assessment to that levied on ordinary similar lands under other cultivation. Permanent remissions or reductions in excess of the above cannot of course be authorized.

The remissions in the past year on this account in your Division reached, it is observed, the large sum of Rs. 18,348, to which has to be added the sum of Rs. 9,000 paid to Doctor De Vecchj for the Japanese cartoons supplied by him. Further orders will be passed on this subject on receipt of the special report thereon promised by you.

19. The difficulty represented by you in this para in carrying out the orders conveyed in Circular Memorandum, dated 15th June 1869, without hardship to the ryots affected by them, with your remarks thereon, has been duly considered by the Chief Commissioner, who is of opinion that as the Survey Department is already at work in some of the talooks concerned, it will only be advisable to take in such talooks the action proposed by you in special and exceptional cases, and that the principle of the order should be generally enforced pending the Survey Settlement.

Para 50.

20. The Chief Commissioner concurs in your remarks in this para as to the probable advisability of deferring the abolition of the batáyi system in respect of wet lands, till it is disposed of by the Survey Settlement.

Para 51.

21. Paras 52 to 55 do not call for remark, but the attention of the District Officers should be called to the point noticed in para 55.

Fuel Plantations. Para 56.

22. The Chief Commissioner regrets to find that so little was done during the year under report in the formation of district and village fuel plantations, and trusts that the particular attention of yourself and of the District Officers will be devoted to this important subject. The sites at Kánakánahaḷḷi and Jangamkóṭé have been made over to the Forest Department since your report was written. The subject is under separate consideration.

Avenues. Paras 57 to 59.

23. Little progress seems to have been made in planting out avenues in the three Districts of your Division. The Deputy Superintendent of Kolár should be called upon to report why contractors had been employed for this purpose in three of the railway feeders after Mr. Bowring's strong condemnation of such an arrangement. The work should be carried out through the ryots as directed by him, and you are requested to report why such has not been done.

Education. Para 60.

24. It is a source of gratification to the Chief Commissioner to find that the extension of the Hóbḷi School system has been attended with such excellent results, Colonel Meade trusts that the local officials may be induced to give every possible countenance and support to ensure the success of a scheme so important to the welfare of the people of the country generally.

Public Works. Para 61.

25. The amount expended by the Civil Officers on minor public works is shewn to bear a proportion of 68 per cent to the Budget allotment; but it is explained that owing to the abandonment of a large project and to savings on completed works, the actual lapse only amounts to 17 per cent of the appropriation. This is satisfactory; but the District Officers should be instructed to adopt early measures each year to ensure their being able to work up to the full amount assigned to them.

The work executed under the head of civil buildings, &c., paras 64—65, do not call for remark.

Local Fund Works. Paras 66 to 70.

26. The expenditure on this class of works during the year is stated to have aggregated Rs. 40,840 in the three districts, against receipts amounting to Rs. 28, 929, the balance being made up from the large sum Rs. 61,125 in hand at the beginning of the year. The outlay is satisfactory, the works do not call for remark here.

Municipal. Paras 71 to 76.

27. Your attention is requested to the remarks of the Chief Commissioner as conveyed in letter No. 3925 of 11th July 1870 from Secretary, Public Works Department, in reply to your No. 1137—45 of the 11th June 1870, with which the annual report of the Bangalore Cantonment Municipal Board was submitted.

The Chief Commissioner considers that the municipal arrangements in the Cantonment and Pété have been generally well considered, and that fair progress is being made in the improvements and reforms that are required in both places.

The funds raised by the District Municipalities for municipal purposes should be duly laid out for the convenience and comfort of the people of such places and not suffered to accumulate without object. So far too as may be possible, the wishes of the inhabitants should be consulted as to the measures that may be adopted in giving effect to the above view.

Population. Para 77.

28. The returns of population are doubtless unreliable as also the figures shewn in the mortuary returns which shew a death rate of only 66 per mille; but the forthcoming census and the new system lately introduced for rendering the vital statistics of the districts will, it is hoped, place in our hands reliable data for future calculations under these heads. The general health was good, and it is matter for congratulation that the outbreak of cholera referred to was so limited in its scope and of such short duration and that its spread to the Cantonment of Bangalore was checked owing under providence to the prompt measures taken to prevent infected persons entering the station. The necessity for adopting early and energetic measures with the above object on the first appearance of this fatal epidemic cannot be too deeply impressed on the local Officers.

Cattle Mortality. Para 82.

29. The return shews that the number of deaths among cattle was 39,957, against 45,429 the previous year, or 5,500 less in the year under report. The smaller number is, however, still enormous.

Agriculture. Para 83.

30. The results of the experiments that have been made with Hingunghat cotton seed and Carolina rice, as also to introduce the Japanese silk worms, are very disappointing. Colonel Meade concurs in your remarks on this subject, and the difficulty of overcoming the deep-seated prejudice which exists amongst the agricultural class to innovations of every kind. The talook officials and District Officers should be impressed with the necessity of rendering their personal endeavours to promote an interest in all such experiments, as it is only by such means that the latter can have any chance of success.

Para 88.

31. The return of the number of vaccination operations in the three Districts of your Division shews a fairly satisfactory result.

32. The increase in the English correspondence during the year is very large, and it is hoped that it may be found practicable to reduce it.

33. The Chief Commissioner's acknowledgments are due to Major Pearse and yourself for your satisfactory control and direction of the duties of the responsible

post of Superintendent during the portions of the year you have respectively held charge of the same, and also to the Deputy Superintendents and other Officers named by you in your Report, and he begs that you will convey his thanks to these several gentlemen.

34. The following notes are made on the District Reports.

BANGALORE.

35. The settlement of the District for the year under review gave a revenue of Rs. 16,52,855—9—8, or a net decrease of Rs. 13,869-9-5. The decrease of Rs. 18,569 under the head of land revenue is attributed to the relinquishment of wet lands and to the remissions allowed on mulberry gardens owing to the epidemic prevalent amongst the silk-worms as already alluded to. The officiating Deputy Superintendent does not assign any reasons for so much land having been thrown up by the ryots. The causes for such relinquishments should always be closely investigated and fully reported on. Full details of the outstanding balance of revenue should also be given shewing the causes for the same, a general remark on the subject being insufficient.

Paras 1 to 15.

36. The large decrease of Rs. 45,920 under "Forests" is merely nominal, the realizations having been struck out from land revenue, to which head this item has hitherto been credited, and accounted for by the Forest Department.

Para 16.

37. A net increase of Rs. 6,720 is shewn under abkári. The decrease of Rs. 2,504 under toddy is due to only 11 months' instalments having been collected, owing to the contract having been renewed in May 1869. The large increase of Rs. 17,560 under still head duty, out of which Rs. 11,737 is attributed to the increased consumption of liquor in the Cantonment and Town of Bangalore, is satisfactory as far as shewing that the Sadder Distillery system is being prcperly worked out; but the principle of the measure, *viz.*, to derive a maximum of revenue at a minimum of consumption, should be borne in mind, and it is a question if the duty on spirits sold beyond the Bangalore limits, should not be placed more on a par with that levied within the latter. No reason is assigned for the decrease of Rs. 6,191 (para 24) shewn under the head of miscellaneous. It is requested that a detailed report may be submitted.

Paras 17 to 24.

38. The increase and decrease in the several items of assessed taxes is trifling.

Para 25.

39. In para 26 it is stated that customs gave a net increase of Rs. 1,183 including the amount transferred to the Bangalore Municipal Funds, whilst in the tabular statement given in para 7 a decrease of Rs. 751 is shewn. This decrease, it is

Para 26.

presumed, is due to the transfer to the Municipal Funds, but the discrepancy should be reconciled.

Paras 27 to 35.

40. The other items called for no special remark beyond those already made in the Divisional Report.

Paras 36 to 39.

41. It is gratifying to learn that the establishment of hóbḷi schools is satisfactorily progressing, and the particular attention of the District and Talook Officers should be devoted to co-operating with the Educational Department in the extension of the scheme.

Paras 40 to 45.

42. It is satisfactory to find that 79 agricultural works out of 99 were completed during the year; but no reason is assigned for the non-completion of the rest except the 2 alluded to in para 41 : Colonel Meade regrets to observe that 55 tanks are reported to have been breached. The year under review was not remarkable for any heavy fall of rain, and the Chief Commissioner cannot but think that many of these tanks would have been saved had the ryots paid due attention to the petty repairs that were necessary and carefully watched the state of the bunds as the freshes came down.

Paras 46 to 50.

43. The state of the plough tax works would appear on the whole satisfactory; but greater energy ought to have been displayed in carrying out the road from Hosakóṭé to Jangamkóṭé.

Para 51.

44. The Municipal Budget estimates should be more carefully framed in future. According to the tabular statement subjoined to para 60, it would appear that the cost of establishments almost equalled the outlay on original works and repairs. This should be explained.

Paras 51 to 88.

45. The municipal realizations as compared with the estimates shew an increase of Rs. 2,866 and a decrease of Rs. 8,761. The decrease under municipal house-taxes is large, and seems to require attention. The decrease under tobacco, octroi, betel-nut and betel-leaves is not satisfactory, and tends to confirm the opinion formed by the Chief Commissioner that the just dues of Government under this head are not realized under the present system. The improvements effected to the Langarkhána are satisfactory, and the points noticed in the end of para 63 will be duly dealt with on a separate application.

The substitution of pointed stones for asphalte flooring in the public urinals referred to in para 78 is a doubtful measure. Chunam should never be used in such works. The question of an increase to the Conservancy Establishment (para 81) can be better considered when the proposed reorganization of the Municipal Boards is carried out.

The Chief Commissioner has perused the list of works original and repairs reported to have been completed or taken in hand during the year, and considers that fair pro-

gress has been made in this respect, and he is glad to hear that the Amildar and Members of the Board have rendered such valuable assistance in carrying out necessary municipal measures that have been decided on. He desires that his appreciation of their exertions may be communicated to the Board.

Paras 89 to 110.

46. The section on finance calls for little remark. The large falling off between the realizations and estimates in land revenue, assessed taxes, &c., is nominal, and due to the postponement of the realization of the khists. That shewn under the head of stamps seems to call for some special explanation, as does the cause for the non-credit to Government of the cost of the police from municipal contributions. The items of expenditure do not call for notice. It is satisfactory to find that the Money Order system in the district has worked so well and is so appreciated by the public.

Paras 114 to 120.

47. The return of mortality during the year gives only 72 per mille, and cannot be depended on. The net increment of population during the year is given at 14 per mille. The season on the whole seems to have been favorable, and the prices generally averaged higher than the year previous. The report of the success that has attended the distribution of silk-worms by Dr. DeVecchj is not confirmed by the Superintendent, and it is evident from the diminution in the production of silk that has resulted from the failure of the worms and the fall on prices, that this branch of industry is but too likely to dis-appear in spite of the fostering care of the Government.

The disposal of the Carolina rice seed referred to in para 119 should be enquired into or all trace of it will be lost.

The further conversion of batáyi wet lands into kandáyem had better be deferred till the survey settlement deals with them. The measure appears to have been negligently carried out, and it is probable that it has been abused to the loss of Government.

54. It is observed that the orders for allotting the village gomal or pasture lands have only been partially carried out. The Deputy Superintendent should be directed to have them fully carried out, and to prepare a list of the number of cattle and of the extent of such lands in each village. It may be remarked that the assignment of such lands will be subject to the revision of the Survey and Settlement Department.

With regard to the non-repair of the kodagi tanks by the inamdars, the attention of the District Officers should be drawn to the instructions issued in Circular No. 3749 —619 of 20th October 1870 from this office, and they should be enjoined to inspect as many of these tanks as possible during the present season, and to attach and to resume the inam of all those the repairs of which have been systematically and wilfully neglected.

48. It is hoped that the point referred to in para 130 will be amicably arranged between the inamdars and their tenants.

49. It is not clear under what authority the measure referred to in para 131 has been adopted. There should be but one practice in force on the point.

50. The information relative to trade is extremely meagre, and it is not stated if Major Thomson's object in posting the sáyer mutsaddís along the roads leading into Bangalore was attained or not.

Para 132.

51. The Chief Commissioner is glad to hear that the planting and charge of avenues have been entrusted to the ryots in substitution of the contract system, which ought never to have been tried.

Para 135.

52. The Chief Commissioner notices with approval the services of his several subordinates commended by the Deputy Superintendent, and begs that his thanks may be conveyed to them.

Kolar.

53. The seasons in this District appear to have been again more or less unfavorable during the year under review. It is, however, satisfactory to find that, instead of a large falling off in the revenue, as reported in the year previous, a net increase of Rs. 24,132 is shewn chiefly under the heads of Vysákha batáyi crops, amaráyi abkári and stamps. The conversion of batáyi lands into nañadiyát, though no doubt desirable, should not be permitted at random, and, as already remarked elsewhere, had better be deferred till the Survey and Settlement Department can deal with the question. The increase under the head of abkári is satisfactory with reference to Mr. Bowring's remarks under this head on the report for the year previous, though the Deputy Superintendent attributes such increase to the competition amongst the distillers caused by the establishment of an additional number of stills, and not to increased vigilance in preventing smuggling from across the frontier. The general question of the imposition of the sáyer duties, more especially as they effect the weaving class and the piece goods trade of the country, is about to be taken under consideration. The Chief Commissioner observes with interest the increase shewn in the contributions of the ryots towards the repair of certain tanks, and trusts that it is a sign of their beginning to learn the great lesson of self reliance and self support in matters appertaining to their own interests, instead of looking altogether to the Government for aid on all occasions. The explanations under the other heads of revenue are satisfactory, and call for no special remark.

Paras 1 to 24.

54. The collections and balances are generally satisfactory, the large outstanding balances being, it is stated, attributable to the change in the period for the payment of the khists.

Paras 25 to 26.

55. The question of extending the period within which resignations of Government lands are to be received has been duly considered, and after consultation with the Superintendents of Divisions, has been disposed of in Circular No. 2003 of the 6th July 1870 from this office.

Para 27.

56. The state of the revenue files of the District appears to be very satisfactory. The following results are shewn as contrasted with the year previous.

Para 28.

	Cases.	Miscellaneous Proceedings.	Orders, &c.	Petitions.
1868	126	73,826	107,737	15,905
1869—70	147	62,385	109,869	16,138

The number of cases shewn under the heads of orders and petitions is very large, and all proper efforts should be made to bring this class of proceedings within reasonable limit.

The non-publication of the orders sanctioning remissions of revenue on lands under mulberry cultivation seems to call for some notice. It is to be noted that remission was only authorized in the case of lands actually under the mulberry.

57. The mistake referred to in para 31, by which both plough tax and local fund cess were levied from minor inam holdings, is not creditable to the Officer responsible for it.

58. The Chief Commissioner is glad to hear that the inamdars of the Málúru Talook are generally satisfied with the settlement of the Inam Department.

Para 32.

59. The Chief Commissioner trusts that every encouragement will be given to the planting of firewood reserves and village tópes. Land for the establishment of railway fuel reserves has been taken up by the Forest Department along the line of railway. It has already been remarked that the planting of avenues should be entrusted to the ryots solely. The Deputy Superintendent's remarks on this subject are quite correct.

Paras 34 to 37.

The results of the experiments in sowing Hingunghat cotton seed and Carolina rice have not been satisfactory, and sufficient attention has not apparently been bestowed on them.

60. It is gratifying to find the hóbli schools so favorably reported on by a Deputy Superintendent who has, through his own creditable exertions, raised himself from amongst the masses of the people to the honorable post he now holds. The Chief Commissioner is glad to hear that all the schools in the talooks have been inspected by the District Officers, and observes that the personal interest of such Officers is of the utmost aid to the cause of

Paras 41 to 45.

education. The Deputy Superintendent's report generally on this subject is satisfactory and encouraging.

61. The withdrawal of the large sum of Rs. 10,434 from the appropriation for the year, in consequence of the ryots failing to pay their promised quota towards the repairs of the Jannagaṭṭa tank in the Kolár Talook, is to be regretted; but the Chief Commissioner still hopes that the influence of the Deputy Superintendent may induce the ryots in this instance and generally to bear their share of the cost of carrying out such important repairs. The practice of giving out the repair of irrigation works on contract to the ryots is one that requires caution and consideration. It should never be accorded as a matter of right, but will be doubtless convenient and unobjectionable in many cases.

Paras 46 to 63.

The Deputy Superintendent's remarks in para 47 on the subject of the restoration of ruined tanks by the ryots under the operation of Circular No. 227, dated 31st March 1863, have been perused with attention by the Chief Commissioner. This question has been recently under consideration, and before passing further orders on it, the Chief Commissioner would wish to have a detailed report regarding the 562 tanks stated to have been so repaired in this District since 1863, with full particulars regarding them.

62. The registration of meteorological observations at Kolár will probably not be carried out, as it is proposed to limit the same to the Division Head Quarters.

Para 56.

63. The expenditure of the plough tax funds would appear to have been well and judiciously carried out.

64. Greater attention would appear to have been paid during the past year to municipal affairs; but the Chief Commissioner thinks that more than Rs. 2,773 might have been advantageously expended, when the receipts amounted to Rs. 6,044. The Chief Commissioner will be glad to hear that the scheme for supplying Kolár with drinking water has been satisfactorily completed.

Paras 64 to 66.

65. The payment of Government dues in Currency Notes is a satisfactory sign of the latter being used with confidence by the people.

Para 72.

66. The Deputy Superintendent considers that the public health on the whole had been good during the year under review; though he shews that the mortality was greater by 436 than in the year previous. The numbers given are not, however, reliable.

Para 76.

67. The exertions of Captain Armstrong, aided by the Apothecary and the Amildar of Kolár, to prevent the spread of cholera, when it visited the District, which are noticed by the Deputy Superintendent, merit special acknowledgment.

Para 77.

68. It is gratifying to find the Deputy Superintendent attributing the larger attendance at the Government Dispensary at Kolár to a better appreciation of the European system of treatment amongst the people. The proposal to extend the Dispensary will be dealt with in communication with the Deputy Inspector General.

Para 78.

69. It is also gratifying to find the condition of the ryots so favorably reported, and that a greater extent of land has been brought under cultivation of late years, though it is observed that there was a falling off of 4,000 acres in this respect in the year under report.

Para 84.

70. The information relative to trade is meagre, and the statistics unreliable; but the Chief Commissioner is glad to see that the construction of the railway is considered to have given a stimulus to trade in this District, and that people travelling by it are treated well by the officials connected with the trains.

Para 88.

71. Colonel Meade notices with satisfaction that the Deputy Superintendent speaks favorably of the assistance he has received from the two Assistant Superintendents, and his acknowledgments are due to the Deputy Superintendent himself, and Captain Armstrong for the intelligence with which the duties of this District have been conducted during their respective tenure of its charge.

Toomkoor.

72. A net increase in revenue of Rs. 31,426 is shewn in this District, which contrasts favorably with the falling off of the year previous; but the larger portion is said to be due to the assessment imposed on banjar land, which is regarded as an exceptional source of revenue. It is not, however, apparent whether this remark alludes to the operation of the order directing the assessment of the whole of a holding cultivated and uncultivated, or to the imposition of assessment of Government waste lands for pasturage. The rain-fall again fluctuated during the year, and the heavy rains, which commenced in the end of July and continued through August, became from the excessive fall a source of danger to the crops, and caused much alarm. A break in the weather, however, then took place, and the rain-fall from August to November proved beneficial to nearly all the crops. It is again remarked that the early rains, scanty elsewhere, were not so in the wooded talook of Huliyúrdurga. This circumstance supports the theory of the effect of

Paras 1 to 6.

wooded tracts on the rain-fall, and may be adduced as one of many good reasons for encouraging the people to grow timber on their lands and for giving more attention to the formation of village and district fuel reserves and forests. The remarks regarding the soil of the Maddagiri Talook is supposed to mean that it retains the moisture better than that of the rest of the District.

It is not known what arrangements are referred to as in progress for the construction of a new observatory at Toomkoor. The increase of 5,180 kandís bearing an assessment of Rs. 34,457, brought under wet cultivation, is satisfactory.

73. The general health is stated to have been less favorable than could be desired; but it is impossible to form any accurate opinion on this head from the number of deaths given in the mortuary returns, as no dependance can, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, be placed on them.

Paras 7 & 8.

74. The loss in cattle is stated to have been less by 2,969 than during the year previous, which, if correct, is satisfactory.

Para 9.

75. The increase under land revenue, abkári and stamps is satisfactory. That under the first appears, however, to have been due to the assessment of the uncultivated portions of holdings under the orders already referred to, which is stated to be under reconsideration. No explanation is afforded of the cause of the falling off of upwards of $\frac{1}{12}$ of the revenue under customs, and a report in detail should be submitted on this point.

Para 10.

76. Though but few revenue cases are stated to have been pending at the close of the year, the increase of miscellaneous papers is not satisfactory, and the Amildars should be checked in the practice of making unnecessary references. The Chief Commissioner observes that some of them are stated to be dilatory, and it should be impressed on the class generally that an earnest attention to their duties with a prompt disposal of all cases that occur is absolutely requisite, and that failure in these respects will render them liable to removal from their posts.

Para 13.

77. The cart tax has yielded Rs. 2,205; but from a late reference from the Superintendent it is evident that this tax has not been hitherto properly imposed and levied. Only the purely agricultural classes should be exempted from its incidence, and the carts of all traders, whether holding land or not, should be brought under its operation.

Paras 15 & 16.

78. The explanation of the slight decrease under oil-mills and looms is not lucid.

Para 17.

79. The question of opening additional distilleries is open for consideration if necessary.

Para 19.

80. Under the head of customs, a large falling off of Rs. 6,508 is shewn under the sáyer duty or areca-nut in the talook of Chikkanáyakanahaḷḷi alone; but no explanation is given as to the cause. It is requested that such may be submitted without delay.

Para 22.

81. The Chief Commissioner fully concurs that good vernacular schools are a great desiderata, and has no doubt that the new hóbḷi school system will fully meet the want; while fully admitting therefore the good service rendered to the cause of education by the Mission schools throughout the Province, he is not prepared to substitute for the above system that advocated by the Deputy Superintendent, of grants-in-aid to the Mission or other private institutions: where such institutions already exist and adequately meet the requirements of the community, there may be good reason for adopting this course, but each such case must be dealt with on its own merits.

Para 26.

The question of the establishment of a Government school at Gúḷúru should be referred to the Director of Public Instruction. It is satisfactory to find the girls' school and boarding house established by the Wesleyan Mission at Toomkoor so favorably reported on. The suggestion of raising the school fees, alluded to in para 33, might be separately submitted to the Director of Public Instruction.

82. The improved state of the Toomkoor-Tipatúru road is creditable to the exertions of the late Executive Engineer, Mr. Gatherer. The subject of para 50 should be separately reported on. The rest of the section on Public Works has been separately reviewed in that Department and calls for no special remark here.

Paras 34 to 54.

83. The question of the restriction in the issue of Currency Notes to the public has been referred to the Deputy Accountant General for consideration. The cause for such large outstanding balances at the close of the year is not explained; but it is presumed that it was chiefly due, as elsewhere, to the change in the period for the payment of the khists.

Paras 61 to 67.

84. The large increase of 14,079 in the population of Huliyúrdurga Talook in the year, shewn in the return, para 70, indicates the unreliable returns of the data on which the calculations have been made, and the Chief Commissioner trusts that every precaution will be taken to ensure accurate returns for the census next year.

Para 70.

85. It is noted that the Carolina paddy ought to be sown in May and not in November, the yield from the former crop being greater than that of the indigenous paddy, while that of the latter is less. The Chief Commissioner notices with regret that

Para 72.

the experiments with imported cotton seed, seem to have been a failure, though it is probable that the result is partly due to want of care. Major Bruce reports that a valuable fibre is extracted from the "Madras plant" (*asclipiadæ*), but does not state by what class of people or for what purposes. This information might be furnished, and samples of the canvas made from it in the Toomkoor Jail sent into Bangalore. It is well known that the plant yields a fine silky fibre.

Paras 77 to 85.

86. The demarcation of the State forests should be completed without further delay. The subject of para 80 should be intimated to the Forest Conservator. The Chief Commissioner is glad to hear that such attention is being paid to the planting of avenues which should be entrusted entirely to the ryots.

Paras 92 to 100.

87. The paras on conservancy call for no special remarks.

Para 101.

88. The vaccination returns are very unsatisfactory, and the attention of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals has been drawn to the subject, and also to para 103 of the Deputy Superintendent's report.

89. The Chief Commissioner is glad to find the Deputy Superintendent able to speak favorably of the several Assistant Superintendents and subordinate officials named in terms of commendation by him ; but regrets to notice that the Amildars of Toomkoor and Honnavalli are not favorably spoken of. The Deputy Superintendent's report is not sufficiently explicit on several points connected with the revenue details, and this should be rectified in the next Annual Report.

I have, &c.,
(Signed.) ROB. COLE,
Offg. Secretary.

ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.

FOR 1869—70.

(WITH THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW THEREON.)

1. The settlement for the Division under all heads during the year under report amounted to Rs. 27,66,364—5—7¼ or Rs. 66,110—2—1¾ less than that of the previous year. The decrease is, however, only nominal; for in 1868—69 a sum of Rs. 1,17,423—5—11 being the revenue derived from reserved forests, was entered under the head "Division Jamábandi;" but as under the revised Forest Rules this item is now credited to the Forest Department, and does not appear in the Division accounts of 1869—70, a correct comparison of the revenue of both years can only be made, if the sum above referred to be deducted from the revenue of 1868—69, which would then be reduced to Rs. 27,15,051—1—10, and the revenue of 1869—70 would shew an actual increase of Rs. 51,313—3—9¼ over that of 1868—69.

General Revenue.

This increase is mainly attributable to the revenue of the Mysore District for the past year having exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 53,729—10—1¼, which, after covering a loss of Rs. 2,353—12—10 in the Hassan District, and of Rs. 62—10—4 in the revenue derived from "Stamps," "Law and Justice," &c., in the Division Court, yielded the above net increase of Rs. 51,313—3—9¼.

The subjoined statement will give a general idea of the revenue of the Division for the last year, and the increase and decrease under each head as compared with the settlement of the previous year, exclusive of the item of Rs. 1,17,423—5—11 above referred to.

No.	Items.	Revenue of 1869—70.				Increase.				Decrease.			
1	Land Revenue	19,77,700	15	11		...	...	...		13,517	1	0	
2	Forest	15,656	10	0		954	9	8		...	...	...	
3	Abkári	2,72,209	1	2		40,517	3	6		...	...	...	
4	Assessed Taxes	1,14,258	5	3		...	...	..		7,709	0	8	
5	Customs	94,323	14	8		358	13	9		...	...	...	
6	Salt	863	11	3		...	...	...		136	14	7	
7	Opium	500	0	0		...	...	...		...	...	...	
8	Stamps	1,13,582	12	0		16,443	2	4		...	...	...	
9	Post Office	11,886	10	4		135	5	7		...	...	...	
10	Law and Justice	24,762	1	8		...	...	...		29	10	0	
11	Police	180	3	7		...	..	...		61	4	8	
12	Public Works	14,338	13	9		5,845	2	9		...	...	...	
13	Miscellaneous .. {Island of Seringapatam ...	27,654	13	11½		4,549	10	10¼		...	...	...	
	{Other items	13,638	3	8		2,545	12	11		...	...	...	
14	Local and Municipal	84,808	0	5		1,417	5	4		...	...	...	
	Total...	27,66,364	5	7½		72,767	2	8¼		21,453	14	11	
	Net...					51,513	3	9½					

It will be seen that the largest increase is from "Abkári" and "Stamps," and the largest decrease in "Land Revenue" and "Assessed Taxes." The rise and fall in each item will be noticed below, and an account of the revenue measures brought into operation and proposed will be given at the end of this section, under the several heads.

Land Revenue.

2. The items which, during the past year, went to form this head, and the revenue derived from each, are shewn below.

No.	Items.	Mysore District.			Hassan District.			Total.		
1	Permanently settled and slightly assessed villages and lands	40,672	3	3	40,464	13	8	81,137	0	11
2	Ryotwar ... Dry	5,33,039	2	10	4,20,694	9	10	9,53,733	12	8
	Ryotwar ... Wet	3,05,362	3	8	4,11,554	3	7	7,16,916	7	3
	Ryotwar ... Garden	80,572	12	0	88,021	15	0	1,68,594	11	0
3	Pasture land...	2,719	12	8	4,101	11	9	6,821	8	5
4	Sale of Government land	249	12	0	1,164	7	6	1,414	3	6
5	Hálat, or duty on Coffee	45	1	3	28,652	5	1	28,697	6	4
6	Miscellaneous.									
	Collections on account of land cultivated but not included in Jamábandi	457	14	0	1,983	2	9	2,441	1	7
	Collections on account of concealed cultivation	18	2	0	7	6	0	25	8	0
	Assessment from boundary disputes ...	11	7	7	...	...	...	11	7	7
	Lands laid waste	10	13	0	...	...	...	10	13	0
	Fees and Coffee Pattás	...	...	...	197	0	0	197	0	0
	Amaráyi or produce from fruit trees ...	8,878	3	2	6,255	9	4	15,133	12	6
	Collection on account of Inamdars' absence ..	498	14	9	645	6	11	1,144	5	8
	Fines on unauthorized cultivation	1,368	7	5	...	...	...	1,368	7	5
	Value of Coffee Rahad'rís	...	...	...	9	6	7	9	6	7
	Damages from Kodagidárs	43	15	6	...	...	...	43	15	6
	Total Miscellaneous.....	11,287	14	3	9,097	15	7	20,385	13	10
	Grand Total.....	9,73,948	13	11	10,03,752	2	0	19,77,900	15	11

Increase and Decrease.

3. The increase and decrease as compared with the settlement of 1868—69 are as follows.

No.	Items of Increase.	Mysore District.			Hassan District.			Total.		
1	By cultivation of waste land	5,650	14	7	14,514	14	8	20,225	13	3
2	„ measurement	1,055	14	8	2,317	11	5	3,373	10	1
3	„ concealment	...	...	...	4	5	10	4	5	10
4	„ Transfer	6,092	13	10	6,670	5	6	12,763	3	4
5	„ Yéksála cultivation or annual lease...	252	11	10	...	...	...	252	11	10
6	„ renewed cultivation of lands relinquished	2,071	12	6	...	...	...	2,071	12	6
7	„ renewed cultivation of lands left waste by death and desertion	177	6	5	...	...	...	177	6	5
8	„ cultivation of village sites	707	9	8	...	...	...	707	9	8
9	„ cultivation of road beds	51	15	2	...	...	...	51	15	2
10	„ cultivation of Amrat Mahal Kával	...	...	...	24	1	1	24	1	1
11	„ increase from Sraya or progressive rental	103	4	3	148	6	11	251	11	2
12	„ enhancement of assessment	106	3	0	177	9	3	283	12	3
13	„ water cess	706	8	8	34	4	11	740	13	7
14	„ "Thavakúf" or extension of cultivation	11	1	4	...	...	...	11	1	4
15	„ assessing full in lieu of half rates...	10,343	9	4	...	...	...	10,343	9	4
16	„ mistake in counting trees	...	...	...	36	14	10	36	14	10
17	„ sale of more waste lands than in the previous year ...	...	...	...	184	4	6	184	4	6
18	„ rise of contract in the sale of grass...	...	...	...	542	5	3	542	5	3
19	„ amount brought to book this year which was omitted in the last year's Jamábandi	...	...	...	1,522	13	2	1,522	13	2
	Total.....	27,351	13	3	26,238	1	4	53,569	14	7

No.	Items of Decrease.	Mysore District.			Hassan District.			Total.		
1	By lands abandoned	8,644	4	4	19,105	5	3	27,749	9	7
2	„ measurement	432	1	5	218	15	2	651	0	7
3	„ Transfer	3,796	1	3	5,115	7	10	8,911	9	1
4	„ Transfer to village sites	78	2	5	9	15	11	88	2	4
5	„ tender of Rázináma	2,072	0	0	...	...	...	2,072	0	0
6	„ over-assessment	...	...	..	20	3	4	20	3	4
7	„ Inundation	959	7	9	138	6	6	1,097	14	3
8	„ abandonment of Yékasála lands	263	15	11	...	...	...	263	15	11
9	„ damage by Jungle streams	44	7	9	45	11	11	90	3	8
10	„ transfer to Amaráyi	..	...	...	71	2	9	71	2	9
11	„ transfer to Government Buildings	2	4	7	1	2	10	3	7	5
12	„ death and desertion	309	5	8	...	...	...	309	5	8
13	„ transfer to road bed	...	..	...	85	6	5	85	6	5
14	„ boundary disputes	2	12	5	40	3	5	42	15	10
15	„ transfer to Amrat Mahal Kával	37	3	3	54	3	9	91	7	0
16	„ transfer to grazing land	...	...	...	10	0	7	10	0	7
17	„ transfer to encamping ground	...	...	.	4	10	8	4	10	8
18	„ transfer to other Districts	...	..	...	3,984	2	8	3,984	2	8
19	„ transfer to building sites	6	14	0	...	...	...	6	14	0
20	„ transfer to Inam	...	...	...	18	3	9	18	3	9
21	„ reduction of assessment	3,129	10	4	3,077	3	8	6,206	14	0
22	„ water cess...	128	8	10	11	11	8	140	4	6
23	„ abandonment of second crop	5	1	11	...	...	...	5	1	11
24	„ reduction of half Kandáyam on account of non-supply of water.	635	13	2	...	...	...	635	13	2
25	„ mistake in counting trees	...	...	...	0	4	8	0	4	8
26	„ reduction of over assessment in money	8	8	5	...	...	...	8	8	5
27	„ duty on coffee	11	2	1	12,798	15	8	12,810	1	9
28	„ sale of less waste land than the year previous	770	11	9	...	...	...	770	11	9
29	„ fall in the contract amount of grass...	134	5	11	...	...	...	134	5	11
30	„ having only a small sum to be brought to book this year than in that of the previous year, and by fall in the produce of Amaráyi	777	9	2	...	...	...	777	9	2
31	As per remarks entered in Account Class II, No. 6.... ...	10	10	9	14	2	1	24	12	10
	Total.....	22,261	3	1	44,825	12	6	67,086	15	7

Net Increase, Mysore	5,070	10	2
„ Decrease, Hassan,	18,587	11	2
„ „ Division	13,517	1	0

Causes of Rise and Fall in Land Revenue.

4. In both Districts a considerable extent of land, the assessment on which was Rs. 7,523—12—4, was relinquished owing to the fall in the price of grain and the consequent deterioration in the value of land, and also in some cases to the high assessment fixed on it. Reduction of assessment to a considerable extent was also made on gardens in both districts on account of the high rates imposed on them, when their tenure was converted a few years ago from the old "Batáyi" and "Maravaḷi" into "Kandáyem" or rent in money. Some reductions and remissions of assessments had to be granted in consequence of breach of irrigation works and of deficiency of water supply. The total decrease which thus occurred in the Mysore District amounted to Rs. 8,409—0—0. But on the other hand there was an increase of Rs. 13,000; 10,000 of which was the equivalent of the remission granted in the previous year on account of the breaching of the Lokáni aqueduct, but which sum was fully exacted

last year, and the rest was the result of improvements to irrigation works and cultivation of the bed of a tank. This increase covered the fall of Rs. 8,409—0—0, and shewed a surplus of Rs. 5,070—0—0. The increase in the Hassan District, which was chiefly owing to unauthorized encroachment on Government land, improvement of irrigation works, assessment on lands omitted last year but now brought to book, and realizations from fruit trees, came up to Rs. 6,904—0—9; while the decrease from transfer of some villages to the Nagar Division, relinquishment of land, and reduction of garden assessment, amounted to Rs 12,692—12—3. The net decrease in land revenue was accordingly Rs. 5,788—11—6, which added to the fall in duty on coffee, swelled the figure to Rs. 18,587—11—2. The result of the settlement under this head therefore shews a net decrease of Rs. 13,517—1—0 for the Division. The fall in receipts from duty on coffee is, as observed in the last report, attributable to the deficient crops, the result of the ravages of the borer, and to the inability of local traders to make profitable sales. The following figures shew the quantity of coffee and the amount of duty levied thereon for the last three years.

	Maunds.	Rs.
1867—68. ..	180,326. ..	45,081.
1868—69. ..	166,028. ..	41,507.
1869—70. ..	114,788. ..	28,697.

Forests.

5. Under recent rules, the revenue derived from forests under the management of the revenue authorities is alone credited to this head; and consisted during the past year of the following items:—

No.	Items.	Mysore District.			Hassan District.			Total.		
1	Seigniorage on bamboos and unreserved wood ...	4,713	6	0	3,339	12	7	8,053	2	7
2	Proceeds of forest produce, such as lac, honey dyeing bark, &c.	516	8	9	1,850	2	8	2,366	11	5
3	Sale of decayed trees and other miscellaneous items	3,838	10	2	1,398	1	10	5,236	12	0
	Total ...	9,068	8	11	6,588	1	1	15,656	10	0

As compared with the realizations of the previous year, there is a decrease of Rs. 844—8—9 in the Mysore District, and an increase of Rs. 1,799—2—5 in the Hassan District. The former is attributed by the Deputy Superintendent to the transfer to the Forest Department of certain items which were hitherto included under this head. To this may be added another reason, namely the high rate of tax fixed on bamboos required by traders, who on this account prefer importing them from the neighbouring parts of Her Majesty's Territories. The increase in the Hassan District is accounted for by improved receipts from seigniorage on bamboos and unreserved wood taken by ryots, who had hitherto got them free of tax.

6. This revenue has been derived during the past year from the following sources.

Abkári.

No.	Items.	For 1869—70.	Compared with the Revenue of 1868—69. Increase.	Decrease.
1	Contract for sale of toddy, gánja and opium ...	2,15,221 13 1	34,857 13 7	... ...
2	Realization from bagani toddy	3,843 4 4	2,225 2 6	... ...
3	Still head duty	40,523 7 10	5,661 8 2	... ...
4	License on wholesale retail shops	9,186 2 0	... .	3,080 14 4
5	Contract of date leaves for the manufacture of mats and baskets	3,220 0 0	737 6 0	... ...
6	Fines	92 2 9	64 2 1	... ...
7	Proceeds of smuggled articles	2 8 0	... ...	11 8 0
8	Miscellaneous	119 11 2	63 9 6	... ...
	Total.....	2,72,209 1 2	43,609 9 10	3,092 6 4
			Net increase Rs. 40,517 3 6	

7. The largest increase is from the contract for the sale of date toddy, gánja and opium. This is attributable to the enhanced rate at which the contract was extended for 17 months to the close of the year under report. There has also been an increase in every other item, except "License Fees."

Date Toddy, &c.

8. Bagani toddy is drawn exclusively in the Malnád portion of the Hassan District, where the sago palm flourishes. This was formerly included in the abkári contract for the Division, but was detached from it in 1868. The sago palms are now rented by the holders of the lands on which they stand, and the revenue thus derived amounted during the past year to Rs. 3,843—4—4, or an increase of Rs. 2,225—2—6 over the receipts of the previous year, when it was included in the abkári contract.

Bagani Toddy.

9. *Still Head Duty.*—There have been no changes in the number of distilleries, which are in two enclosures. There are three distilleries in each. The quantity of arrack taken out, and the amount of still head duty paid during the past year, are shewn below.

Arrack.

	Year.	Quantity.	Amount.
		G. B. D.	
Pálahaḷḷi	1869—70	19,633 0 0	26,252 2 10
	1868—69	20,510 4 6	23,478 15 4
Increase.....	...	...	2,773 3 6
Decrease.. ...	...	877 4 0	... ...
Hassan	1869—70	91,231 3 6	14,271 5 0
	1868—69	8,865 0 0	11,383 0 4
Increase.....	...	366 3 6	2,888 4 8

The increase in still head duty, which is almost equal in both Districts, has been caused by raising the rate from 1¼ to 1½ Rs. which, Mr. Ricketts reports, has tended to the decrease of consumption by 4 per cent, and the increase of the revenue by 11 per cent,—a result quite in accordance with the object of the Sadder Distillery system. But in the Hassan District there was an increase in the quantity of liquor also, thereby betokening increased consumption.

License Fees.

10. The subjoined statement shews the number of shops, and the revenue derived from license fees for them, during the past year, as compared with those of the previous year.

Districts.	Shops.	For 1868—69.				For 1869—70.				Comparison. Increase.				Comparison. Decrease.			
		No.	Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Rs.	A	P.
Mysore.	Wholesale shops at 2 Rs. ...	31	656	0	0	14	322	0	0	...	..	...	...	17	334	0	0
	Retail shops 1st class, 10 Rs. ...	20	1,730	0	0	37	3,048	2	0	17	1,318	2	0	...	..	...	...
	Do. do. 2nd do. 5 „ ...	20	1,135	0	0	16	765	0	0	...	...	..	...	4	370	0	0
	Do. do. 3rd do. 2 „ ...	23	464	0	0	44	940	0	0	21	476	0	0	...	...	...	...
	Total	63	3,329	0	0	97	4,753	2	0	38	1,794	2	0	4	370	0	0
	Total including wholesale shops	94	3,985	0	0	111	5,075	2	0	38	1,794	2	0	21	704	0	0
	Put up to auction... ...	24	4,100	0	0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	24	4,100	0	0
	Grand Total.....	118	8,085	0	0	111	5,075	2	0	38	1,794	2	0	45	4,804	0	0
	Net.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3,009	14	0
Hassan.	Wholesale shops at 2 Rs. ...	13	288	0	0	11	256	0	0	..	...	...	...	2	32	0	0
	Retail shops, 1st class, at 10 Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. do. 2nd do. at 5 „	18	1,007	13	4	17	94	0	0	...	...	...	...	1	67	13	4
	Do. do. 3rd do. at 2 „	40	788	11	0	17	1,152	0	0	17	363	5	0	...	...	...	...
	Shops given to Distillers on condition of payment of extra still head duty, *vide* Hassan Report, para 26	...	...	...	...	6	..	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	58	1,796	8	4	80	2,092	0	0	23	363	5	0	...	67	13	40
	Total including wholesale shops	71	2,084	8	4	91	2,348	0	0	23	363	5	0	...	99	13	4
	Put up to auction ...	5	2,097	8	0	4	1,763	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	334	8	0
	Grand Total.....	76	4,182	0	4	95	4,111	0	0	23	363	5	0	...	434	5	4
	Net.....	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	19	...	...	...	..	71	0	4
	Grand Total of the Division.....	194	12,267	0	4	206	9,186	2	0	61	2,157	7	0	49	5,238	5	4
	Net.....	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	...	...	...	...	3,080	4	11

It will be seen that there was a decrease in the number of wholesale shops, and an increase in that of retail shops, the former was owing to the removal of the restriction which forbade retail vendors from buying direct from distillers. The fall in license fees is almost entirely in the Mysore District, in which it amounted to Rs. 3,009—14—0. This is accounted for by the inclusion in the accounts for 1868—69 of the whole of the realization by sale of the shops in the town of Mysore from October 1868 to October 1869; and by license fees having now been fixed instead of putting up the shops to auction. The real decrease is only Rs. 618, which was caused by resignation, reduction, and remission of some shops. The proposal to substitute the license for the auction system will be noticed under the head of "revenue measures."

Date leaves.

11. The increase in the sale of date leaves has also arisen from higher bids having been received, when the contract was put up to auction last year. This item has now been included in the abkári contract, and the proceeds ordered to be credited, according to Mr. Bowring's remarks on the last Administration Report, to the head of "Forests."

Assessed Taxes.

12. The revenue of each District was:—

	Rs.	As.	P.	Net Decrease as compared with 1868-69.		
Mysore.. ..	69,324	10	8	4,489	8	8
Hassan.. ..	44,933	10	7	3,219	8	0

The greatest fall in the Mysore District, *viz.*, Rs. 4,136—8—8, has been in the item "house tax," and in the Hassan District, in house and shop taxes, *viz.*, 1,909 and 1,314 respectively. The following are the causes for this decrease.

(*a.*) Abolition of sheep and cart taxes, that is, ryots having more sheep and carts and bullocks than were actually necessary for agricultural purposes, had to pay, like traders, a tax on their houses.

(*b.*) Reduction of rates where they were high in the Periyápaṭṇa Talook of the Mysore District, and Bélúru of the Hassan District, owing to depression of trade.

(*c.*) The transfer of the tax on houses at Hassan to the Hassan Municipality, on condition of their defraying the cost of the Police.

(*d.*) The transfer of two groups of villages from the Hassan to the Kadoor District of the Nagar Division.

(*e.*) Decrease in the number of coffee traders, owing to the depression in the trade in this article.

Customs.

13. Sáyer was formerly levied on several articles, and has gradually been restricted to those named below. All export and import duties between this Province and Her Majesty's Territories have been abolished, except the hálat on coffee (which

comes under the head of land revenue,) tobacco, and supári. The revenue from these sources for the past year with the difference between it and the previous year is shewn below.

		1869—70.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Export to H. M.'s Territories...	Arecanut	199	10	0	109	1	10	...	...	...
	Tobacco	8,136	4	4	...	...	...	10,175	1	5
	Total.....	8,335	14	4	109	1	10	10,175	1	5
Import from H. M.'s Territories.	Arecanut	383	7	2	...	...	...	202	1	9
	Tobacco	3,062	13	1	...	...	...	828	3	3
	Total.....	3,446	4	3	...	...	...	1,030	5	0
Home Consumption	Arecanut	12,611	8	5	2,349	13	5	...	...	...
	Tobacco	32,023	14	5	11,978	5	8	...	..	...
	Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cocoanuts, fresh	12,550	14	1	...	...	...	1,869	0	6
	Do. dry	2,233	0	6	...	...	...	120	6	4
	Betel leaves	12,231	2	2	...	...	...	335	7	5
	Piece Goods	8,496	13	10	338	6	9	...	...	...
	Total.....	80,147	5	5	14,666	9	10	231	14	3
	Miscellaneous.....	2,394	6	8	...	..	...	886	9	3
	Grand Total.....	94,323	14	8	14,775	11	8	14,416	13	11
	Net.....	...	...	...	358	13	9	...	...	...

14. The increase and decrease in each District are as follows:—

		Increase.				Decrease.			
Export.	Mysore. ..	451	15	5	..	..			..
	Hassan. ..		..		..	10,517	15	0	
Import.	Mysore. ..		..		..	1,060	11	10	
	Hassan. ..	30	6	10	..	..			..
Home Consumption.	Mysore. ..	11,917	2	2	..	..			..
	Hassan. ..	424	9	5	..	..			..

The increase in export, decrease in import, and the great rise in home consumption, in the Mysore District, are due to the detection and taxation of a considerable quantity of tobacco in the Periyápaṭṇa Talook, which was not brought to book in former years. The decrease in export in the Hassan District is due to the diminished cultivation of the same plant for want of rain, and the small demand for it from the western coast; whereas in the previous year the reverse was the case, and the revenue shewed an increase almost equal to the present decrease. The increase in home consumption in the Hassan District is owing to a large quantity of arecanuts having been exported from the Arakalagúdu and Háranahaḷḷi Talooks of the Hassan District, into the Gundlu and Chámarájanagara Talooks of the Mysore District. There is an increase

under the head "piece goods" which is remarkable, considering the disadvantage under which the manufacture labors in being taxed, if for home consumption, while Europe goods are imported free.

Salt.

15. The decrease in the Mysore District was Rs. 26—4—7, and in the Hassan District, Rs. 110—10—0. This revenue is derived from salt manufactured from fuller's earth, and must go on decreasing in direct proportion to the facilities afforded for the import of sea salt from the coast, and a still further fall will take place when the Revenue Survey is introduced, which will make the salt producing lands the exclusive property of the ryots.

Stamps.

16. The stamp revenue is steadily improving, and of the increase of Rs. 16,443—2—4 under this head during the past year, Rs. 13,435—3—6 were in the Mysore, and Rs. 3,013—12—0 in the Hassan Districts. This increase is due to the better working of the Stamp Rules, and the more regular enforcement of its provisions by the Courts.

Post Office.

17. In the Mysore District, there was a decrease of Rs. 461—2—6, which the Deputy Superintendent ascribes to the refund of Rs. 375 that took place last year; to petitions under certain circumstances being required to be presented in person; and to the dying out of the practice of sending petitions by express. In the Hassan District on the contrary, there was an increase of Rs. 596—8—0, which, after covering the loss in Mysore, gave a net increase of Rs. 135—5—7.

Law and Justice.

18. In the Mysore District there was a loss of Rs. 463—7—2, owing chiefly to lighter fines inflicted on the criminal side, which would have brought the figure lower, had it not been for the increase in the amount of penalty levied by Civil Courts and in Registration fees. In the Hassan District, there was an increase of Rs. 533-13-2.

Police.

19. The falling off of Rs. 61—4—8 under this head was caused by a decrease of Rs. 92—1—8 in the Mysore District, and an increase of Rs. 30—13—0 in the Hassan District.

Public Works.

20. Of the increase of Rs. 5,845—2—9 from public works, Rs. 411—10—10 was in Mysore, and Rs. 5,433—6—11 in the Hassan District. The latter consisted of contributions from ryots for repair of irrigation works.

21. Under this head comes the revenue of the island of Seringapatam, which shews an increase of Rs. 4,549—10—10. This is owing to the enhancement in the abkári contract, to the resumption of an inam land, and to the proceeds of the Darya Dowlat garden being credited to the local funds of the island. The receipts from other heads shew an increase of Rs. 580—11—11 in the Mysore, and Rs. 1,921—14—2 in the Hassan Districts. The increase in the latter District was caused by fines inflicted on those who encroached on kandáyam and coffee gardens. As observed in the last report, the sale of books and school fees are increasing. The details of this head are given below.

Miscellaneous.

Items.	For 1869—70.			Difference as compared with the Revenue of 1868—69.					
				Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Deductions from salary of servants	38	13	3½	...	..	...	13	13	2½
Fines and forfeitures...	5,447	9	7	1,920	1	9	...	...	...
Sale proceeds of unclaimed property	24	4	9	...	...	...	573	13	11
Proceeds of sale of Sarkár articles	487	2	4	111	9	8	...	...	...
Savings	684	7	5	118	14	8	...	...	...
School fees	1,524	13	0	280	12	10	...	..	...
Premium on hundís	217	5	2	...	...	...	77	4	4
Contract of the island of Seringapatam	27,654	13	11½	4,549	10	10¼	...	...	...
Sale of books	2,928	14	10	1,505	4	9	...	...	...
Refunds	699	11	6½	...	...	...	704	4	7½
Sale proceeds of fruits	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	6	0
Receipts on account of absentees	168	15	7	...	...	...	123	10	10
Sale proceeds of Sandal Kóti	12	10	0	...	...	...	178	6	0
Do of Criminal Procedure Code	156	8	11	56	7	11	...	..	...
Subscriptions to Mysore Gazette	318	8	0	134	14	0	...	...	...
Sale proceeds of Stamp Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	6
Sale proceeds of Registration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0	0
Do of Judicial, &c., old records...	107	1	2	...	...	...	215	0	0
Writing fees	0	9	4	0	4	8	...	...	...
Fees on old copper coins	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1
Sale proceeds of fort stones	82	2	0	65	5	11	...	...	..
Do of Civil Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	7	0
Do of Chunam stone	442	0	0	79	13	6	...	...	...
Do of Counterfeit Measures	...	...	...	..	...	...	0	2	0
Gain from difference of exchange of coins	0	10	5	0	10	5	...	...	...
Excess collection	68	3	8	68	3	8	...	...	...
Refunds from contingencies	87	11	11	87	11	11	..	...	...
Hidden treasures	1	0	0	1	0	0	...	...	...
Fines and savings from schools..	24	8	0	24	8	0	...	...	...
Sale proceeds of arms found with robbers...	2	13	0	2	13	0	...	...	...
Sale proceeds of joggory exacted by Government servants ...	0	4	3	0	4	3	...	...	...
Do of gun powder sold without license	21	6	0	21	6	0	...	...	...
Do of tiger skins and cloths	90	1	6	90	1	6	...	...	...
Total.....	41,293	1	7¼	9,119	15	3¼	2,024	7	6
Net ...	...	...	...	7,095	7	9¼	...	...	..

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22. The collections on account of municipal and plough tax funds are shewn below.

Local Funds.

District.	Items.	For 1869—70.			Comparison with Revenue of 1868—69. Increase.			Decrease.		
Mysore.	Plough Tax Fund...	24,560	2	11	..	...	..	280	0	3
	Municipal fund	28,682	12	6	...	...	..	2,492	0	11
	Total.....	53,242	15	5	..	...	..	2,772	1	2
Hassan.	Plough Tax Fund...	24,568	9	0	1,541	3	6	..	..	...
	Municipal Fund	6,996	8	0	2,648	3	0	..	...	...
	Total.....	31,565	1	0	4,189	6	6	..	...	..
	Grand Total.....	84,808	0	5	4,189	6	6	2,772	1	2
	Net	..	.	...	1,417	5	4	...	...	...

The Hassan District shews an increase in plough tax, as well as in municipal funds. The former was caused by larger receipts from fines for cattle trespass, owing to the establishment of pounds at Police stations, and the exercise of proper supervision over the accounts, and the latter by increased octroi collections on cloth, and more especially by the transfer of the mohatarfa to the Municipality of Hassan, on condition of its maintaining the Police. In the Mysore District there is a decrease under both heads, that in plough tax funds has been caused by a falling off in receipts from cattle fines and sale proceeds of stray cattle. This is ascribed by the Deputy Superintendent to the fluctuating nature of this source of revenue, and he adds that precautions have been taken to detect frauds in this matter. The subject evidently requires more attention in the Mysore District, as the cattle pounding system is liable to abuse if not properly supervised; not however with the object of merely raising the revenue, but of preventing oppression. The decrease in municipal receipts is owing to the diminished importation of piece goods into the town of Mysore; the merchants having anticipated that duty on them will be removed and house tax substituted for it.

23. The demand for 1869—70, with the balance of previous years, amounted to Rs. 29,01,363; of which Rs. 4,193—9—2 have been remitted, and Rs. 26,93,513—2—10 collected up to the close of the year under report, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,03,656—4—5

Demand, Collection and Balance.

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to be collected ; of which Rs. 2,03,175—1—1 are on account of 1869—70, and the rest on account of previous years. Particulars are shewn below.

Particulars.	Division.	Mysore District.			Hassan District.			Total.		
Balance up to the end of 1867—68. ...	...	4,804	1	7	0	2	9	4,804	4	4
Do do 1868—69. ...	...	46,367	13	4¾	83,896	9	1½	1,30,194	6	6¼
Total.....	...	51,171	14	11¾	83,826	11	10½	1,34,998	10	10¼
Jamábandi for 1869—70.	44	2 10 15,09,158	15	3¼	12,57,161	3	6	27,66,364	5	7¼
Total.....	44	2 10 15,60,330	14	3	13,40,987	15	4¼	29,01,363	0	5½
Collections on account of previous years...	...	46,766	7	9¾	83,557	6	6½	1,30,323	14	4¼
Do do of 1869—70 ...	44	2 10 14,85,666	8	6¼	10,77,478	9	1½	25,63,189	4	5¾
Remissions granted	...	4,072	9	2	121	0	0	4,193	9	2
Total.....	44	2 10 15,36,505	9	6	11,61,156	15	8	26,97,706	12	0
Particulars of Balance.										
Of 1865—66	...	109	0	0	0	2	9	109	2	9
„ 1866—67	...	157	14	0	...	...	...	157	14	0
„ 1867—68	...	66	0	0	0	0	0	66	0	0
„ 1868—69	...	0	0	0	148	2	7	148	2	7
Total.....	..	332	14	0	148	5	4	481	3	4
Of 1869—70...	...	23,492	6	9	1,79,682	10	4½	2,03,175	1	1½
Grand Total.....	...	23,825	4	9	1,79,830	15	8½	2,03,656	4	5½

The small balance in the Mysore District is owing to the khists falling within the close of the year, and out of this balance the Deputy Superintendent reports he has cleared all the balances of previous years, and Rs. 6,002—9—3 on account of 1869-70 have been collected after the close of the year. The remainder consists chiefly of the khists due by the abkári contractor, Mr. Mergler, the jódidar of Rámpúr, and by one Sivappa Dévaru who took a ruined tank in the Talkádu Talook under the circular of March 1863, and who refuses to abide by the orders of the Chief Commissioner, who decided that he should receive rent from the ryots in money, and not in produce. His right to the tank and the land below it has been ordered to be sold to meet the Government demands. The heavy balance in the Hassan District is due to the late orders allowing certain instalments of revenue to be paid after the close of the year, those falling within it having, it is reported by the Deputy Superintendent, been fully realized.

Revenue Business.

24. The subjoined statement will give a general idea of the revenue business performed during the past year, in all the Revenue Courts of the Division.

		Balance of previous years.	Filed in 1869—70.	Total.	Disposed of in 1869—70.	Balance.
1. Cases	Division	5	70	75	73	2
	Mysore District	1	84	85	81	4
	Hassan District	19	191	210	193	17
2. Miscellaneous Proceedings	Division	6	1,200	1,206	1,202	4
	Mysore District	96	44,404	44,500	44,359	141
	Hassan District	813	22,333	23,146	22,577	569
3. Orders and Reports ..	Division	37	1,668	1,705	1,680	25
	Mysore District	1,426	126,514	127,940	126,655	1,285
	Hassan District	862	122,211	123,075	121,931	1,142
4. Petitions	Division	23	3,342	3,365	3,337	28
	Mysore District	212	16,071	16,283	16,090	193
	Hassan District	114	22,189	22,303	22,006	297

As compared with the work performed in 1868—69 the following is the result.

	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Cases	...	650
2. Miscellaneous Proceedings	2,719	...
3. Orders and Reports	894	..
4. Petitions	...	2,009

In the Mysore District there has been a considerable decrease under all heads, except in miscellaneous revenue proceedings, and even this shews only an increase of 122 cases. This result is very satisfactory as, apart from the causes ascribed by the Deputy Superintendent, it betokens a better classification of suits and a settlement of disputes and vexed questions by the Deputy Superintendent himself, instead of their being unnecessarily referred to lower or superior Courts. But in the Hassan District, while there is a decrease of 219 cases, there is a great increase of 39 miscellaneous proceedings, 12,615 orders and reports, and 814 petitions. For this, I am unable satisfactorily to account. In the Division Court there is a decrease under all heads. The causes specified by the Deputy Superintendents no doubt coutribute to this result; but I am inclined to hope that a yearly increasing confidence in the decisions of the lower Courts added to a similar feeling based upon the direct and open procedure of the appellate Courts, are also strong and satisfactory causes.

26. The work of the several Courts in respect of original suits is given below.

Original Suits.

Districts.	Courts.	Balance of previous years.	Filed. in 1869—70.	Total.	Disposed of in 1869—70.	Balance.
1. Mysore	Amildars'	1	75	76	73	3
	Assistant Superintendents' ...	..	5	5	5	..
	Deputy Superintendents' ...	..	4	4	3	1
2. Hassan	Amildars'	15	120	135	126	9
	Assistant Superintendents' ...	2	23	25	25	..
	Deputy Superintendents' ...	2	48	50	42	8

		Disposed of.	Percentage.
1.	Inam villages and lands	31	11¼
2.	By sale, gift or endowment	20	7½
3.	„ Mortgage	8	3
4.	„ Inheritance or division	30	11
5.	„ Exchange or surrender	2	1
6.	Claims to rent	14	5
7.	Exaction	3	1¼
8.	Ouster	34	12½
9.	Claims to share on profit	8	3
10.	Other claims by or against Shikmidars ...	79	28½
11.	Patél	12	4
12.	Shánbhóg	6	2
13.	Bárábalóti or village service	7	2½
14.	Boundaries and rights of way	19	7
15.	Irrigation rights	1	½
		274	100

As compared with 1868—69 there has been a decrease of 231 suits in Mysore, and 219 in Hassan. The highest percentage, as in last year, consisted of claims by or against shikmidars as per classification given in the margin.

Appeal Cases.

26. In appeal cases too, there has been a decrease as in original suits: particulars are subjoined.

	Total for disposal, 1868—69.	Total for disposal, 1869—70.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Division	133	75	...	58
2. Mysore District	80	32	..	48
3. Hassan District	129	71	...	58

Here too, the highest percentage is in claims by or against shikmidars, and the arrears at the close of the year under report was in the Division Court two, in Mysore District, none, and in the Hassan District two. The result of the disposal of appeals is in this Court, as follows, and speaks well for the decisions of the lower Courts.

	No. of Appeals received.	How disposed of.	
Mysore Deputy Superintendent	21	18 Confirmed. 3 Reversed.	
Assistant Superintendents	6	5 Confirmed. 1 Reversed.	Mr. Sabhápati Modaliar.
Hassan Deputy Superintendent	7	Confirmed.	
Assistant Superintendents	33	24 Confirmed.	
		5 Reversed.	3 Mr. Syed Amír Ahmed. 2 Mr. Shanmugavélu. Pillé.
		1 Modified.	
		1 Remanded.	
		1 Struck off the file.	Mr. Syed Amír Ahmed.
		1 Transferred to Inam Commissioner.	

27. The revenue work of the Division Court during 1869—70 was as follows:—

Division Office Work.

	No.
1. Cases	75
2. Miscellaneous Proceedings	1,206
3. Orders and Reports	1,705
4. Petitions	3,365
Total....	6,276

This was only the purely Kanarese portion of the work performed by the Revenue Department, the remainder, consisting of letters, reports, and bills and statements in English, the drafts of which, and even the fair copies also in some cases, are prepared by the Revenue Department.

The correspondence in the English Department consisted of the following letters:—

	Secretary.	Judicial Commissioner.	Districts.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
From	735	402	2,519	2,443	6,099
To	1,282	289	3,246	1,913	6,730
Total	2,017	691	5,765	4,356	12,829
1868—69	1,839	677	5,179	5,025	12,720
Increase.....	178	14	586	..	778
Decrease... ...	..	..	..	669	..

The decrease in miscellaneous letters is owing to bills not being sent under dockets, as was formerly done.

28. The pattás during the past year have increased by 2,447, as per particulars noted in the following statement:—

Pattás.

Districts.	For 1868—69.				For 1869—70.				Comparison.								Net.
									Increase.				Decrease.				
	No of Pattás not altered.	No of do issued.	No of do transferred.	Total.	No of Pattás not altered.	No of do issued.	No of do transferred.	Total.	No of Pattás not altered.	No of do issued.	No of do transferred.	Total.	No of Pattás not altered.	No of do issued.	No of do transferred.	Total.	
Mysore.	151,751	7,781	23,617	183,149	154,183	7,851	23,178	185,212	2,432	70	...	2,502	...	..	439	439	2,063
Hassan.	103,389	2,926	13,779	120,094	100,139	3,656	16,691	120,478	...	730	2,912	3,642	3,258	...	..	3,258	384
Total.	255,140	10,707	37,396	303,243	254,314	11,507	395,690	305,690	2,432	800	2,912	6,144	3,258	.	439	3,697	2,447

Mr. Bowring allowed the pattás of 1862 to be kept on for another additional five years, that is, ten years in all, subject to the introduction of the Revenue Survey. Consequently only those necessitating increase, or decrease, transfer, &c., were renewed. The classification of pattás according to the amount of kandáyam payable by the holders is subjoined, and it will be seen from it that the great majority of ryots are small holders, but notwithstanding this, on account of the valuable wet land available in this Division, they are very well off.

No.	Rates.	Mysore District.	Hassan District.	Total.
1	Below 5 Rs.	110,170	67,027	177,197
2	From 5 to 10 „	33,441	25,954	59,395
3	„ 11 „ 20 „	17,655	14,613	32,268
4	„ 21 „ 30 „	11,055	6,402	17,457
5	„ 31 „ 40 „	3,984	2,295	6,279
6	„ 41 „ 50 „	2,432	1,369	3,801
7	„ 51 „ 60 „	1,633	1,058	2,691
8	„ 61 „ 70 „	839	677	1,516
9	„ 71 „ 80 „	1,413	357	1,770
10	„ 81 „ 90 „	570	227	797
11	„ 91 „ 100 „	1,299	185	1,484
12	„ 101 „ 150 „	451	239	690
13	„ 151 „ 200 „	154	51	205
14	„ 201 „ 250 „	72	15	87
15	„ 251 „ 300 „	21	4	25
16	„ 301 „ 350 „	15	1	16
17	„ 351 „ 400 „	5	1	6
18	„ 401 „ 450 „	1	1	2
19	„ 451 „ 500 „	1	1	2
20	„ 501 „ 1,000 „	1	1	2
	Total.....	185,212	120,478	305,690

Revenue Measures.

1. *General.*

Conduct of Jamábandi.

29. In letter No. 3874—562 of the 22nd October 1869, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, certain suggestions for the better conduct of jamábandi work were received for report. The object in view was to ascertain that transfers and resignations of land and all cultivation are duly entered in the accounts prior to the jamábandi, and this was intended to be effected by the Settlement Officer taking up haphazard two or three villages in a talook. But while it is easy to see, if the accounts tally with each other, it is a very laborious and, I may add, often impracticable task to ascertain within the limits of a single jamábandi season, if the entries relating to even one ordinary sized village correspond with the actual state of things. A thorough inspection would be indispensable, and this should be done by means of actual measurement and enquiry on the spot. This can only be effected in the case of a few fields every year, and at the utmost, perhaps, in those only where there is increase

or decrease. A reply somewhat to the above effect was submitted in this office letter No. 3813—16 of the 8th December 1869, and copies of the correspondence were forwarded to the Deputy Superintendents for their remarks. A reply was received from the Deputy Superintendent of Mysore, which is alluded to by him in his Administration Report, but none has been sent by the Deputy Superintendent of Hassan, and no reference is made on this subject in his Administration Report. The procedure described by the Deputy Superintendent of Mysore, in para 5 of his Report is what every Settlement Officer ought to follow. It should certainly be the aim and duty of the Revenue Officer to see that every ryot's complaint is settled on the spot, and by actual inspection of the disputed land or house, &c., if possible. At least this is presumed to be done in each jamábandi tour, and in addition to this duty the Settlement Officer can also take without giving previous notice, a few fields for inspection, and compare the result with the village accounts as above suggested.

Territorial Changes.

30. Two groups of villages from the Háranahaḷḷi Talook of the Hassan District have been transferred to the Báṇávárá Talook of the Kadoor District, and two inam villages from the Heggadadévanakóṭé Talook of the Mysore District have been transferred to the Mysore Talook, on the grounds of proximity and convenience to the people. The shánbhógs and ryots of other firkás of other talooks applied for a like transfer, but their request was not granted, as it would be creating confusion if frequent changes of this kind are made.

Revenue Law and Procedure.

31. The present circular of instructions from the Chief Commissioner, prescribes only the procedure to be observed in the adjudication of revenue matters. The laws relating to them are to be gathered from the circulars and decisions passed from time to time by the Chief Commissioner, and the late and present Superintendents of Divisions. The present Revenue Procedure Code was framed with a view to render revenue suits less expensive and more expeditious, than civil suits. But by the introduction of the Stamp Act, revenue suits which were formerly written on a uniform rate of 8 annas stamp paper, have been rendered as expensive as civil suits, and if the Civil Procedure be followed in its integrity, the other contemplated advantages will also be lost. The whole question requires investigation and discussion, such as would exceed the proper limits of this report.

The law between landlord and tenant in Mysore requires also to be more explicitly set forth than it is at present, the increasing value of land causing such matters to be more important and difficult of settlement than was formerly the case.

Madras Revenue Sommons Act.

32. Act III of 1869, Madras, empowering Revenue Officers to summon persons to attend at their courts for the settlement of matters connected with revenue administration, was introduced during the past year; but neither of the Deputy Superintendents

has reported on the working of this Act. As a matter of fact, the want of a regulation of this kind was never felt in this Province.

Inam villages.

33. The rules for the recovery of rent from ryots of inam villages, were introduced last year. With the Chief Commissioner's consent, circular orders were issued to the effect that the benefit of these rules would only be allowed to inamdars, who keep proper accounts, as in sarkár villages, and give pattás or have other agreements executed with their ryots. Some inamdars have applied for the assistance of gumástas from Government, which was given on the understanding that pattás should be issued by inamdars alone.

Khists.

34. The former khists were—

15 per cent in November.
15 per cent in December.
20 per cent in January.
25 per cent in February.
25 per cent in March.

But these have been revised to suit the circumstances of each District, or portions of a District, and to allow the ryots sufficient time to pay up the Government demand. This measure will, no doubt, in some localities, be a relief to ryots in poor circumstances, who otherwise would be obliged to hypothecate their produce to merchants and others, on disadvantageous terms. This concession, and the order lately issued from this office for the attachment of property, as soon as the first instalment falls overdue, should enable the Amildars to levy the Government demand without much trouble. Accordingly, there would appear to have been few instances during last year, where property was really sold, though attachment was made in several cases.

Pattás.

35. The ignorance and indifference of ryots in regard to their pattás, is very remarkable, and is exemplified in the fact stated by the Deputy Superintendent of Mysore that 34,049 ryots had lost their pattás. This loss was not brought to light by the complaints of the parties; but when their pattás were demanded of them they could not produce them. I myself do not recollect that I ever at any time received a complaint from a ryot either in this Division, or elsewhere, that he had lost his pattá and could not get it renewed.

The fact is, that the ryot relies upon the shánbhóg's accounts, and if he has reason to believe that his name is duly entered in them, he is content, for he knows that in the event of a dispute the accounts will be referred to. It would, however, be an advantage to teach the ryot not to rely so much upon the shánbhóg; and if this can be effected by insisting that each ryot shall be in possession of a pattá, in the shape of a copy of the chitta, as proposed by Mr. Ricketts, the experiment might be

tried; but before absolutely recommending it, I propose to make further enquiries on the subject.

Recovery of Government Dues from Ryots.

36. As diversity of practice in the recovery of arrears of assessment prevailed in both Districts, and doubts were entertained as to the propriety of selling the movable property of the defaulter, before proceeding to sell the land, a circular was issued to the effect that "an Isamvár Averza" in survey form No. 3 should be kept, and on failure of any khist, first the crop, then the land, and then other property should be sold, the Deputy Superintendent's sanction for movable, and the Superintendent's for immovable property, being previously obtained. These instructions were based upon the views of the Chief Commissioner, communicated in certain correspondence.

2. *Land Revenue.*

Talkat lands.

37. Pieces of land lying contiguous to the holdings of ryots are called talkat lands. By long usage talkatdars, as they are called, had the right of refusal of such lands, and this right frequently led to disputes and complaints between the talkatdars and the holders of the adjoining lands, or those who wished to take up these pieces for cultivation. Consequently, one year's notice was, with the Chief Commissioner's sanction, issued, to the effect that, from 1st August next, no talkat claims would be recognized, provided the land claimed was upwards of one kúdu in extent.

Measurement of lands.

38. The objectionable practice of measuring lands on change of hands, having been discussed last year, Mr. Bowring deprecated any Government interference in the matter, beyond recognizing rázinámas, darakhásts, and pattás. Captain Hill refers to this subject in para 15½ of his report. It is seldom that the shánbhóg has no hand in these unlawful encroachments and frauds; and if he can be made to do his duty faithfully and completely, they will cease. Measurement is, however, made in glaring instances of encroachment.

Garden Assessment.

39. Formerly the gardens in both Districts were held either on batáyi or marvali tenure. The former consisted of a division of produce between the Government and the ryot, and the latter of a separate tax on the trees. Both tenures were superseded shortly after the reorganization of the Commission, by an assessment fixed one each garden. But the rates were found to be too high, and long formed the subject of complaints. Some reductions were made in 1868—69 in the case of some villages of the Hassan District, and relief was granted in individual cases of hardship in both Districts. But this was not found to be enough; permission had therefore to be given to the Deputy Superintendent of Hassan to effect a reduction by one rate of

assessment on all gardens assessed above Rs. 8—0—0 per acre. This caused a loss of Rs. 3,077—3—8. A similar concession was ordered in the case of the gardens in the Periyápaṭṇa Talook. The Deputy Superintendent of Mysore has had the gardens inspected by one of his Assistants, and the rates of assessment revised. This has caused a prospective loss of Rs. 1,257—0—0; but the final orders of the Chief Commissioner have not yet been obtained, which will be done so soon as some information which has been called for, is received from the Deputy Superintendent.

Mulberry Gardens.

40. Some lands having been left waste in the Hassan District on account of high assessment, a report was called for from the Deputy Superintendent, and the Chief Commissioner's sanction obtained to the reduction of assessment on them.

High assessed lands.

41. Both Deputy Superintendents dwell on the fact that a considerable extent of dry and wet lands has been relinquished during the last year; a great deal of this no doubt was owing to the fall in the price of grain, and the late short khists; but a reason may also be found in the high assessment (chedsál) originally fixed, which cannot be reduced without the orders of superior authority, based on a careful survey. The case of the Maddúru wet lands referred to by the Deputy Superintendent of Mysore in para 13 of his report, also deserves consideration, and will be reported upon.

Trees on Ryots' Holdings.

42. Trees on ryots' holdings are reported by the Deputy Superintendent of Hassan to have been given to the holders of lands on which they grew, on proper rates of assessment. This is a step in the right direction, as the right to both trees and lands will vest in the same men; otherwise there would be frequent quarrels between the land-holder and tree kandáyemdar. This should be done in both Districts. The Deputy Superintendent of Mysore will be called upon to report whether any, and what progress, has been made in this respect in his District.

Pasturage.

43. The want of well defined pasture lands for each village was the cause of frequent disputes between the ryots and those who wished to take up waste lands for cultivation; the former insisting that they were necessary for their cattle, and the latter that there was enough and to spare besides. It was therefore calculated that for every 100 head of cattle 5 kandís of pasturage should be allowed. In the Hassan District, 1,002 pieces have been demarcated, and 1,626 remain to be done. But the Deputy Superintendent of the Mysore District represents that the requisite extent of good land is not available in his District, and recommends that the extent occupied by the existing village commons should alone be marked off. This might be done; consideration being however given to cases in which the village pasture land has been unduly encroached upon for cultivation.

44. At present an uniform rate of four annas is levied, and no distinction is made between good and bad coffee. The question of fixing an equitable rate for different qualities of coffee is under consideration, and will be duly submitted for the Chief Commissioner's orders.

Coffee.

3. *Forests.*

45. The realizations from forests managed by Revenue Officers, are credited according to the Deputy Accountant General's instructions, to the subhead "Forest" under land revenue.

46. The rates are—

Seigniorage.

	Ryots.	Traders.
On bamboos	1½	4½
On unreserved wood.	1	3

I agree with Mr. Ricketts in his remarks about the growth of bamboos and the present high rate of seigniorage upon them. The subject has been brought to the notice of the Conservator of Forests.

47. Several of the minor products of forests have of late been exempted from tax. It has now been ruled that they should be leased out.

Forest Produce.

48. The establishment of depôts for the sale of wood at convenient localities, will, it is hoped, be soon arranged for, in communication with the Conservator of Forests.

Wood Depôts.

49. In the Mysore District, enclosures have been made and some seed sown, and in the Hassan District kávals have been obtained from the Amrat Mahal Department, and seed has been collected, and nurseries have been formed. I anticipate much success for these plantations, owing to the interest which both Deputy Superintendents take in the matter.

Firewood Plantations.

50. I fully concur with Mr. Ricketts in the necessity for a Forest Manual. At present different constructions are put on, and doubts are felt regarding certain points. The Conservator's opinion has been obtained in some instances, but all the authoritative rulings should be embodied for facility of reference.

Forest Manual.

4. *Abkári.*

51. When the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs was at first leased on contract in 1862, a provision was inserted in the abkári bond that suits brought by contractors against their shikmidars should be adjusted by the Revenue authorities summarily,

Abkári Suits.

and such suits have hitherto been written on eight annas stamp paper, and conducted as summary suits. But as in the Revenue Procedure Code, all distinction between summary and regular cases has been removed, the question occurred, whether these suits should not be considered as regular suits; and if so, whether, as the Stamp Act made no distinction between revenue and civil suits, but prescribed an equal amount of duty for both, such suits should not bear the full stamp duty. Again, revenue suits, according to the Revenue Code, cannot be entertained if they exceeded the period of limitation of two years. These three points were considered in connection with Act XXI of 1856, (the Abkári Act, introduced into the Province), in Section 84 of which "Abkári farmers" are empowered to "recover arrears of tax or duty from their under-tenants;" and also with the long existing practice in adjudging such suits; and the conclusion arrived at was; 1st, that abkári suits were regular revenue suits; 2nd, that an uniform rate of eight annas stamp duty should be levied; and 3rd, that the limitation of two years should operate in the case of such suits. The Chief Commissioner's sanction was received on these points, and a notice was given to the late contractor to file all his suits within six months from 1st April 1870, otherwise the two years' limit would operate against him.

Arrack.

52. It is now about six years since the Sadder Distillery system was introduced into this Division. The then existing distillery at Pálhalli was brought under the rules, and another opened at Hassan, the former supplying liquor to the Mysore, and the latter to the Hassan Districts. A still head duty of Rs. $1\frac{1}{4}$ was at first fixed on every gallon of arrack at 25° below proof, which was raised to Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in November 1868, and the following license fees were imposed on shops.

Wholesale,		2	Rs. per Shop.
Retail—			
1st	Class	10	„
2nd	do.	5	„
3rd	do.	2	„

Subsequently on the recommendation of the then Deputy Superintendents, the licenses for the shops at Mysore, Hassan, and Sakaléspura, which were five or more in number, were put up to auction and fetched unprecedently high sums. As Sakaléspura, the head quarter of the Manjarábád Talook, in the Hassan District, where the shops were put up to auction for the first time in 1869—70, a remission of Rs. 130 per shop had to be given on account of the enormously high sum fetched at auction. This auction system besides causing great loss to the shop-keepers, fosters a spirit of speculation and rivalry, and is liable to lead to the adulteration of liquor. Another evil exists in the connection with the shops permitted to distillers, under the arrangement referred to by Captain Hill in para 26 of his report. There was a limited number of shops at Hassan and Sakaléspura, and in order to prevent monopoly, each of the distillers was allowed a

shop on condition of his paying an amount of extra still head duty, calculated to be equal to the probable amount for which that shop might have been knocked down if put up to auction. This calculation, as it appeared from correspondence with Captain Hill, was made on the realizations of the previous year, and not on what was fetched for the year for which the shop was taken up. The system led to complication in the accounts, and loss to Government to the undue advantage of distillers: for the extra still head duty thus paid is strictly speaking neither still head duty nor license fee, and there is no appropriate heading for it in the annual accounts: and when shops which fetched as at Sakaléspura Rs. 60 each in 1868—69 were given in 1869—70 to the distillers, and the extra still head duty was calculated accordingly, while in 1869—70, each such shop would have fetched Rs. 434, if put up to auction like the rest,—an idea may be formed of the loss caused to the Government in connection with six shops so given to the distillers in the Hassan District. It was therefore thought advisable to fix a license fee for each shop, the amount being calculated with due regard to the wants of the population, the profit of the shop-keepers, and revenue to Government. But the fees proposed by the Deputy Superintendents were so much out of proportion with each other, and with the profit of the shop-keepers, that they have been asked to reconsider the subject, and when further information has been obtained, the orders of the Chief Commissioner will be solicited.

In the meantime temporary licenses have been granted, based on the estimated profits of the shop-keepers during the past year, as ascertained from the reports of the Deputy Superintendents.

5. *Assessed Taxes.*

Sheep Tax.

53. Cultivating ryots were exempted from mohatarfa; but if they had any number of sheep in excess of what might be required by them as mere cultivators, a point too nice to be made out, and one profitable to the shánbhóg, the ryots were taxed with mohatarfa like traders. This has been abolished.

Cart Tax.

54. Similarly if a ryot had carts or used them as a trader, he was obliged to pay mohatarfa; but Mr. Bowring ruled that no separate tax should be levied for carts or bullocks; but that their possession should be taken into consideration only in assessing the mohatarfa tax on undoubted traders, who may, or may not possess lands. In this I think there is no risk of injustice being done to the real cultivator, who may keep as many carts as he likes without being charged mohatarfa.

Mohatarfa.

55. The mohatarfa is a tax upon houses, shops, looms, and oil mills, and intended to reach the non-agricultural classes,—cul[redacted] ryots who pay land rent being exempt. It is [redacted] familiar method of taxation in this Province

regarding it now in force admit of its local revision and readjustment when such is found to be necessary. It is the duty of District Officers to apply the remedy within their reach, and if they have doubts to ask for instructions. This has already been done to some extent in this Division. In his remarks on the Chituldroog District Report for 1868—69, page 133 of the printed volume of Annual Reports, Mr. Bowring observes that the privileged classes are unnecessarily numerous; and that only Vaidíka Brahmans, Kházís, and Mullas, and other religious persons, as also those in indigent circumstances should be exempted.

Customs.

Tobacco and Cloth.

56. A proposition for a separate agency for collecting duty on tobacco in the Periyápaṭṇa Talook, has been submitted to the Chief Commissioner for sanction; there seems to be a good prospect of increasing the revenue from tobacco, which, as it pays both export and import duty, may well be further taxed without checking its cultivation in this Province.

This is not the case with home made piece goods, the trade in which suffers from the competition of foreign untaxed manufactures. It is a question whether the customs duty on Mysore made cloths should not be abolished.

Sáyer Kaṭṭés in Hassan District.

57. Captain Hill's proposal was to establish excise stations in some parts of the District. This was reverting to the old system, and as I was not convinced of the advisability of the proposal, I did not support it. The revision of the remuneration paid to village servants, for collection of sáyer duties, is under consideration.

6. *Plough Tax.*

Inamdars.

58. Inamdars have been allowed pattás or receipts for the cess paid by them. Formerly there was no uniform system in levying this cess, when the plough tax was imposed. The inamdars were in some places called upon to pay one per cent of the record-[redacted]lue of their inams, but in other places, the percentage was fixed on their present [redacted]. These have been now settled by the receipt of definite instructions from [redacted]ommissioner, who has ruled that one anna on the rupee or 6½ per cent [redacted]ed on the bériz of the holdings.

Section II—Education.

Proposed Union of Rája's with Mission School.

59. Towards the close of the year under report, the Reverend Mr. Hutcheon, the Wesleyan Missionary at Mysore, proposed to take up the Rája's School there, and join it to the one established by his Mission on condition of an additional grant being made by Government; but this proposal having been unfavorably reported upon, did not receive the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

Government Vernacular Schools.

60. The District Officers continue to take a lively interest in the cause of education in their respective Districts. Both speak somewhat unfavorably of Government Vernacular Schools, and, with a view to their improvement, suggest more frequent inspection by the Officers of the Educational Department, and payment of allowances to the School-Masters according to results of their labors. Such a payment should, in my opinion, be in addition to the fixed salary. It would be more economical to give grants in-aid to private schools, than for Government to establish and keep them up; and wherever people are willing to open schools it would be well to encourage them as in the case of the gowdas and merchants to whom Captain Hill refers.

Hindustani Schools.

61. The withdrawal of the grants from the Madrasa Bowring School at Mysore, and the Hindustani School at Hassan, in consequence of the apathy of the Mahomedan community, is to be regretted. But an appeal to their pride and self-interest may induce them to exert themselves, and so again deserve the support and encouragement of the Government.

Section III—Public Works.

1. *Minor Works.*

Appropriation and Expenditure, and Lapse.

62. The subjoined statement shews the appropriations made for, and the expenditure incurred on, minor works executed in the Division during the past year, by Revenue Officers.

1868—69.			Classification.	1869—70.									Remarks
				On incomplete works.			On works commenced.			Total Progress.			
Appropriation.	Expenditure.	Lapse.		Appropriation.	Expenditure.	Lapse.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.	Lapse.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.	Lapse.	
			Original Works.										
248	248	...	Military.	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	...	...	...	...	
			Civil Buildings—(debited to C. B.) ...	2,124	2,110	14	1,047	1,047	...	3,171	3,157	14	
			Do. (do. to P. W. D.)	...	...	...	6,077	6,073	4	6,077	6,073	4	
4,175	1,785	2,390	Total Civil Buildings	2,124	2,110	14	7,124	7,120	4	9,248	9,230	18	Savings.
1,092	832	260	Agricultural	2,530	2,340	190	...	...	...	2,530	2,340	190	Do.
680	673	7	Communications	...	...	...	380	380	...	380	380	...	
...	...	...	Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	...	330	275	55	330	275	55	
...	...	...	Anché houses	626	626	...	1,593	1,593	...	2,219	2,219	...	
6,195	3,538	2,657	Total Original Works—	5,280	5,076	...	9,427	9,368	59	14,707	14,444	263	
			Repairs.										
..	...	...	Military.	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	...	...	...	...	
			Civil Buildings (debited to C. B.) ...	..	...	...	3,409	3,340	69	3,409	3,340	69	
			Do. (do. to P. W. D.)...	...	...	...	1,683	1,678	5	1,683	1,678	5	
4,883	4,415	468	Total Civil Buildings	...	...	...	5,092	5,018	74	5,092	5,018	74	Do.
1,05,596	84,953	20,643	Agricultural	71,079	69,459	1,620	39,632	37,616	2,016	1,10,711	1,07,075	3,636	
5,286	4,690	596	Communications	1,505	1,395	110	2,354	2,315	39	3,859	3,710	149	
259	258	1	Miscellaneous Public Improvements...	...	...	...	551	550	1	551	550	1	Do.
1,810	1,108	702	Anché houses	75	75	...	3,131	2,809	322	3,206	2,884	322	
1,17,834	95,424	22,410	Total Repairs.....	72,659	70,927	...	50,760	48,308	2,452	1,23,419	1,19,237	4,182	
9,409	9,409	...	Establishment	...	...	...	9,249	9,249	...	9,249	9,249	...	
..	...	...	Tools and Plant	...	...	...	111	110	1	111	110	1	Do.
..	...	...	Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	1,783	...	...	1,783	...	
1,33,438	1,08,371	25,067	Total Rs.....	77,939	76,005	1,934	69,547	68,818	2,512	1,47,486	1,44,823	4,446	

From the above statement it will be observed that much better results have attended the year under report than that previous. The total expenditure in 1869-70 exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 36,452. The lapse on the amounts appropriated for expenditure in 1868-69 was Rs. 25,067, whereas the same including savings amounted during the past year only to Rs. 4,446.

63. I proceed to notice briefly the progress made on particular works.

Original Works—Civil Buildings.

64. Some of the works under this head have been sanctioned from the funds provided in the Civil Budget, others from the Public Works Budget.

Meteorological Sheds, Mysore and Hassan.

65. Two meteorological observation sheds, one at Mysore and the other at Hassan, were undertaken and finished.

Mysore District Civil Buildings.

66. The following works refer to the Mysore District.

(*a*). Constructing three Police tannahs at Mysore; estimate Rs. 2,262. Previous year's expenditure Rs. 571. These were completed at a cost of Rs. 1,676—13—9, with a saving of Rs. 14—2—3.

(*b*). Work-shops and walls of the Mysore Jail. Amount of estimate Rs. 410. Works satisfactorily completed.

(*c*). Compound wall and out-houses of the Dressers' quarters at the Mysore Jail. Estimate Rs. 562: appropriation and expenditure Rs. 215. The work having been sanctioned late in the year could not be completed.

(*d*). Two work sheds in the Mysore Jail. Estimate Rs. 1,896. Work satisfactorily completed, under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Jail.

(*e*). Brick wall around the Roman Catholic burial ground at Ganjám. Estimate Rs. 1,820, completed with a saving of Rs. 3—14—6. The native Christians interested in the work built the wall in a substantial manner.

Hassan District—Civil Original Buildings.

67. Works pertaining to the Hassan District.

(*a*). A covered gateway to the Distillery at Hassan was completed at a cost of Rs. 433.

(*b*). School-house at Sakaléspura. Estimate Rs. 3,552. Expenditure Rs. 2,147; will be completed before the rains.

68. The two works as per margin, which remained incompleted at the end of 1868—69, have been finished statisfactorily at a cost of Rs. 2,340—7—7, with a saving of Rs. 189—5—5.

Hassan District, Original Agricultural Works. Restoration of the Bommanahalli tank : constructing a sluice to the Góvinkere.

69. The only work undertaken and completed under this head is the stable in the compound of the travellers' bungalow at Gandsé. Amount of estimate Rs. 380.

Hassan Original Communications.

70. An outlet between the Dodda and Chikka Arasinakoḷa at Chámarájanagara of the Mysore District, has been constructed for Rs. 275.

Original Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

71. Three houses at the marginally noted places in the Mysore District, and one at Hassan, have been constructed at a total cost of Rs. 2,219.

Original Anché Houses. Rághavapúr, Arepár, Hulikaṭṭé Bóré.

72. The talook cutcherries at Chámarájanagara, Gundlu, Naṇjanagúdu, Huṇasúru and Yadatoré have been repaired, as also several public buildings at the head quarters of the District.

Mysore District, Repairs of Civil Buildings.

73. The works as per margin, which are progressing under the direct supervision of this office, will be completed before the rains set in, if funds are received in time.

Residency Bungalows at Mysore and Yelwál.

74. The talook cutcherries at Hassan, Háranahaḷḷi, Alúru, Bélúru, Nágamangala, Attikuppa, Sakaléspura, Kikkéri and Narasipura have been put in repairs, besides the sandalkóṭi at Sakalésapura.

Hassan District, Repairs, C. B.

75. The works under this head are very important, and take up most of the attention of the Civil Officers. The number of irrigation works, including those of the Channel Department, dealt with during the year, was 315. Amount of appropriation Rs. 1,10,711. Expenditure Rs. 1,07,075, and the lapse including savings Rs. 3,636. This is highly satisfactory, when we take into consideration the great difficulties that exist to prevent the completion of such works within the close of the official year. On the one hand nothing can be done in the rainy season if breaches occur and water is running through them ; while on the other it would be a loss of revenue and hardship to the ryots to let off water from a tank that requires repair, when the crops under it require irrigation. No work can therefore be undertaken until the rains are over, and the ryots do not require water, which is generally towards the latter end of the official year.

Agricultural Repairs.

76. The following are the principal tank works. Those connected with channels will be shewn separately.

Tank Repairs.

District.	Name of the Work.	Estimate.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.			Remarks.
Mysore.	Kágalavádi Tank	2,196	696	696	0	0	Completed.
	Narasimangala do...	1,312	312	312	0	0	
	Nágavaḷḷi do...	915	915	915	0	0	
	Chottanahaḷḷi do...	671	671	671	0	0	
	Búchikaṭṭé do...	567	567	559	0	0	
	Nittúr do...	1,513	1,513	1,510	0	0	
	Ingalkoppa do...	1,087	1,087	1,087	0	0	
	Lingrájpura do...	615	615	599	0	0	
	Allagóde do...	748	748	748	0	0	
	Bandikere do feeder	1,627	1,627	1,598	0	0	
Hassan.	Yeliyúru do...	2,152	520	520	0	0	
	Badnúr do...	3,015	865	838	0	0	
	Arni do...	1,359	27	18	0	0	
	Bandihaḷḷi Jákankere	1,120	951	881	0	0	
	Kátenkere Tank	1,810	1,045	1,045	0	0	
	Hálthoré Doddakere.	831	631	618	0	0	
	Bilirámanahaḷḷi Tank	955	573	521	0	0	
	Hingi Kaṭṭé do	438	438	437	0	0	

77. Six travellers' bungalows, and two musáfarkhánas in the Mysore, and twelve bungalows, and three musáfarkhánás in the Hassan Districts, have been repaired. The works to be completed in the year 1870—71 are:—

Repairs—Communications.

1*st*. Repair of the roads in the vicinity of Seringapatam, for which an estimate for Rs. 2,394, with an appropriation of Rs. 500, was sanctioned, and work to the full extent of appropriation has been executed.

2*nd*. Repairs to the musáfarkháná at Kobgahar, which, although commenced in the year 1868—69, has not yet been finished, owing to the difficulty felt in procuring labor and materials in the remote Malnád country, where the building is situated. Of Rs. 1,305, the amount of estimate, Rs. 110 have yet to be spent.

78. Repairing the Doddakere tank at Yelwál, estimate Rs. 2,103; appropriation and expenditure Rs. 500.

Repairs, Miscellaneous P. I. Mysore District.

79. A pond near the travellers' bungalow at Hirésávé in the Hassán District has been repaired at a cost of Rs 50.

80. Thirty three anché houses in the Mysore; and 18 in the Hassan Districts have been repaired at a total cost of Rs. 2,884.

Anché Houses.

81. Half the cost under this head is debitable to the local funds.

Establishment.

82. Thermometers have been supplied to the hospitals at Mysore and Hassan for the purpose of taking meteorological observations.

Tools and Plant.

83. Rs. 1,802—7—2 were stolen from the cash chest of the Superintendent of Channels; of this sum Rs. 19—2—0 having been recovered from the sale proceeds of the property of the convicted peon who was attached to the Channel Superintendent's office, the balance, *viz.*, 1,783—5—2 has been writen off to profit and loss as sanctioned by the Government of India.

Profit and Loss.

84. The following statement shews the number of works dealt with and completed during the year, under each head, in the Mysore and Hassan Districts.

Classification.	Incomplete works dealt with.						Works commenced.						Total.				
	Works from last year.		Completed.		Remaining incomplete.		Works commenced.		Completed.		Remaining incomplete.		Works from last year.	Commenced.	Total.	Completed.	Remaining incomplete.
	Mysore.	Hassan.	Mysore.	Hassan.	Mysore.	Hassan.	Mysore.	Hassan.	Mysore.	Hassan.	Mysore.	Hassan.					
Original Works.																	
Military.						Nil											
Civil Buildings	1	1	1	1	...	...	10	3	9	2	1	1	2	13	15	13	2
(Tanks) Agricultural	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	2	2	..
Communications	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Miscellaneous P. Improvements ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	1
Anché Houses	2	...	2	...	...	..	1	1	1	1	..	...	2	2	4	4	...
Repairs.																	
Military.						Nil											
Civil Buildings	..	...	...	...	...	...	21	13	19	13	2	...	...	34	34	32	2
Agricultural, (Tanks)	3	54	3	43	...	11	42	87	40	82	2	5	57	129	106	168	18
Do. Channels	50	23	50	23	...	..	45	11	9	...	36	11	73	56	129	82	47
Communications	...	5	..	4	...	1	9	15	8	14	1	1	5	24	29	26	3
Miscellaneous P. Improvements...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	1	1
Anché Houses	...	3	...	..	...	...	33	19	33	15	..	4	3	52	55	51	4
Total . —	56	88	56	76	...	12	163	152	120	129	43	23	144	315	459	381	78

85. It is satisfactory to note the progress made in preparing registers giving particulars of tanks in each talook. The corresponding maps will be of great use when finished.

Tank Registers and Maps.

2. *Plough Tax Works.*

86. The following statements shew the collection and expenditure of the plough tax funds during the present year and the details of each collection and expenditure.

Plough Tax Funds.

	Mysore District.			Hassan District.			Total.		
Balance on 1st April 1869	28,225	13	9½	46,238	3	1½	74,464	0	11
Collections during the year	24,560	2	11	24,568	9	0	49,128	11	11
Total Receipts.....	52,786	0	8½	70,806	12	1½	1,23,592	12	10
Deduct									
Expenditure during the year	23,373	6	9	33,313	1	9	56,686	8	6
Balance on 1st April 1870.	29,412	9	11½	37,493	10	4½	66,906	4	4

Details of Collections.

Description.	Mysore District.			Hassan District.			Total.		
Plough tax	16,310	8	6	13,545	7	9	29,856	0	3
Sale proceeds of stray cattle	4,773	3	0	3,386	8	9	8,159	11	9
Ferry contract	690	12	11	2,112	11	7	2,803	8	6
Fines on stray cattle	...	...	...	5,515	15	11	5,515	15	11
Sale proceeds of boat	...	...	...	6	4	0	6	4	0
Jail manufacture fund	2,746	2	4	...	...	...	2,746	2	4
Amount omitted in jamábandi	39	8	2	1	9	0	41	1	2
Total.....	24,560	2	11	24,568	9	0	49,128	11	11

Details of Expenditure.

District.	Classification of Works.	Budget Grant.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.			Lapse.
Mysore ...	Original Works	23,484	23,773	18,484	8	9	5,288
	Repairs	4,730	4,441	4,726	8	0	165
	Establishment	3,021	3,021	268	0	0	2,753
	Tools and Plant	346	345	344	6	0	1
	Total.....	31,581	31,580	23,373	6	9	8,207
Hassan. ...	Original works	34,711	30,567	26,179	7	4	4,387
	Repairs	8,087	7,368	6,865	14	4	502
	Establishment	2,406	2,406	267	12	1	2,138
	Total.....	45,204	40,341	33,313	1	9	7,027
	Grand Total.....	76,785	71,921	56,686	8	6	15,234

Changes in Budget Grants, Mysore District.

87. (*a*). A sum of Rs. 8,000 was provided for the construction of the Bannúr-Setthalli road; but as the project was abandoned, the amount was transferred to the Sargúr-Bégúr road, and the improvement of the Dariyá Dowlat bungalow and garden at Seringapatam.

(*b*). Of the reserve provided for in the budget, two sums, Rs. 891 and 347 respectively, have been transferred to the improvement of the road and completing the bridges on the Gundlu-Chámarájanagara road. A sum of Rs. 289 has een transferred from the reserve under the head repairs to original works.

88. A sum of Rs. 1,000 out of the saving on the Iyanaḷḷi-Bisléghát road, and another sum of Rs. 813 from the unexpended portion of the allotment for Hassan-Arsikere road, have been transferred to Hassan-Gorúr road and ferry boats.

Hassan District.

89. (*a*). Owing to the late date at which the Bannúr-Settahaḷḷi road scheme, Paṭṇa Ashtagram Talook, was abandoned, the amount of estimate for that work could not be transferred earlier to the Sargúr-Settahaḷḷi road, and scarcity of labor was felt in the jungly and unhealthy parts of the country through which that road passes: the outlay on it has therefore been smaller than was anticipated, the expended balance being Rs. 1,959, out of Rs. 11,243 provided for the work.

Lapses.

(*b*). The bridge on the Periyápaṭṇa-Bettadapura road, as originally sanctioned, was found subsequently to be insufficient for the waterway. A bridge of 3 arches, each of 20 feet span, has therefore been recommended and sanctioned. This caused some delay, and the soil in which the foundations were sunk was also found to be loose, which required additional work. Hence the lapse of Rs. 3002 on this work.

90. A sum of Rs. 3,566 on the marginally noted roads lapsed in consequence of the difficulty experienced in procuring and keeping coolies.

Lapses—Hassan District.
1 Hassan-Arsikere.
1 Attikuppa-Nágamangala.
1 Hassan-Gorúru.

91. The lapse in establishment is a matter of mere account, as the Deputy Accountant General debits the local funds with half the cost at the end of the year.

Lapse in Establishment.

92. The following is a brief account of the progress made on original works.

Original Works.

(*a*). The road from Sargúr to Yeddigal, a distance of 12 miles, is fit for traffic. In addition to this, a further distance of about 4 or 5 miles of the jungle has been cleared, side and check channels excavated here and there, and a portion of the road sectioned. The progress is fair.

Mysore District, Sargúr-Bégúr Road.

(*b*). Materials have been collected, and the work will be completed before the rains set in.

Pridge on the Periyápaṭṇa Pettadapura road.

(*c*). The construction of drains and improvement of the Gundlu portion of the Gundlu-Chámarájanagara road has been completed.

Dariya Dowlat Bungalow and Garden.

(*d*). It having been decided by the Chief Commissioner that the realizations of this garden should be credited to local funds, and the expenditure incurred thereon debited to the same funds, th sum of Rs. 2,798 spent in improving the bungalow and garden has been here charged to local funds.

Original Works from Reserve Funds.

93. The following works have been carried out from the reserve funds.

(*a*). Bamboos, &c., collected for ferry rafts for the Kabani river, for Rs. 61.

(*b*). A cattle pound constructed at Ganjám.

(*c*). A parapet wall around the drinking water reservoir near Gundlupéṭé—a very useful work; finished at a cost of Rs. 138.

(*d*). The sum of Rs. 300 expended in improving the site of the weekly market at Mallavaḷḷi.

(*e*). A drain of 3 vents also constructed on the Mysore-Mallavaḷḷi road.

94. The following 4 works have been finished during the year.

Original Works, Hassan District.

(*a*). Channaráyapaṭṇa-Narasipura road.
Iynaḷḷi-Bisléghát road.
Bartavaḷḷi-Alúr road.
Flying bridge at Narasipura.

(*b*). The construction of a few bridges is wanting on the Attikuppa-Nágamangala and Hassan-Arsikere roads, to complete these works.

(*c*). The altered portion of the Hassan-Gorúr road will be completed in the ensuing year.

Original Works from Reserve Funds.

95. (*a*). From the reserve funds 24 cattle pounds were constructed, at a cost of Rs. 1,135, and Jakkanahaḷḷi-Mélukóṭé road improved at an outlay of Rs. 797.

(*b*). A grant of Rs. 500 was made for an embankment and tunnels on a road, 8 miles in distance between Rámanáthpúr and Kadvan Hosahaḷḷi, on the frontier of Coorg, which was constructed by the ryots. Avenue trees have also been planted on the sides of this road. I look upon this voluntary effort of the ryots as an important step in the right direction, and I trust the District Officers will take advantage of every opportunity of inducing other ryots to follow this good example.

Repairs.

96. In the Mysore District 128½ miles of road, and 122 in the Hassan District have been maintained.

Reserve Funds.

97. The amount of reserve has also been well spent in both Districts.

98. Half the cost charged in the minor works accounts is debitable to this fund.

Establishment.

99. Rs. 345 have been laid out in procuring mathematical instruments for use in the Mysore District.

Tools and Plant.

III. Channel Conservancy.

100. The subjoined statement shews the amount spent on the annual repairs of channels and channel fed tanks in the Division during the year under report.

Expenditure.

1868—69.						1869—70.											
						Completing last year's work.				Fresh Works undertaken.				Total.			
Appropriation.	Expenditure.			Lapse.	District.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.			Appropriation.	Expenditure.			Appropriation.	Expenditure.			Lapse.
51,233	36,564	15	3	14,668	Mysore ...	27,530	27,529	13	7	13,352	12,599	1	0	40,882	40,128	14	7	753
11,772	7,102	5	3	4,669	Hassan ...	20,185	20,184	8	11	3,270	1,183	1	0	23,455	21,367	9	11	2,087
63,005	43,667	4	6	19,337	Total...	47,715	47,714	6	6	16,622	13,782	2	0	64,337	61,496	8	6	2,840

101. It is satisfactory that the lapse this year on amounts appropriated for expenditure, has been much smaller than that of previous years.

Lapse.

102. During the year under report accidents have been fewer than in former years in the Mysore District, and in the Hassan District there have been none. The expenditure in repairing breaches in the Mysore District was in the year 1868—69, Rs. 2,567, but this year it has been only Rs. 903.

Accidents.

103. (*a*). The Lakshmaṇathírtha river generally runs so low in the latter part of the cultivation season, that it renders the keeping up of the supply of water most difficult. This difficulty has been overcome by commencing cultivation six weeks earlier than heretofore.

Water Supply.

(*b.*) The Lokáni aqueduct answered its purposes well. Care having been taken in economizing water, the Arkere portion of the lands under the Chikkadévaráya Ságara Channel has been well supplied with water. This is creditable to the Department, as the loudest complaints hitherto received were from the ryots of this part of the channel.

(*c*). Similar grievances in the Hassan District have been removed by carrying out extensive repairs to the Kristṇaráj Kaṭṭé channel, and by exercising strict economy in the supply of water to the lands under the Hadya or last portion of the channel.

(*d*). The cultivation under the Hémaghiri channel has also been improved. The timely and judicious distribution of water has been a marked feature in the management of the Channel Department during the past year.

104. No remission of kandáyem has taken place, and the water cess collected has been as shewn below :—

Remissions.

	1868—69.	1869—70.
Mysore	10,962 14 4	10,872 5 2
Hassan	2,047 1 10	2,015 1 10
Total.....	13,010 0 2	12,887 7 0

105. In addition to the above works, much progress has been made in levelling bunds and forming roads thereon. Of 533 miles of channel in the Mysore District, 107 miles have had roads thus made on the bund, and in the Hassan District where there are 164 miles of channel, 42 miles have thus been made easily accessible.

Roads on Bunds.

106. The closing of channels depends of course upon the necessity for the execution of annual repairs. In regard to the construction of additional channel fed tanks, the difficulty will be to find suitable sites.

Proposal not to close Channels and to construct additional Channel-fed Tanks.

IV. Municipalities.

107. The subjoined statements shew the receipts and expenditure by the Board at Mysore during the past year.

Receipts and Expenditure.

Financial Position.	Amount.	Total.
Balance from last year	7,974 1 0	
Receipts during the year	28,105 4 0	
		36,079 5 0
Deduct		
Expenditure	... ...	29,455 2 2
Balance in hand	1,704 13 3	... ...
Do. in Treasury	4,919 5 7	6,624 2 10

RECEIPTS.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.		
Town Dues.—(octroi)	26,019	3	7
Fines	83	9	10
Rent on Timber	492	0	0
Do. Market	1,140	11	0
Sale proceeds of smuggled articles...	73	9	9
Do. unclaimed cattle	59	6	0
Miscellaneous	23	6	0
Rent for depositing tobacco in kóth's	67	3	8
Pound	146	6	6
Total Rs.....	28,105	4	0

EXPENDITURE.

CLASSIFICATION OF WORKS.	Budget Grant.	Amount of Expenditure.		
Original Works.				
I. Town Buildings	1,177	819	15	8
II. Market	1,600	1,586	8	4
III. Paving and Streets	3,338	2,930	6	0
IV. Lighting	1,020	1,011	15	3
V. Water Supply	463	465	0	4
VI. Sewage	3,908	3,871	8	11
Total Original Works.....	11,506	10,686	6	6
Repairs.				
I. Town Buildings	420	218	2	4
II. Market	200	214	12	6
III. Paving and Streets	2,700	2,852	15	7
IV. Water Supply	200	99	12	0
V. Sewage	600	549	14	8
Total Repairs.....	4,120	3,935	9	1
Establishment of Executive Branch	9,494	9,208	1	3
Do Fund Collection do.	4,080	4,077	9	10
Miscellaneous Reserve	2,000	1,548	9	6
Total Rupees.....	31,200	29,455	2	2

Original Works.

108. (*a*). A latrine has been constructed on the northern side of the fort ditch at a cost of Rs. 819—15—8.

(*b*). A new turret clock, with 4 faces, was purchased to be used in lieu of the present one, at Rs. 1,397—0—4.

(*c*). About 1,500 trees have been planted, and the pits walled around, at an outlay of Rs. 534—12—8.

(*d*). Three wells, one at the Residency gate, another at the northern end of the fort gate, and the other at Eerangere gate, have been improved, as also the spring called Móchighát, for Rs. 1,199—2—4.

(*e*). Seven stone drains have been constructed at a length of about 3,200 feet at a cost of Rs. 4,323—8—11.

(*f*). A sum of Rs. 2,158—0—0 has been expended in metalling roads. Six streets have been finished, of which 4 are within, and 2 outside, the fort.

(*g*). A compensation of Rs. 72—1—6 was paid for a piece of ground near the Móchighát for the use of the oilmongers.

Repairs.

109. Twenty seven miles of road have been repaired at a cost of Rs. 2,787—15—7.

Mohatarfa Collections.

110. The mohatarfa collections of the town having been handed over to the Municipality on condition of its paying for the town police, the tax has been revised so as to fall alike on all, from 1st April 1870.

Grant-in-aid.

111. A grant-in-aid from Government has been applied for to enable the Board to have the main drains constructed of stone, and orders have been received to have the project prepared by the Executive Engineer.

Remarks.

112. The Deputy Superintendent appears to think that the control exercised by the Superintendent of the Division over the Mysore Municipal Board is too strict, and he wishes to have it relaxed. But as a matter of fact, no direct control of any kind is exercised by the Superintendent, who has only one efficient way of shewing his interest in the operations of the Board, or of aiding it by his advice or suggestions, and that is, by noting any remarks he may have to offer in the margin of the Board's proceedings, which are then submitted for the approval and orders of the Chief Commissioner. The Superintendent has of course the power (lately affirmed by the Chief Commissioner) of receiving appeals from the orders of the Board when such orders affect the rights of the inhabitants, as they often necessarily do in very important particulars, and it is both unreasonable and impolitic, in my opinion, on the part of the Deputy Superintendent to allow a feeling of impatience under this wholesome supervision to find expression in an otherwise well considered report.

Huṇasúru.

113. This Municipality is under the control of the Deputy Superintendent of Mysore.

(*a*). The roads having in the year 1868—69 been improved and drains constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,446, it only remains now to report that the executive agency has been strengthened by the addition of a peon and 2 sweepers to the permanent establishment, and that the town is kept in a clean and orderly condition.

(*b*). On the 1st April 1869 there remained a balance of Rs. 134—15—8 at the

credit of the fund. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 864—9—0, of which Rs. 618—0—7 were expended on account of establishment.

114. The accompanying statements shew the present financial position of the Board.

Hassan, Receipts and Disbursements.

Financial Position.	Amount.			Total.		
Balance from last year	1,244	15	10			
Receipts during the year	5,646	2	11	6,891	2	9
Deduct						
Expenditure				5,844	1	3
				1,047	1	6

Receipts.

Particulars.	Amount.		
Octroi collected on areca-nut, tobacco, cloth, jaggory, cocoanuts, ghee, butter and betel-leaves, &c., ...	3,963	5	1
Mohatarfa collections	981	10	0
Municipal House-Tax on privileged classes (since abolished)	60	13	0
Other sources, such as sale of sites, fort stones, manure, &c.	640	6	10
Total Rs.....	5,646	2	11

Expenditure.

Particulars.	Amount.		
Removal of earth, filling in ditch near Dévagere tank, &c.	1,223	4	9
Town Buildings	211	0	0
Paving Streets	641	6	10
Drainage	157	13	5
Lighting	64	6	7
Water Supply	149	14	11
Tools, and planting trees	71	2	1
Compensation	415	0	0
Miscellaneous including stationery	120	4	2
Establishment (Executive Branch)	2,016	7	8
Town Police including clothing	773	4	10
Total Rs.....	5,844	1	3

Progress.

115. The construction of the market as originally proposed was abandoned, and improvements which suggested themselves as much more needed were effected at the entrance of the town. These consisted of levelling the mud walls of the old fort, filling in the ditch, and preparing the ground thus obtained as a site for a future market and line of shops.

116. Two new roads were made, one to the Idigapété, and the other in continu-

ation of the road from the Overseer's lodge. A long dirty lane known as Telagarabídi was widened and improved. Some cess pools near the pété were filled up. A temporary butchers' market was constructed. The latrines and the Police stations were repaired; a drain was formed at Mahomed Sáib's house. Wells were dug in the bandy stand, and at the Anwarsha Makán; drinking troughs were built near the Dévagere tank. A sum of Rs. 494 was paid as compensation for gardens situated in the ditch which was filled up. Sign boards were fixed to the streets, and avenue trees were planted along them.

Remarks.

117. (*a*). The three drinking water reservoirs have been so much improved that they retained a full supply of water throughout the year.

(*b*). To the great attention paid to the cleanliness of the town, may in a great measure be ascribed the better health now enjoyed by the inhabitants.

(*c*). It is remarked that the Board at this place have taken prompt advantage of the Chief Commissioner's offer of mohatarfa on condition of the Board paying for its own Police.

Building Sites.

(*d*). In villages where houses are crowded, it would be advisable not only to give building sites at a fixed price, but even to give them gratis if the people are too poor.

Section IV—Finance.

Receipts and Disbursements.

118. The estimate of receipts and expenditure during the past year was as follows, and the proportion of the former to the latter was 100 to 38½.

No.	Items.	Amount of Jamábandi, 1869—70.	Estimate of Expenditure under the Budget headings.
III	Allowance, refunds, and drawbacks	2,493	4,550
IV	Land Revenue	20,72,889	3,02,815
V	Forest	15,657	...
VI	Abkári	2,72,709	2,940
VII	Assessed taxes	1,14,258	360
XI	Stamps	1,13,583	4,875
XIII	Post Office	11,874	34,612
XVII	Law and Justice	24,752	2,97,677
XVIII	Police	180	1,52,130
XX	Chinchona	...	500
XXII	Medical	...	30,651
XXV	Allowance to religious institutions	..	2,04,385
XXVI	Miscellaneous	1,37,969	19,986
XXVII	Superannuation Pension	...	10,597
	Total Rs.....	27,66,364	10,66,078

Currency Notes.

119. The want of a sufficient supply of currency notes at the treasuries of both Districts, is represented by the Deputy Superintendents. It is felt more particularly at Mysore, where one half of the

persons requiring notes cannot get them. I beg to recommend that steps may be taken to ensure a proper supply of notes at the head quarters of both Districts. A report of the circumstances under which a premium was charged on notes cashed by coffee planters at Mañjarábád and Bélúru, will be called for from the Deputy Superintendent.

Discrepancy between Treasury and Revenue Accounts.

120. The discrepancy between treasury and revenue acts referred to in para 7 of the report of the Hassan District Treasury Officer, received with that District Administration Report, was fully considered last year. As the items entered in both accounts admit of accurate comparison, and as any error can easily be corrected if the Revenue and Treasury Gumásta consult each other when the remittances are received and credited in the accounts, the differences alluded to ought not to occur, and instructions on this point will be given for the Deputy Superintendent's guidance.

Money Order.

121. I agree with the Deputy Superintendent of Hassan that the commission to Money Order Agents should be increased. The receipts of 1868—69 for the whole Province shewed a surplus of Rs. 1,408—9—14 after all charges.

Section V—Miscellaneous.

I. *Population.*

Population.

122. The population of the Division during the past year is stated to have increased by 10,195 souls, of whom 8,889 were in Mysore, and 1,306 in the Hassan District. Particulars are given below.

Classification of the Population in each District.

Died.	Class of Population.	For 1868—69.	For 1869—70.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Decrease.
Mysore.	Christians	1,986	2,066	80	...
	Hindus	715,448	724,286	8,838	...
	Mahomedans	36,976	36,946	...	29
	Total.....	754,410	763,299	8,918	29
Hassan.	Christians	2,168	2,189	21	...
	Hindus	574,939	576,361	1,422	...
	Mahomedans	14,388	14,251	...	137
	Total.....	591,495	592,801	1,443	137
Total.	Christians	4,154	4,255	101	...
	Hindus	1,290,387	1,300,647	10,260	...
	Mahomedans	51,364	51,198	...	166
	Grand Total.....	1,345,905	1,356,100	10,361	166
	Net			10,195	

123. It was remarked by Mr. Bowring in his review of the last Report, that the increase according to sex was not reliable. The Deputy Superintendents have not sufficiently accounted for this circumstance. The subjoined shews particulars for the last two years.

Comparison of Sexes.

Comparison of Sexes.

	Sex.	For 1868—69.	For 1869—70.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Decrease.
Mysore.	Male	394,789	400,437	5,648	...
	Female	359,621	362,862	3,241	...
	Total.....	751,410	763,299	8,889	...
Hassan.	Male	322,867	320,373	...	2,494
	Female	268,628	272,428	3,800	...
	Total	591,495	592,801	3,800	2,494
Total.	Male	717,656	720,810	3,154	...
	Female	628,249	635,290	7,041	...
	Total.....	1,345,905	1,356,100	10,195	...

The above statement shews a decrease of 2,494 males, and an increase of 3,800 females in the Hassan District for the year 1869—70, whereas in 1868—69 there appeared an increase of 6,766 males and 1,372 females. This discrepancy in figures shews plainly that the mistake was in the Hassan District, and that attempts have now been made to correct the figures given for 1868—69.

124. The population of the town of Mysore during the past year was 73,067, or 548 more than 1868—69. The Deputy Superintendent ascribes this increase to births, and not to any accession to the adult population. The town of Hassan had a population of 5,209, or 410 more than the year previous.

Town Population.

125. The population to a square mile in the Mysore District was 169, whereas in the Hassan District it ranged from 27 to 226, owing to the mountainous nature of the country, and the unhealthiness of the climate.

Population to Square Mile.

2. *Mortality.*

126. The season is reported to have been favorable to health, by both Deputy Superintendents, and yet there is an increase of 2,666 deaths. This is probably the result of more correct reporting. No serious outbreak of any epidemic took place

Mortality.

during the past year. In the Mysore District there were 4 and in the Hassan 23 cholera cases, which occurred among pilgrims to Tirpati. The following statements shew the extent of mortality from various causes according to class and sex, and according to age.

Deaths by Disease—Estimated Population 1,356,100.

Miasmatic Diseases.	European.		East Indian.		Hindu.		Mahomedan.		Total.		Total of both Sexes.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Small-pox	..	...	..	...	98	79	16	10	114	89	203
Dysentery	...	1	...	1	509	279	82	75	591	356	947
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	1	295	168	48	38	343	207	550
Cholera	...	...	..	...	16	10	1	...	17	10	27
Total.....	...	1	...	2	918	536	147	123	1,065	662	1,727
Other diseases	..	..	14	7	5,947	3,605	433	312	6,394	3,924	10,318
Accidental or violent death.	...	..	...	...	1 31	78	9	5	140	83	223
Grand Total.....	...	1	14	9	6,996	4,219	589	440	7,599	4,669	12,268

The ages of those who have died from the above causes are shewn below.

Class.	No. died during the year.	Under 1 year.	Between 1 and 5 years.	Between 5 and 10 years.	Between 10 and 15 years.	Between 15 and 20 years.	Between 20 and 50 years.	Above 50 years.	Total.
Europeans	1	..	...	...	...	1	..	...	1
East Indians	23	5	5	..	1	1	7	4	23
Hindus	11,215	310	835	851	754	1,209	4,134	3,122	11,215
Mahomedans	1,029	20	78	117	92	120	257	345	1,029
Total.....	12,268	335	918	968	847	1,331	4,398	3,471	12,268

127. The death rate has been as follows:—

Mysore District per 1,000	10
Hassan District	7
Mysore Town	12
Hassan Town	19

The most unhealthy town in the Hassan District is Channaráyapaṭna, where the rate is 30 per 1,000.

128. The above statistics are gathered from the Khánéshumári accounts, kept by the shánbhógs, which are not very reliable.

3. *Agriculture.*

Season. Rain-fall.

129. The season was favorable to cultivation in both Districts, though the north-east monsoon or the latter rains failed in some parts of the Hassan District. The reports of rain-fall received from the talooks are not reliable, on account of the ignorance of the talook officials in using the rain gauge. But the observations taken at the District head quarters can be trusted. They shew an increase of about two inches of rain-fall in the Hassan District; while in Mysore it has been but little in excess of the previous year.

Districts.	For 1868—69.	For 1869—70.
Mysore	30·13	30·63
Hassan	30·62	32·40

Prices.

130. In consequence of this favorable season the price of grain fell about 25 per cent in the whole Division, below the rates which prevailed in 1868—69; and the fall is still greater, compared with the returns of 1867—68. The subjoined list shews the prices of the principal grains during the last three years.

	1867—68. Seers.	1868—69. Seers.	1869—70. Seers.
1. Rice per rupee	8	[illegible]	11
2. Rági	14½	[illegible]	32
3. Horse-gram	14	[illegible]	[illegible]7
4. Jóla or Jouri	17	27	32
5. Thógari or uncleared dál	10¾	18	23
6. Bengal-gram	7	9½	10
7. Baller	13	16	23
8. Wheat	6	9½	10

Agricultural Stock.

131. The following tables shew the agricultural stock during the past two years and the mortality among live stock.

		Horses.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	He and She Buffaloes.	Pigs.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Boats.
1869—70.	Mysore District ...	488,366	4,146	8,620	430,732	43,485	834	93,955	4,378	47
	Hassan District ...	342,183	3,109	4,536	272,395	64,975	12,340	97,468	2,430	28
	Total.....	830,549	7,255	13,156	703,127			191,423		
For 1868—69		800,116	7,063	12,354	671,851			189,114		
Increase		30,433	192	802	31,276			2,309		
Decrease		...	...	...	...			...		

Mortality.

		Cows and Bulls.	Horses.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	He and She Buffaloes.	Pigs.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Boats.
1869—70.	Mysore District ...	6,437	80	104	8,419	941				
	Hassan District ...	12,186	112	164	8,024	3,421				
	Total.....	18,623	192	268	16,443	4,362				
For 1868—69		18,645	263	253	15,944	4,098				
Increase		...	...	15	499	264				
Decrease		22	71	...	...	...				

These returns, although not strictly accurate, tend to shew that the year past has been a prosperous one. Had there been a general feeling that the reverse was the case, the village accountants would have compiled their figures accordingly.

A considerable mortality among horned cattle in the Hassan District is, however, shewn, and a fall in their price is said to have taken place.

Area under Cultivation.

132. During the past year 1,067,190 acres of land are reported to have been under cultivation, or 1,826 acres more than in the year previous, but the assessment has fallen by Rs. 841. In "dry land" there has been an increase in extent, but decrease in the assessment [redacted] and this is attributable to the relinquishment of highly assessed (Chedsál) la[redacted] and taking up of moderately assessed lands. In "wet land" there was an incr[redacted]ssessment, and decrease in extent, caused apparently by transfer "dry" of lands formerly charged for as "wet," and to the enhancement of existing wet rates. In "Bágáyat," there has been a decrease in extent as well as in assessment, caused by reduction of rates and remeasurement.

Particulars are given in the subjoined statement.

Description of land.	For 1868—69.		Average per Acre.	For 1869—70.		Average [redacted]	Difference.			
							Increase.		Decrease.	
	Acres.	Amount.		Acres.	[redacted]		Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.
Dry land ...	912,027	961,028	1 0 10	915,131	960,555	1 0 9	3,104	...	...	[redacted]
Wet land ...	132,638	725,540	5 7 6	131,492	730,621	5 8 11	...	5,081	1,146	...
Bagáyet or garden.	20,699	160,339	7 11 11	20,567	154,890	7 8 6	...	...	132	5,449
Total.....	1,065,364	1,846,907	1 11 8	1,067,190	184,666	1 11 8	3,104	5,081	1,278	5,922
Net.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,826	...	...	841

The extent cultivated with each kind of grain is shewn below :—

	Acres.
Rági and other food grains	806,421
Rice	125,211
Coffee	52,273
Oil-seeds	58,931
Sugar-cane	3,973
Vegetables	1,369
Cotton	3,264
Tobacco	13,644
Wheat	414
Mulberry	1,528
Fibres	162
Total....	1,067,190

Coffee.

133. The bulk of coffee cultivation is in the Malnád Talooks of the Hassan District, there being only three gardens in the Mysore District, besides a few trees grown on kandáyem lands.

The subjoined table will shew the extent of land under coffee cultivation, and the revenue derived from it during the past year, as compared with that of the previous year.

	For 1868—69.			For 1869—70.			Comparison.					
							Increase.			Decrease.		
	Acres.	Maunds.	Rs.	Acres.	Maunds.	Rs.	A.	M.	Rs.	A.	M.	Rs.
Mysore.												
Europeans	503	..	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Natives	48	224	56	28	180	45	...	...	...	20	44	11
Total.....	551	224	56	528	180	45	...	..	...	23	44	11
Hassan.												
Europeans	22,905	25,852	6,463	23,062	22,580	5,645	157	...	...	...	3,272	818
Natives	28,578	1,39,952	34,988	28,683	92,028	23,007	105	...	...	...	47,924	11,981
Total.....	51,483	165,804	41,451	51,745	114,608	28,652	262	...	..	...	51,196	12,799
Grand Total...	52,034	166,028	41,507	52,273	114,788	28,697	262	...	...	23	51,240	12,810
Net.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	239	...	...	...	51,240	12,810

The number of gardens was 13,042, covering an area of 52,273, or about 4 acres to each garden. Those held by Europeans are 176, or about 131 acres per garden,

and the rest are held by natives, the average extent of each garden being 2¼ acres. There was a slight increase of 239 acres, but a great fall in the out-turn of coffee and duty thereon. The gardens have not yet recovered from the effects of the borer. During the past year, pattás which did not bear the Chief Commissioner's signature were ordered to be submitted for his signature with fresh dates, and some have been so submitted. A question was raised whether pattás issued prior to the introduction of the Registration Act should be registered. I was of opinion that they should, for a change of date brings them under the operation of the Registration Act. Pattás are also now submitted by the Deputy Superintendent direct to the Chief Commissioner, which facilitates business. Questions affecting ownership and boundaries are referred to the Superintendent for decision as formerly.

Cardamoms.

134. This plant grows wild in the forests of the western ghâts, bordering on the Hassan District, and the present system is to sell the produce annually by auction or otherwise; and, if the plants are grown in coffee estates, to charge the produce with an excise duty of Rs. 2 per maund, on the same principle as the hálat on coffee is levied. Of late, attention has been directed to the cultivation of this plant, and it was proposed to lease out the forests in which they are capable of being grown, for a fixed term of years. The proposal was submitted to Mr. Bowring, who approved of it. But it was necessary to mark off the spots before leasing them out, and the Assistant Conservator of Forests in this Division has not yet been able to do this.

Cinchona.

135. The mountainous portion of this Division is in some places adapted for the growth of the cinchona plant. Accordingly last year, some plants were obtained from the Bába Budan hills and supplied to coffee planters and others in the Hassan District, and the Deputy Superintendent reports favorably of their growth. The experiment will be continued this year too. On the Biligirirangana hills, which are connected with the chain of the Nílgiri hills, a plantation was established some years ago, half the cost being borne by Government, and the other half by the Yelandúr Jahagírdar, to whom these hills belong. A permanent establishment as per margin is entertained; in addition to which temporary coolies are employed, and other incidental expenses incurred according to the requirements of the plantation: all such charges during the past year amounted to Rs. 955—2—6. In 1868—69 the number of trees in the plantation was 1,380, and now there are 2,388 trees, including those received from Ootacamund during the past year. The older plants are reported to be thriving very well, some of them having reached a height of 7 feet. Those planted last year are also reported to be thriving fairly, and from 1 to 1¼ feet high. The Overseer promises to plant 200 more this year. Since the plantation was formed in 1867, there have been 3 Overseers, and had it not been for this frequent change among them, even better results than those reported would have been attained, inasmuch

1 Overseer at Rs. 40 per mensem.
2 Coolies at Rs. 4 per mensem.

as a European Overseer with nothing else to do, and in such a good climate, can easily raise thousands of trees from seeds and cuttings.

Mulberry.

136. This plant is cultivated in a few talooks of the Mysore District, and also to a small extent in the Hassan District. Owing to sickness and deterioration among the silk-worms, mulberry cultivation has been falling off for some years, as will be seen from the accompanying statement.

	1867—68.		1868—69.		1869—70.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Mysore District	4,810	12,506	5,430	12,427	1,465	11,789
Hassan District	66	507	66	509	63	495
Total.....	4,876	13,013	5,496	12,936	1,528	12,284

A good deal of land was left waste in the Hassan District, for which a reduction of assessment was made last year, and it would be well if some consideration were shewn to the mulberry land holders in Maddúru, the rates in which talook, the Deputy Superintendent reports, are too high. These points have been referred to under the head "Revenue Measures." It is confidently hoped that the supply of a better breed of silk-worms recently promised, and the instructions given by Doctor De Vecchj, will tend to make the cultivation of the mulberry and the rearing of silk-worms as profitable an occupation as before.

Cotton.

137. The cultivation of this plant has also been decreasing on the whole, for the last four years, as below.

	1867—68.		1868—69.		1869—70.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Mysore	2,705	4,081	7,619	11,802	3,165	3,328
Hassan	78	106	74	120	99	189
Total	2,783	4,187	7,693	11,922	3,364	3,517

The Mysore District shewed a large increase in 1868—69, but even there the cultivation fell off during last year; other crops being found more remunerative.

Foreign Plants.

138. The Deputy Superintendent of Hassan gives a discouraging account of the experiments made with Carolina paddy, Hinganghát cotton, and Virginia tobacco; and recommends the establishment of a Government farm. But in the Mysore District, it is satisfactory to note the success attending the Deputy Superintendent's endeavours in

this direction, except in respect of Hinghanghát cotton, to which the ryots evidently prefer their own indigenous kind. The experiments with American corn and Carolina paddy were only partially successful, the former owing to bad seed and the latter to lateness in receipt of the seed. This can easily be avoided this year, and it is hoped that more satisfactory results will follow. Virginian tobacco was a fair success, and the experiment will be continued.

4. *Horticultural.*

Public Gardens. Cole's Garden and Dariyá Dowlat Garden.

139. Both Deputy Superintendents recommend the establishment of a public garden at each of the District head quarters, in which experiments with imported seed can be fairly tried, and a good example set to ryots. This might be done, and though at the outset some outlay will have to be made, the gardens might become, by careful management, almost self-supporting in the course of a few years, from the sale proceeds of the produce, young plants, &c. In Mysore, Cole's garden seems to be well adapted for this purpose, as it is only a mile and a half from the town. The tank above it is being repaired, and when completed will thoroughly irrigate the garden. The garden at Seringapatam, known as the "Dariyá Dowlat," has been improved in its ornamental character, and is now more in keeping with the beautiful building within it.

5. *Arboriculture.*

Avenue Trees.

140. After trying several experiments, such as planting and rearing trees by contract, by hired labor, and by remuneration in shape of grants of land, the present plan of holding the ryots of the neighbouring villages responsible for the preservation of the avenues adjoining their homes, has been found to be most successful. The recent proposal of the Chief Commissioner to give rewards in special cases of zeal and activity, will have a good effect.

The efficient working of the system in the Hassan District was remarked upon in last year's Report, and as then anticipated, Mr. Ricketts in Mysore has commendably made up for lost time in his District; and has been well supported by most of his Amildars.

Village Tópes.

141. The steps taken by the District Officers in this matter will, if persevered in, ere long supply each village with a tópe.

6. *Medical.*

Dispensaries.

142. There are two Government Dispensaries in this Division, one at Mysore, and the other at Hassan, and an aided one of the Roman Catholic Mission at Setthalli. The superiority of English treatment

is appreciated in all, and especially at Mysore, where the subordinate staff is inadequate and too limited to efficiently attend the great number of patients who seek relief. The number of out-door patients in the Rája's Hospital at Mysore was 22,881, the average daily attendance 2·045, and the number of deaths is reported to be 4; but Dr. Houston does not consider this number to be correct. The number of in-patients was 480, the number of deaths 57. Dr. Houston attributes this large percentage of deaths to the character of the Institution as a poor house, and to the circumstances of the patients, who were mostly poor and suffering from the effects of mal-nutrition. The prevailing disease was fever, which Dr. Houston states is at the outset usually tractable, and I agree with him in the advisability of sending some quinine to the talook head quarters, where seasonable relief could often be given. The Deputy Superintendents will be requested to put themselves in communication with Dr. Houston for this purpose. In the Hassan Dispensary, the admissions were 4,280, and the average daily attendance 11. The construction of a chattram at Mysore will attract the merely poor there, and the proposed new hospital will afford ample accommodation for the sick requiring treatment.

Vaccination.

143. The number of persons vaccinated in both Districts during the past year was 28,687 or 394 more than in 1868—69.

Districts.	No. of Persons vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Increase.
Mysore	12,122	11,890	232	221
Hassan	16,565	16,193	372	173

In Manjarábád an additional vaccinator has been appointed, in order to operate during the four months preceding the rains when nothing can be done.

7. *Trade.*

Trade.

144. Both Deputy Superintendents speak of the untrustworthy nature of the statistics given in the trade returns. All the information, however, especially in its general feature, is not unreliable; for instance the decrease of exportation from the Hassan District accords well with the agricultural prospects reported by the Deputy Superintendent. The following are the principal exports and imports from and to the Division during the past year.

Chief Exports.

1. Arecanut from Mysore and Hassan Districts to Coorg, Kollégál, Nílgirís.
2. Baller do do to Canara, Tipatúru, &c.

3. Castor oil seed, from Mysore and Hassan Districts, to Manantoddy, Canara, &c.
4. Cattle do do to Nílgiri, Kollégál, and Subramanya.
5. Chillies do do to Coorg, Bangalore, and Canara.
6. Cocoanuts, dry and fresh do do to Nílgiri, Bangalore, Bellary, &c.
7. Coffee from do do to Tellicherry, Mangalore, and Bangalore.
8. Dál do do Nílgiri, Canara, and Chikkamagalúru.
9. Gallnuts do do to Bangalore, Canara, &c.
10. Gingely seed do do to Coimbatore, and Manantoddy.
11. Gram, all sorts do do Coorg, Bangalore, Nílgiri.
12. Hides do do Madras, Malabar, Canara, & Sírá.
13. Paddy do do Kánakánahalli, Bangalore.
14. Plantains do do Coorg, Chennapatna, Báṇávára.
15. Rági do do Nílgiri, Coorg, Manantoddy, Bangalore.
16. Rice do do Nílgiri, Gudlore, Bangalore, Bellary.
17. Sandalwood do do Bombay, Tellicherry.
18. Silk, raw, from Mysore, to Kollégál, Bangalore.
19. Tamarind, from Mysore & Hassan, to Manantoddy, Bangalore.
20. Tobacco do do to Coorg, Bangalore, and Mangalore.

Chief Imports.

1. Arecanut, from Honnavalli, Honnávara, Tipatúru, to Mysore and Hassan.
2. Cocoanuts, dry and fresh, from Bangalore, Chikkanáyakanahalli, Báṇávára &c., to Mysore and Hassan.
3. Cotton, from Tipatúru, Bellary, Dharwar, &c. to do.
4. Dál, from Bangalore, Tipatúru, to do.
5. Gingelly seed, from Bangalore, Madras, Báṇávára, to do.
6. Gram, all sorts, from Bellary, Báṇávára, Tipatúru, &c.
7. Rági, from Canara, Bangalore, &c., to Mysore.
8. Rice, from Coorg and Hassan, to Mysore.
9. Wheat, from Bellary, Bangalore, and Chikkamagalúru.

The aggregate value of exports and imports during the past year shews a decrease of Rs. 31,44,956, below that of the previous year, as follows:—

	1868—69.	1869—70.	Difference.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Exports	35,61,635	28,22,242	...	7,39,393
Imports	37,59,268	13,53,705	...	24,05,863
Total.....	73,23,903	45,75,947	...	*31,44,956

* This fall though probably not actually so great as represented in the returns is still considerable, and has been caused chiefly by the fall in the prices of agricultural produce, which did not admit of exportation or importation on any large and profitable scale.

8. *Railway.*

145. Railway. The extension of the Railway from Bangalore is under consideration, but there are at present no operations to report upon.

9. *Muzaráyi Department.*

146. Muzaráyi Department. This Department superintends the management of the several endowed religious and charitable institutions, and the money allowances made to private individuals by the State. The number of institutions and of persons thus supported, and the value of endowments, are shewn below.

District.	Particulars.	No.	In Land.			In Money.			Total.		
Mysore	Institutions	403	3,338	9	7	1,62,097	5	3	1,65,435	14	10
	Individuals	341	...	...	...	5,400	7	6	5,400	7	6
Hassan... ...	Institutions	233	2,953	2	4	47,968	4	4	50,921	6	8
	Individuals	240	8	11	8	2,351	6	5	2,360	2	1
	Total.....	1,217	6,300	7	7	2,17,717	7	6	2,24,017	15	1

This Department, on the assumption of the Province, was taken under the charge of the Superintendents of Divisions; it was then transferred to the Chief Commissioner and again re-transferred to the Superintendents. Now its management is in the hands of Native Assistants, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India to the effect that European Officers should have as little as possible to do with the managements of the religious institutions of the country.

The Native Assistants however act under the District Officers, and the Superintendent exercises a general control over the whole Department within his Division; and regulates all expenditure from the "surplus funds," which consist of savings out of the annual allowances granted to each institution. These funds at the close of the last year amounted to Rs. 84,620—1—9, of which Rs. 12,610—12—4 were the savings of last year. Another fund connected with this institution, consists of endowments made by private individuals. These were made on certain conditions, *viz.*, that out of the profits arising from a proper investment of the capital, certain ceremonies were to be performed. Accordingly, the funds were lent out on interest to private individuals, and the recovery of the capital as well as the interest was summarily made. Subsequent orders from the Chief Commissioner's office prohibited such investments, the funds were ordered to be made over to the donors, or their representatives, or to the servants of the institution. Committees were also ordered to be formed to take charge of such funds, but none of these measures appear to have been as yet carried out. The funds are lying idle, and

the donors or their representatives, or the temple servants, complain that the ceremonies are not performed. When Mr. Kindersley was acting for the Chief Commissioner, he ordered these funds to be invested in Government promissory notes, and reports have been called for from the Districts, and the point is under consideration. The Muzaráyi Establishment, both at head offices, and in the talooks has never been revised, and the officials are greatly underpaid. A proposal on the subject has been submitted to the Chief Commissioner, and further information has been called for.

Concluding Remarks.

147. The reports of the Deputy Superintendents which are herewith* submitted speak for themselves, and shew not only that much good work has been done throughout the year, but that both Mr. Ricketts and Captain Hill are well able to describe how it has been done. I take this opportunity of acknowledging the prompt, yet well considered and careful manner, in which they have furnished, from time to time, reports on all subjects on which information has been called for. I have endeavoured to lessen their labors as much as possible, especially in miscellaneous revenue work, by refraining from forwarding petitions for report unless in very exceptional cases, insisting always upon the production by petitioners, of any orders already passed upon their complaints.

148. The frequent change of Amildars has also been avoided, and although evil results may sometimes follow the retention of an Amildar for a very lengthened period in one talook, the public interests do not suffer so much from this as from the uncertainty and consequent laxity of supervision which follows constant removals.

149. The Deputy Superintendent of Mysore appears to have formed now a higher opinion of his Amildars than that held by him last year. The men are the same, and I believe the reason to be that his own improved knowledge of their respective characters has enabled him to get better work out of them. The Amildars in the Hassan District have most of them given Captain Hill satisfaction. There are several promising men among the juniors in both Districts. Among the seniors I may mention Dávúd Khán of Mysore, and Tirumaláchári of Manjarábád, as Amildars of high personal character who have done good service. Vizayarághavalu Naidu of Periyápaṭṇa has had an opportunity of adding considerably to the revenue of his talook by his vigilance in the matter of tabacco.

150. The Assistant Superintendents work under the immediate supervision of the District Officers, and have received from them commendation, to which, I believe, they are fully entitled. It is difficult to overrate the value to a District Officer, and therefore to Government, of a Native Assistant of ability, that is if he is known by his own country men to be also a man of integrity and high principle.

151. Mr. Sanderson has been the Superintendent of Channels throughout the

* Not printed.

year, and I can speak with emphasis of the praiseworthy manner in which he has performed his duties. He has now been transferred to the Irrigation Department, and I trust the new arrangement will work as well as the old, which, under the name of the Channel Department, closely supervised by the District Revenue Officers, was increasing in efficiency every year.

152. I made particular mention of Mr. Woodcock's services as Government Prosecutor, in the Judicial Report. I have now only to repeat former commendations of his conduct as Manager of the Office.

153. The Revenue Sheristadar, Mr. Kristṇaráju, merits from me marked praise for the pains he has taken to successfully master the revenue details of the Division, also for the ability and impartiality he displays as a Ministerial Officer on the revenue side of the Superintendent's Court. The past year was his first in his present position and he deserves to be encouraged to persevere.

154. The Head Accountant, A. Subbaiya, has performed his duties satisfactorily.

155. The correspondence and work in the Marámat Department has increased greatly, and I have been well assisted by the Marámat Head Accountant, Lakshmaṇa Rao, whose clearness and method in doing business is very useful.

156 The Hassan District Report was received on the 5th, and that of Mysore on the 18th ultimo. I fear that the time consumed in transmitting papers to and from this place may cause some delay in the receipt of the Division Report by the Chief Commissioner.

OOTACAMUND,
31*st May* 1870.

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Offg. Superintendent.

General No. 5387. / General „ 175. } 1870—71.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 5th December 1870.

From

The Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

To

The Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of Major Campbell's Annual Administration Report of your Division for the year 1869—70, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to communicate the following remarks thereon.

2. The settlement of the Division for the year shews a nominal decrease of Rs. 66,110 as compared with 1868—69, attributable to the revenue derived from reserved forests amounting to Rs. 1,17,423 having been included in the account for the latter year, whereas it is omitted from that for the past year, being now credited to the Forest Department; allowing for this difference an actual increase of revenue of Rs. 51,313 is shewn for the year under review. This increase was mainly due to the Mysore District, and chiefly accrued under the heads of "Abkári" and "Stamps;" "Land Revenue" and "Assessed Taxes" shewing the largest decrease. The total decrease in the Mysore District, owing to the relinquishment of lands and to a reduction of assessment on gardens in correction of the high rates originally imposed on them when converted from batáyi, amounted to Rs. 8,409; but as the sum of Rs. 10,000 remitted during the year previous on account of the breaching of the Lókáni aqueduct, was levied for the year under report, a net increase of Rs. 5,070 is shewn in this District. In the Hassan District the net decrease in the land revenue amounted to Rs. 5,788, which, added to the fall in the duty realized on coffee, owing to the short out-turn of the crop from the ravages of the borer, raised the net decrease to Rs. 18,587 for the Hassan District, or a total net decrease of Rs. 13,517 for the Division.

Forests. Para 5.

3. The total revenue derived from forests under the management of the Revenue authorities amounted to—

	Rs. 9,068	8	11	in Mysore.
	Rs. 6,588	1	1	in Hassan.
Total..	15,656	10	0	

but as some items had been transferred to the head of forests no useful comparison can be made between the results of the two years. The high rates of seigniorage levied on bamboos in the Mysore District have been already noticed to the Forest Conservator.

Abkári. Paras 6 to 11.

4. The abkári revenue amounting to Rs. 2,72,209 gave a net increase of Rs. 40,517, which was mainly due to the enhanced rate at which the toddy contract had been sold for the 17 months previous to the close of the year under review. The increase in still

head duty, which was almost equal in both Districts, was caused by raising the rates from Rs. 1¼ to 1½ per gallon, thereby causing in the Mysore District an increase of revenue by 11 per cent, but a decrease of consumption by 4 per cent;—a result as remarked by you, consistent with the principles of the Sadder Distillery system, which aims at a maximum of revenue with a minimum of consumption. Colonel Meade quite concurs in the advisability of incorporating the right of the sale of date leaves with the abkári contract, which has been adopted in accordance with Mr. Bowring's remarks on this subject.

Assessed Taxes. Para 12.

5. Assessed taxes shew a net falling off of Rs. 4,489 in the Mysore, and of Rs. 3,219 in the Hassan Districts, which is attributed to a reduction of rates in the Periyápaṭna and Bélúru Talooks, to the transfer of the tax on houses to the Municipality at Hassan, to the transfer of two groups of villages from the Hassan to the Kadoor District, and to a decrease in the number of coffee traders, owing to the depression in the trade in that article.

Customs. Para 13.

6. The decrease of Rs. 10,175 in the sáyer duty on tobacco exported to Her Majesty's Territories is more than balanced by the increase, Rs. 11,978, in the duty on that article retained for home consumption, which is reported to be due to the detection and taxation of a large quantity of tobacco in the Periyápaṭna Talook. This result is creditable to the exertions of the Amildar and local officials; and the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the same result might be attained in many other talooks of the Province, if more attention was to be paid by the talook officials to the collection of the sáyer duties in general.

Stamps. Para 16.

7. The Chief Commissioner is glad to learn that the increase, Rs. 16,443, was due to the better working of the Stamp Rules, and the more regular enforcement of those rules by the Courts.

Local Funds. Para 22.

8. The Chief Commissioner concurs in the remarks made by you relative to the decrease in the receipts from cattle fines and sale proceeds of stray cattle in the Mysore District, and considers that the subject requires attention and investigation by the Deputy Superintendents.

Balances. Para 23.

9. The state of the balances in both the Districts of your Division is satisfactory, as shewing little or no balances of previous years remaining unrealized, the outstanding balances of the year under report being due to the alteration in the period for the payment of the khists.

Revenue Proceedings. Para 24.

10. The great number of cases and petitions filed in the Hassan District as compared with Mysore is remarkable, and appears to call for further investigation. The reduction in the number of appeals, and the disposal of the work shewing but a small number of papers in arrears, are satisfactory.

11. The fluctuation in the issue of pattás as bearing on the mutation of landed property does not seem to have been great in the Division.

Pattás.
Para 28.

12. An uniform mode of conducting the jamábandi has been prescribed, since the submission of your report, in notification No. 225 of 8th October 1870 from this office, and Colonel Meade concurs generally in your remarks under this head. No doubt, as stated, the introduction of the Stamp Act has caused revenue suits to become as expensive as civil suits, but the procedure in the case of the former class of suits should be as simple and expeditious as possible.

Revenue Measures.
Para 29.

13. The working in your Division of the Madras Act III of 1869, which was extended to Mysore, might with advantage be reported on in your next Annual Report.

Revenue Summons Act.

14. The fact noticed that so many ryots have lost their pattás and remain content to hold their lands without them, is certainly remarkable. They probably not only rely on the shánbhóg's accounts but on the knowledge of each others holdings which is possessed by a village community. I am to request a further report from you on this subject at your early convenience.

Pattás.
Para 35.

15. The Chief Commissioner entirely concurs with Mr. Bowring in considering that lands should not, except in glaring cases of encroachment, be measured on changing hands, pending the operations of the Survey and Settlement Department.

Measurement of lands.
Para 38.

16. The grant to the holders of kandáyem lands of the trees growing thereon on proper rates of assessment, is approved by the Chief Commissioner.

Para. 42.

17. The Chief Commissioner concurs in the proposal that wherever pasture lands are not available at 5 kandís for every 100 head of cattle, the existing village commons should alone be marked off.

Pasture lands.
Para 43.

18. The Chief Commissioner fails to see how a distinctive rate of hálat tax can be fixed for good and bad coffee. The weighing of the coffee must itself be vexatious to the planters, and an examination of the quality must prove objectionable to them and fatal to the interests of Government in leaving such powers of discrimination in the hands of subordinates.

Coffee.
Para 44.

19. The general questions affecting the Forest Department have been separately reviewed on the Conservator's Report. The Chief Commissioner concurs that the establishment of wood depôts is very desirable, and is glad to learn that so much interest has

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been taken by Captain Hill and Mr. Ricketts in the important measure of the formation of fuel plantations. The Conservator of Forests will be directed to draw up a concise manual for his Department.

Arrack Shops. Para 52.

20. The Chief Commissioner concurs in your opinion of the objections that exist under the circumstances stated, to the arrack shops at Mysore, Hassan and Sakaléspura being put up to auction, and will await your report as to the rates of license fees to be imposed.

Sheep Tax. Para 53.

21. The abolition of the mohatarfa tax on ryots who possessed a certain number of sheep in excess of their supposed requirements is approved. The revision of the general tax is under consideration.

Piece goods. Para 56.

22. The question of the abolition of the tax on piece goods manufactured in the Province is now under enquiry and consideration.

Plough Tax. Para 58.

23. The local fund cess of one anna on the rupee is only leviable in settled talooks. In unsettled talooks one percent on the recorded value of inams is the authorized rate.

Education. Para 60.

24. It is gratifying to learn that the District Officers continue to take a lively interest in the cause of education, though every officer interested in the prosperity of the District and in the progress, moral and intellectual, of the people committed to his care, should deem it one of his first duties to do all in his power to further the spread of knowledge amongst the masses. The suggestions for the improvement of the Government Vernacular Schools will be communicated to the Director of Public Instruction. The present staff of Inspectors is hardly perhaps equal to the frequent inspections of this class that are undoubtedly desirable.

Public Works. Para 62.

25. It is satisfactory to find that the Revenue Officers have worked pretty nearly up to their Budget allotments, the lapse of appropriations during the past year being only Rs. 4,446, while the total expenditure exceeded that of the year previous by Rs. 36,452. The progress made in the preparation of the tank registers is also satisfactory. The other subjects of this section have been attentively perused by the Chief Commissioner, but as they have been separately reviewed in the Department of Public Works call for no remarks here.

Paras 112—113.

26. The remarks in these paras are considered separately in review of Deputy Superintendent's report.

Currency Notes. Para 119.

27. Your remarks relative to the inadequate supply of Currency Notes in both the Districts under your control, have been referred to the Deputy Accountant General.

28. The seasons on the whole would appear to have been favorable in both the Districts of the Ashtagram Division.

Agriculture.
Para 129.

29. The mortality amongst cows and bulls is said to have amounted to 18,623, which would give, assuming the number of increase at 30,433, a net increase of 11,810. It is noted that 1,826 acres of land had been cultivated in excess of the number during the year previous, though the assessment had fallen by Rs. 841, owing to the relinquishment of the highly assessed (Chedsál) lands for those more moderately assessed. The question of the registration of coffee pattás issued prior to the introduction of the Registration Act has been disposed of in my No. 2760—40 of 17th August last, and it has been ruled that such pattás are to be countersigned by the Chief Commissioner and merely registered in the Revenue Department.

30. The question of the best mode of rendering the forests in which cardamoms are grown available to planters with due reservation of the rights of Government requires some further consideration; but the demarcation of the tracts suitable for the growth of the plant must be the first step taken in this matter. The period for which leases of such tracts should be granted should be fixed with due regard to the length of time requisite for the plant to come into full bearing and yield an adequate return to the cultivator. The decrease in mulberry cultivation is no doubt due to the epidemic prevalent amongst the silk-worms; but the rates of assessment in the Maddúru Talook should be revised, if really considered by you to be too high. The Chief Commissioner is not prepared to advocate the establishment of Government farms at the head quarters of each District, but sees no objection to places like Cole's gardens at Mysore being utilized for the purpose and made self supporting.

31. Mr. Ricketts' exertions in the planting of avenue trees along the roads throughout his District are most commendable. Captain Hill has also done well in this respect in the Hassan District.

Avenues.
Para 140.

32. The appreciation of the European method of treatment at Mysore is satisfactory, and the Chief Commissioner is glad to find that the people so freely attend the Rája's Hospital. Colonel Meade entirely concurs in the advisability of supplying quinine to the talook head quarters. It seems to him that some systematic method might be adopted for procuring quinine direct from Europe, and for its sale and distribution in the fever stricken talooks of this Province, and he would suggest that this should be tried.

Medical.
Para 142.

33. The Chief Commissioner is much afraid that the trade returns are unreliable.

Para 144.

34. It is most unsatisfactory to find that the order relative to the due disposal of the endowment funds made by private individuals, and for the formation of committees to take charge of such funds, have not been carried out. The subject calls for im-

Para 146.

mediate attention, and you are requested to forward, as soon as possible, complete lists shewing the disposal of all such endowments.

35. In conclusion, I am directed to state that the Chief Commissioner has perused Major Campbell's report with much attention, and considers that the duties of the Division have been efficiently and satisfactorily performed during the past year; and that the condition of the people generally and the progress made during the period under review are, on the whole, satisfactory and encouraging.

36. For his own labors and exertions he begs to offer to Major Campbell the cordial thanks of Government, and he also desires to acknowledge the zealous manner in which Captain Hill and Mr. Ricketts have performed the multifarious and responsible duties connected with the charge of their respective Districts.

37. I am further directed to request that you will convey to the other persons named by Major Campbell in his concluding remarks, the expression of the Chief Commissioner's satisfaction at his favorable report of them.

Mysore District.

38. The transfer of the two inam villages of Maddúru and Kalhaḷḷi from the Heggadadévanakóṭé to the Mysore Talook, is said to have been authorized by the Superintendent; but the Chief Commissioner's sanction to such a measure was requisite, and you are requested to forward the correspondence on the subject.

39. With regard to the Deputy Superintendent's remarks in para 5 of his report on the subject of constant appeals, I am directed to observe that the periods of limitation within which an appeal may be preferred to the several appellate Courts are defined, and should be strictly acted up to. The discrepancies found between the chittás and attawaṇi accounts, are discreditable to the officials concerned in their preparation, and who ought to be held strictly responsible on the subject. The action of the Survey Department, I am to observe, will rectify such errors. Under Mr. Bowring's orders, the existing pattás should be continued for another period of 5 years; but as it has been shewn by the Deputy Superintendent that 85 per cent of the pattás required no alteration, that only 12 per cent had been renewed from various causes, and that only 3 per cent had been issued for the first time to those who had taken up lands, it seems to the Chief Commissioner advisable to allow the existing pattás to remain in force till the completion of the operations of the Revenue Survey and Settlement Department, thereby saving much clerical labor and cost of paper. This direction virtually disposes of the proposal made by the officiating Deputy Superintendent in his para 11 to alter the form of pattá so far as existing pattás are concerned; but the Chief Commissioner sees no reason why it should not be adopted for any new pattás that may have to be issued, and he will be glad to receive your own views on the subject.

40. With regard to the village gumáls, para 13, the Chief Commissioner concurs in considering that pending the operations of the Survey Department, the existing

arrangements had better be maintained in those villages in which the fixed area of pasture land for every 100 head of cattle can be made available. On this subject, however, it must be understood that Government in no way contemplates the provision of pasturage for an unlimited number of cattle, and that any ryot who keeps a larger number than that proportioned to his kandáyem lands, is bound to make private arrangements for the grazing requirements of the excess.

41. The inadvisability of having a graduated scale of hálat for coffee, according to its quality, has already been pointed out.

42. The question of crediting the realizations from certain amaráyi produce to "District Forests" instead of land revenue, has been referred to the Deputy Accountant General.

43. The proposal to devote realizations from sale of building sites in towns or villages to local purposes may be considered.

44. Referring to the Deputy Superintendent's remarks on the high rates on lands below the Maddúru anicut, and the depressing effect that has resulted from the fall in prices, and the failure of the silk-worm industry in connection with portions of these lands on which the mulberry is grown, the Chief Commissioner considers that the rates, especially in the case of the mulberry gardens, should be reconsidered, and that any exceptional assessment to which the latter have been subjected should be remitted. There are, I am to observe, of course, grave objections to lowering fixed rates, and even in the case under advertence much care should be taken in coming to a decision as to the necessity therefor. Further enquiries ought to be made as to whether the soil of the lands in question is incrusted with saline matter, and where such is the case the rates should be revised, if really found to be too high.

45. The prompt repair of the Narasámbudi tank, which caused the saving of crops valued at Rs. 25,000, reflects much credit on the officers concerned. The Chief Commissioner concurs in the remarks made in para 13 M, relative to allowing competition for land already held by others, and considers that the Deputy Superintendent might be authorized, as proposed by Mr. Ricketts, to make alterations in the rates at which holders had been obliged to retain their lands in such cases, reporting each such instance to your office.

46. Mr. Ricketts' remarks relative to the existing rates of seignorage on bamboos have been referred to the Conservator of Forests, and appear to be entitled to weight, especially if as alleged the cutting of the mere mature bamboos causes a reproduction from the same clumps or roots.

Paras 14 *b* and 14 *c*.

47. With reference to Mr. Ricketts' remarks on the Forest Rules, it seems clear to the Chief Commissioner that the purchasers of bamboos and *reserved* timber trees on the ryots' kandáyem lands, must pay

Para 14.

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the seignorage thereon. I am to remark that even under the operations of the Survey Department the right to trees, with certain exceptions only, vests in the holder of the land as regards being felled or used for his own purposes and not for sale. The Chief Commissioner entirely concurs in the necessity of forming wood depôts in central localities. The Chief Commissioner has no doubt that a spontaneous growth of underwood, and ultimately of trees fit for fuel, can be obtained by effectually enclosing localities found to be suited for the purpose. These subjects have also been referred to the Conservator of Forests for consideration and report.

48. The results of raising the still head duty from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rs. per gallon, and thereby checking the consumption by four and increasing the revenue by eleven per cent are satisfactory and in accordance with the objects of the Sadder Distillery system.

Para 15.

49. The questions connected with the levy of cart tax are under the Chief Commissioner's consideration, the opinions of the Superintendents having been requested thereon. It would certainly be desirable to abolish the tax altogether; but this is hardly practicable at present. The existing system of collecting the sáyer duties and the necessity of affording relief to the class of weavers are also under consideration in connection with the present mohatarfa rules.

Para 16.

50. The exertions of the Periyápaṭṇa Amildar in checking fraud and raising the realizations in the excise duty recoverable on tobacco have been separately noticed, and are exceedingly creditable, and merit marked recognition. Mr. Ball's exertions in improving Mallavaḷḷi are also commendable.

Para 17.

51. The progressive increase of no less than $76\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the stamp collections during the past five years, is highly satisfactory.

Para 20.

52. The steady increase in the sale of books as tending to a diffusion of knowledge is also satisfactory.

Para 25.

53. The demand for the year inclusive of the arrears of previous years, Rs. 49,782, amounted to Rs. 15,05,698. The statement at the end of para 26 shews that the outstanding balances, which had in 1866—67 been allowed to accumulate to upwards of 3 laks, have been reduced to Rs. 23,616 during the past year, a result which entitles Mr. Ricketts to much credit. It is hoped that the current year's report will shew that this amount also has been cleared off.

Para 26.

54. The Deputy Accountant General has been directed to consider the remarks relative to the insufficiency of Currency Notes in the Talook Treasuries.

Para 36.

55. The Chief Commissioner has perused the officiating Deputy Superintendent's remarks and suggestion regarding the abolition of the present distinction as respects suits between the Revenue and

Para 41.

Judicial Courts and the transfer to the latter of all but certain revenue suits of a simple class. He is not, however, prepared to take up this question at present.

56. The Chief Commissioner would concur in the advisability of the appeals in revenue suits lying from the Amildars to the Deputy Superintendents, except where Assistant Superintendents vested with full powers are in separate charge of talooks. I am to observe that all appeals should be heard and disposed of in the presence of the parties to whom the judgment ought to be fully made known.

Para 44.

57. The Chief Commissioner is glad to learn that vernacular education is receiving a fair share of attention and encouragement, and observes that it is the only medium through which we can hope for the present to reach the masses of the people. The benefits of a sound English education need no argument, but such an education can only reach a small section of the people, and should not be regarded as of paramount importance in a Province destined to be ruled in future by a Native Government, to the prejudice and detriment of vernacular studies. The efficiency of the Wesleyan Mission Girls' Schools at Mysore is most creditable to the Mission, to which the Province is so much indebted for its efforts in the cause of education. The subject of proper accommodation for the Anglo Vernacular School at Gundlupét́é has been referred to the Director of Public Instruction, as also the officiating Deputy Superintendent's remarks in paras 56,57 and 58, relative to female education and the state of the Talook Vernacular Schools.

Para 47 to 65.

Colonel Meade observes that at the Hóbli Schools marginally noted there was only an attendance of 5, 7 and 8 pupils respectively, and the attention of the Director has been drawn thereto for consideration as to whether these schools should not be closed and allotted to other hóbĺís. I am desired to remark that there can be no doubt of the great importance of the Deputy Superintendent and his Assistants personally interesting themselves in the cause of education, and Colonel Meade deems it to be a part of the duty of the District Officers to visit the schools in their Districts as often as possible. It is noticed that 17½ in each 1,000 of the population of school age are stated to be receiving instruction of some sort.

1. Kirgával.
2. Kat́é.
3. Thirumalságar Chattram.

58. The several sections on Public Works have been reviewed in that Department, and call for no special remark here.

Paras 66 to 95.

59. I am to remark that it was not intended to recover the survey local funds rate of 6¼ Rs. per cent from the inamdars in the unsurveyed talooks, but only 1 per cent on the recorded value of the inam. The subject has been separately dealt with.

Para 96.

60. The exertions of the Mysore Town Municipality are creditable, and the Chief Commissioner desires his acknowledgments to be conveyed to Colonel Renton and the members who are said to have displayed a laudable and intelligent zeal in the discharge of their duties.

Paras 98 to 103.

61. The Chief Commissioner notices with much satisfaction the efficient management of the Channel Conservancy Department by Mr. Sanderson, as evinced by the fact that not a single rupee had to be remitted on account of any failure in the supply of water. The Deputy Superintendent's remarks on this subject will be referred to the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation for consideration.

Para 104.

62. The death rate of nearly 11 per 1,000 souls would appear too favorable to be reliable; but it is hoped that the system of registering vital statistics lately introduced will afford more accurate results next year. The large increase (577) in the number of deaths from dysentery is remarkable, and the greater prevalence of fever during the year in some of the talooks is to be deplored. The question of establishing dispensaries is under consideration; but Colonel Meade is of opinion that quinine might be more extensively brought into use through the Amildars of Talooks under the directions of the Civil Surgeon. The vaccination returns are doubtless not reliable, and some measures should be devised to check the reports of vaccinators.

Paras 107 to 110.

63. The decrease in the mortality amongst cattle is satisfactory, and the comparative statement of agricultural stock between 1869—70 and the year previous, if correct, undoubtedly shews an increase in the agricultural wealth of the people.

Para 111.

64. The season on the whole appears to have been favorable in this District, and the natural result has been as stated a decline in prices. The growth of foreign tobacco ought to be further experimented on.

Paras 114 to 122.

65. The successful planting of some 477 miles of roads in this District reflects much credit on the exertions of Mr. Ricketts, the officiating Deputy Superintendent.

Para 126.

66. The completion of the tank maps and registers will greatly facilitate the undertaking of the systematic repair of the tanks throughout the Province, and a separate report on each chain of tanks has been called for through the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation. The suggested renting out of the right of fishing in tanks is worthy of consideration.

Paras 128 to 129.

67. The question of remuneration to patéls and shánbhógs is one of much importance, and is under the consideration of the Chief Commissioner in communication with the Survey Commissioner.

Para 130.

68. The Chief Commissioner concurs generally in the remarks made on the plough tax and village cross roads, and considers that the Amildars should be strictly held responsible for the state of the roads and avenues in their respective talooks.

Paras 131 and 132.

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69. The suggestion regarding the utilizing the services of the Apothecary at Hunasúru for a dispensary at that place, has been referred to Captain Rowlandson.

Para 133.

70. The Chief Commissioner would be glad to be favored with your own views, relative to the alleged difficulties concerning the rights, &c., of occupancy of ryots and shikmidars.

Para 135.

71. The Chief Commissioner concurs in the remarks in para 136, and hopes that due attention will be given to the paramount importance of introducing well educated young men from the local schools into the public service when opportunities offer therefor. It cannot be too strongly impressed on the officers with whom the disposal of patronage lays, that its due apportionment is a sacred trust, which requires much care and consideration. In this view none but fairly educated and competent persons should be appointed to vacancies, proper care being also taken to prevent any undue preponderance of particular classes, which has been too much neglected hitherto, probably from unavoidable causes. Further the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that all vacancies should, as a rule, be filled by natives of Mysore, there being now an ample number of educated *eleves* belonging to this Province, who have a prior claim to foreigners to employment in its public service.

Para 136.

72. In conclusion, I am directed to state that the condition of the District as described in this report, which is an extremely full and interesting one, and which Colonel Meade has perused with much gratification, appears to be satisfactory and encouraging.

73. The Chief Commissioner begs that you will convey to Mr. Ricketts the thanks of Government for the zealous and efficient manner in which he has presided over this important District during the past year, and that his acknowledgments may also be communicated to the several officers and others named by him as meriting commendation for their good services.

Hassan District.

74. It is observed that there was a net decrease of Rs. 2,353—12—0 in the total revenues of the District during the year under review, as compared with those for 1868—69; but this includes a loss of Rs. 4,484—15—8, which has been permanently caused to the District by the transfer of the villages of Kalgundi and Hirísávirahalli to the Kadoor District. The lower prices now realized for grain of every description have no doubt led to the relinquishment of lands alluded to in the report. The Chief Commissioner will await the detailed report promised in para 6 on the subject of the high assessment alleged to have been imposed on certain wet lands subsequently relinquished by the ryots; but he considers that, as the Survey Department has already broken ground in

Para 2 to 10.

the District, no revision of such assessment should be undertaken except in very exceptional cases. The requirements of the Háranahaḷḷi Talook as regards the supply of water which is stated to be often deficient even for drinking purposes, should be separately considered. I am desired to suggest that attempts might be made to induce the wealthy classes to excavate public wells, &c. The Chief Commissioner will also await the promised report on the proposed measures for the extension of garden cultivation.

75. The decrease of Rs. 12,798 in the háḷat realized on coffee, bears testimony to the deficient crops caused by the ravages of the borer or the failure of the plantations from other causes; but the Chief Commissioner trusts that the former have now passed their climax, and that prosperity will be restored to this important interest. The Chief Commissioner is glad to hear that no complaints were received of delay in the weighments of coffee by the háḷat establishment, and cannot urge too strongly the necessity for providing against any obstruction under this head in the despatch of the crop.

Para 11.

76. The Chief Commissioner entirely concurs in considering that the practice of measuring the lands, whether "Kadím" or "Jadíd," on their changing hands, should be discontinued, and all such action except perhaps in some special cases be left to the operation of the Survey Department.

Para 15½.

77. The demarcation of the boundaries of gomáls or village pasture lands in 1,002 villages is satisfactory, and the exertions in this matter of the Amildars of the Talooks marginally noted are creditable to them.

Para 21.

1. Narasipura
2. Arakalagúdu.
3. Attikuppa.

78. Recent orders give to the ryots the right to cut trees growing on their kandáyem lands, where grown by themselves, as clearly their own property.

Para 23.

79. The increase of the abkári revenue from Rs, 55,048 to Rs. 67,764 is satisfactory. The remarks in the concluding part of para 26 are sound.

Paras 26—32.

80. The decrease under assessed taxes by a sum of Rs. 3,219 is chiefly due to the abolition of the tax on sheep, and the transfer of mohatarfa to the Hassan Municipality.

Para 33 to 42.

81. The increase of Rs. 2,162 in the sáyer duty on arecanut, notwithstanding the late bad seasons alluded to, is satisfactory; but the falling off (Rs. 9,763) in the duty on tobacco is very serious as regards the interests both of the ryots and the Government.

Para 43.

82. The Chief Commissioner notices that the people of this District are stated to have indirectly benefitted Her Majesty's Government by the importation of 3,695 tons of sea salt during the past year, the duty on which he estimates at Rs. 1,87,500.

Para 49.

83. The Chief Commissioner notices with satisfaction that the imposition of the lower house tax at Hassan on all classes of the people, whether hitherto exempted or not, was duly carried out in the past year. The cess when levied at all should be so without any exemption except on the score of poverty.

Para 57.

84. The Deputy Superintendent's remarks under the head of education, which have been perused with interest by the Chief Commissioner, have been referred to the Director of Public Instruction for consideration.

Paras 60 to 66.

85. The Chief Commissioner is glad to learn that a much larger number of minor works had been carried out in this District since the Revenue Officers were entrusted with the execution of such works, and he cannot too strongly urge the vital importance of due attention being given to this subject by the officers concerned, especially as regards the repair of tanks and channels. The work under this head executed during the past year in this District appears to be very satisfactory. The exertions of the ryots in constructing, under the supervision of the Amildar of the Arakalagúdu Talook, eight miles of good road from Rámanáthapura to the Coorg frontier at Kadamani Hosahalli, merit special commendation; and the Chief Commissioner has no doubt that many such useful roads for fair weather traffic could be similarly carried out by the Local Officers using their legitimate influence with the people of their District. I am to add that such influence can also be well exercised in many other ways, or for instance in furthering sanitary measures in villages by causing cess pools to be filled up and manure removed to a distance from the houses. With regard to the disposal of building sites in the smaller towns and villages, alluded to by Captain Hill in his para 80, it might be left to the Deputy Superintendent to allot them at a fixed rate.

Paras 67 to 80.

86. The Chief Commissioner approves of the principle of realizing the Government demand by the attachment and sale of the crops before proceeding to that of the ryot's land or his other property, but observes that the crops may have been disposed of before this course is taken, and that the regular payment of the khists should be insisted on.

Para 82.

87. The measures adopted to prevent the spread of the cholera alleged to have been introduced by some pilgrims from Tripatti, appears to have produced a satisfactory result, and the Chief Commissioner cannot too strongly inculcate the necessity of taking such

Para 86.

precautions promptly and in a thorough manner wherever this dreaded disease appears. The returns of mortality for the Chennaráyapaṭṇa Talook, exhibiting as low a ratio as 2½ per mille, appear utterly unreliable.

88. There was a decrease of 640 tons in the out-turn of coffee, and the proportion of crops realized by Europeans and natives was as follows:—

Paras 88 & 89.

Europeans	..	..	282½ tons.
Natives	..	..	1,150¼ „

and the háḷat realized thereon amounted to Rs. 5,645—3—10 and Rs. 23,007—1—3 respectively. The virtual abandonment of 5,000 acres is a matter for serious consideration, and it will be requisite to consider what course should be taken in such cases and others in which the conditions of the pattá regarding the planting of a minimum number of trees are no longer complied with.

89. The demarcation of the plots proposed to be assigned for cardamom cultivation, should be pushed on as rapidly as possible, due regard being paid to the extent of such plots being sufficient for the systematic cultivation of a plant, which requires shade and moisture for its successful rearing, and which can therefore only be grown on spots specially possessing these essentials.

Para 90.

90. Every encouragement should be given to the planting out of cinchona trees by the planters, European and native, on their estates.

Para 91.

91. The Chief Commissioner has already commended the exertions of Captain Hill in planting out avenues and village tópes, and he notices with much satisfaction the progress made as regards the latter, and approves of the proposal to plant out waste lands with the babúl. The formation of firewood jungles should be steadily carried out.

Para 96.

92. It is satisfactory to find that 4,280 patients attended at the dispensary at Hassan for relief during the year. The Chief Commissioner is not prepared to accept the reliability of the vaccination returns, which only shew 232 unsuccessful cases out of 12,122.

Para 99.

93. The Chief Commissioner has sanctioned the removal of a few choice specimens of the stone carving from those temples at Haḷébíd, which have already actually fallen into ruin, but directs that every practicable precautions may be adopted to preserve intact, as far as possible, the rest of these interesting specimens of ancient architecture. The buildings should be kept under constant inspection with this object.

Para 106.

94. The Chief Commissioner concurs in regarding the trade statistics as utterly unreliable, and thinks that the subject of the best practicable mode of obtaining trustworthy data under this head should be considered.

Para 107.

95. In conclusion, I am directed to state that Colonel Meade has perused this intelligent and interesting report with much satisfaction, and that he begs that Captain Hill may be informed accordingly, and that his zealous labors in furthering the improvement of his important District and the welfare of its inhabitants of all classes were highly appreciated by the Government.

96. The Chief Commissioner also desires that his acknowledgments may be conveyed to the several officials commended by the Deputy Superintendent in his concluding remarks, with reference to which I am to add that an European Assistant Superintendent has lately been appointed to the Hassan District.

I have, &c.,
ROB. COLE,
Offg. Secretary.

NAGAR DIVISION.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NAGAR DIVISION.

FOR 1869—70.

(WITH THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW THEREON.)

No territorial changes took place in the Division, during the year under review.

Territorial changes.

The transfer of the Gardengere maganís of the Háranahalli Talook of the Ashtagram Division, to Bánávára; the re-organization of certain maganís in Koppa, Wastára, Tarí-kere, and Kadoor Talooks; and the raising of some maganís to higher classes, and the reduction of others in those talooks, which formed the subject of correspondence in the preceding year, received the final sanction of the Chief Commissioner in May 1869, and was carried out during the year.

2. The question of removing the head quarters of the Molakálumúru Talook on account of the insalubrity of that climate, has been under consideration; but nothing definite has been settled, in consequence of difference of opinions of the Deputy Superintendent of the Chituldroog District, and Captain Pole, who was also consulted on the subject, regarding the most eligible site for the new cutcherry. The Deputy Superintendent states, that the unhealthiness has not in any way decreased during the year, and the subject will again be reported on this year.

3. The removing of the head quarters of the Wastára Talook, in the Kadoor District, has also been reported for the approval of the Chief Commissioner. I need not preface this with further remarks, so proceed to note what calls for special mention in the three Districts which form this Division.

4. The season during the year under review has been more or less unfavorable throughout the Division; the absence of rain in the early part of the year caused the gravest apprehensions, and but for the fall of rain in the latter months, would have caused great distress.

Season and crops.

5. In the Shimoga District the rain-fall at times is reported to have been heavy, but generally unseasonable, though affording a supply of water to the tanks. The wet crops in the Malnád Talooks, which chiefly depend on rain, also the dry and wet crops in the Maidán Talooks, appear to have yielded an average crop.

6. The supári crop was expected to be an unusually fine one, and though it suffered from " Kolé Róga" or blight, still the yield was above the average.

7. In the Kadoor District also the early monsoons failed to a great extent in the Maidán Talooks, and the copious showers which fell subsequently appear to have caused some injury to the seed which had been sown; but the early crops are stated to have been much better than the latter ones. In several parts of the Maidán Talooks, the pasturage was burnt up, and some cattle died from this cause; and the want of water was much felt in some parts. In the Malnád Talooks the rains were more regular and the supári crop is stated to have yielded more than an average crop.

8. Coffee suffered considerably from unseasonable and insufficient rain, which caused a large decrease in revenue; but I am thankful to say, that the ravages of the borer, noted in previous years, appear to have been staid. In some of the plantations belonging to natives, the berries were left unpicked, as it was thought that this would not defray the expenses.

9. In the Chituldroog District, the dry crops are reported to have been a total failure, excepting rági and jáwé, which benefitted by the latter rains, but the crop was a poor one: most of the wet crops irrigated by tanks failed except in the eastern part of the District, where they were partially benefitted by the latter rains. The sugar-cane was more extensively cultivated than in previous years, and yielded a better crop.

10. Appendix No. 1 gives the rain-fall for each District for each month during the year, embracing the observations recorded in all the talooks.

11. The rain-fall at the head quarters of each District, recorded by Medical Officers, was as follows, as compared with the returns of 1868—69:—

	1868—69.		1869—70.
	I. C.		I. C.
Shimoga	27·68	..	28·28½
Kadoor.	38·57¼	..	43·59
Chituldroog.	21·27½	..	22·89½

shewing a small increase in each District. Rain fell on 173 days in the Shimoga District, in Kadoor 179 days, and in Chituldroog on 123 days.

12. The Chief Commissioner in his remarks on the Administration Report of last year, remarked on the inaccuracy of the observations recorded in the talooks, and with a view of securing better results, orders were issued to the Deputy Superintendents of the three Districts, to direct a gumásta of each talook to proceed to the District head quarters, and receive instruction from the Apothecary regarding the correct mode of gauging the rain; although this appears to have been done, still the talook returns are far from accurate.

13. The health of the population has been generally good throughout the Division, though in some parts of the Chituldroog and Shimoga Districts fevers of a bad type and cholera prevailed to some extent.

Public health, rural.

14. In the Shimoga District, the talooks of Chennagiri, Anantapura, Ságara, Nagar and Kávaledurga, which form the western boundary (except Chennagiri) suffered from cholera; while in the Chituldroog District the epidemic was confined to a narrower circle, entering from the Harapenhalli Talook on the Bellary side, and passing through the Harihara and Dávanagere Talooks, where its progress was soon staid.

15. The march of this fatal disease has now become a subject of much interesting enquiry, and I hope all may tend to some good result, though in its nature it is so different from many contagious diseases, that while ameliorating efforts are made to stay its progress, we can hardly ever expect to stamp it out. The newly propounded theory of dust in the atmosphere being a cause of disease may lead to new discoveries as to the cause of cholera and other miasmatic diseases, the latter of which form the greater portion of recorded sickness.

16. Appendix No. 2 exhibits the mortuary statistics of the Division; the total number of deaths was 8,096, against 8,169 of the preceding year, shewing a decrease of 73. The proportion which the total number of deaths bears to the population, which is estimated to be 1,070,421, is 7·56 per 1,000, against 7·68 of last year.

17. In Shimoga the death rate was about 9 per 1,000, while in Kadoor and Chituldroog the rates were 8 and 6 respectively.

18. The number of deaths from each disease is as noted below.

Small-Pox	66
Dysentery	95
Diarrhœa	176
Cholera	190
Other Diseases	7,498
Accidental and violent deaths..	71
	8,096

I fear we cannot vouch for the accuracy of these returns, still I hope a greater accuracy has been attained than last year, and that it will meet with more attention in future.

19. The Municipal arrangements at the head quarters of Districts have been of benefit, and it is a cause of thankfulness that they have been free of sickness; but the funds at our disposal are limited, and unless supplemented by some general tax, as that

Public health in Towns.

of mohatarfa, upon all classes, comparatively little can be done, as voluntary contributions have been found to fail. The deaths in Shimoga were 504, in Kadoor 374, and in Chituldroog 574.

General results of Settlement.

20. Appendices Nos. 3 and 4 exhibit the jamábandi of last year, amounting to Rs. 35,12,855—10—11, against Rs. 34,89,945—6—5 of the preceding year, shewing a net increase of Rs. 22,910—4—6, caused principally by forest customs, and stamps, while there has generally been a large falling off in land revenue, to the extent of Rs. 84,947—1—2, by lands having been thrown up in consequence of the failure of the seasons and apprehensions of the assessment on lands being enhanced during the survey settlement; by remissions on uncultivated portions of wargs having been granted in some of the Malnád Talooks, in accordance with the instructions of the Chief Commissioner; by the excise duty on coffee having greatly fallen in consequence of small crops in the Kadoor and Shimoga Districts; by decrease in the sale proceeds of batáyi produce in the unsurveyed talooks of the Chituldroog District, arising from diminished cultivation for want of water in tanks; and the falling off in the sale of hulgával lands. It is a matter of surprise that, while lands were resigned owing to the absence of rain and bad prospects of the season, a large extent of land has been taken up for cotton and other cultivation; if it had not been for this, a very serious falling off in land revenue would have been the result.

21. In the Shimoga District there has been an increase of 65,212 Rs., chiefly derived from customs, stamps, and forests; while the decreases in the Kadoor and Chituldroog Districts have been Rs. 26,552—5—6½ and 15,749—9—8 respectively.

22. Appendices Nos. 5,6,7,8 shew the different minor heads, which constitute land revenue, and the increase and decrease in each item as contrasted with the realizations of the preceding year; the result is a net decrease of Rs. 84,947—12—0, as explained below.

23. *Káyemgutta Villages.*—The increase under this head was caused by the grant on Káyemgutta tenure under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, of a village called Hanumaságara, to Nabob Mahomed Abdul Nabi, chaman of Honnáli.

24. *Shraya Villages.*—The decrease of Rs. 532—4—11 under this item was occasioned by transfer to the head of Káyemgutta, of the Hanumaságara village above alluded to, from shraya villages under which head it was included; and to the ryotwar of three other villages which had attained their full progressive rental.

25. *Jódi Villages.*—This head shews an increase of Rs. 803—9—6 over the revenues of the preceding year, as explained below:—

By transfer to jódi villages and agrahára village called Kanchiganhalli in the Shimoga Talook under the orders of the Inam Commissioner 262 0 0

By transfer of 5 Dasvandad villages, Kanchankatté, Huligonde, Agasankállu, Kabádigarhatti, and Cholekatté (included up to last year in ryotwar) under the orders of the Inam Commissioner	287	0	0
By do of one Tarrekere village in the Heriyúru Talook, which was up to last year included in ryotwar under the orders of the Inam Commissioner	180	0	0
By do of Srírangapúr village in the Hosadurga Talook do. do....	49	7	0
By increase of jódi amount on lands in the settlement by Inam Commissioner	25	2	6
	803	9	6

26. *Ryotwar Nagadíyat.*—This head exhibits a large falling off of Rs. 64,196-9-5 over the revenues of the preceding year, as explained below:—

Increase.

By waste lands being taken up for cultivation :—				
Shimoga	25,668	9	5	
Kadoor	14,148	9	2	
Chituldroog	17,8821	5	8	
		57,700	2	3
By the introduction of revenue settlement in the Hiriyúru Talook		4,305	0	6
By lands being granted on progressive rental during the year ...		1,538	3	2
By the imposition of the graduated scale of "alví" amount on lands granted in previous years		12,472	9	0
By transfer to "ryotwar" during the inam settlement of certain inam lands, in Shimoga, Honnáli, Shikáripura, and other talooks...		1,928	6	11
By recovery of kandáyem of past years on bágáyet and rakanast lands which had not been assessed pending examination ...		2,094	6	2
By recovery of the full amount of alví on lands resigned ...		3,072	13	3
Other items		8,123	11	3
Total Increase.....				91,240— 3— 6

Decrease.

By lands being left uncultivated, owing to death, desertion, &c....		8,698	15	0
By lands being relinquished under rájinámas :—				
Shimoga	61,268	11	7	
Kadoor...	33,721	6	11	
Chituldroog	38,223	6	1	
		1,33,213	8	7
By the grant of sirkar lands as inam by the Inam Commissioner in the settlement...		1,347	2	8
Remission of kandáyem of previous years		2,671	7	3
By decrease of alví assessment, consequent on resignations ...		2,314	12	8
Other items		7,130	14	9
				1,55,436—12—11
Net Decrease.....				64,196— 9— 5

27. The large number of resignations presented during the year is a circumstance that requires much consideration, it is presumed that a succession of bad seasons and the anticipation of worse, inabilities on the part of the ryots to pay up kandáyem,

consequent on the low prices of grain and other produce, combined with other circumstances, such as loss of cattle, want of capital, &c., operate as main reasons for the relinquishment of land ; while these causes may be admitted to have had some effect on the cultivation of land, still the fact of a large extent of land being taken up on the other hand, though not in an equal proportion to that relinquished, leads to the conclusion that there are other causes at work ; of these, the restriction under which a ryot is placed with regard to the time of presenting rájínáma for the land may be mentioned as one ; under the system now in force, all ryots are obliged to present rájínámas in the month of March, at a time when they cannot foresee the probabilities of the future, and the subject of a change is under consideration to enable the people, the better to see what is for their own interests.

28. In the Shimoga District the majority of the resignations has been in the Shikáripura, Chennagiri and Honnáli Talooks, where the Survey Department is at work, and the ryots have apparently thrown up land under the apprehension of their rents being raised.

It will also be observed that the value of rájínámas in surveyed and settled talooks has been comparatively little, compared to that of the unsurveyed talooks, as will be seen from the following statement. :—

Surveyed Talooks	28,166	4	2
Unsurveyed do	1,05,047	4	5
	1,33,213	8	7

The reasons for the relinquishment of land in the surveyed talooks have been noted in detail in the District Report, and from that it appears that wet cultivation has diminished by Rs. 45,569—6—9, and dry by Rs. 27,980—12—5, while the bágáyet has increased by Rs. 7,365—4—0, and sugar-cane by Rs. 2,003—11—4.

Batáyi.

29. This item shews a decrease of Rs. 698—8—0 over the revenues of the preceding year, as the system has been abolished in the Heriyúru Talook, where it came under the operation of the revenue settlement.

Ardhamányem.

30. The decrease under this item, *viz*, Rs. 873—15—6, is owing to ardhamányem lands having been attached to Government by the Inam Commissioner, and remissions granted in the Kadoor District on uncultivated portions of banjar inam lands.

Hulgával.

31. A slight increase is observable in this item, caused by competition during the sale of pasture lands.

Coffee.

32. There has been a large decrease of Rs. 24,625—7—8 in this item as shewn in Appendix No. 9, owing to a failure in the crop from the unfavorable nature of the season, the rains being at one time unseasonable, and at another, insufficient.

The quantity of coffee which paid duty during the year under review was k. 7,654, mds. 0, s. 26, t. 2, against k. 12,632, mds. 9, s. 29, t. 18; of the above k. 1,230 paying a duty of Rs. 6,150—1—7 was exported by European planters, and k. 6,424, m. 0, s. 15, t. 1 which paid Rs. 32,120-5-6 by natives.

33. The coffee work in the Kadoor District had been almost disposed of by submitting for the Chief Commissioner's signature pattás for all the plantations, when the Chief Commissioner directed that all pattás which had been signed by the Superintendents of the late Division, should be called in, and submitted *de-novo* for his signature, and further that those which had been signed by the Chief Commissioner should be renewed for registration under Act XX of 1866. This has necessitated a cursory examination of the right of holding of each pattadar, and the renewal of each pattá; and a detailed report submitted by Mr. Nárnappa, in charge of coffee portion of the Kadoor District, is herewith submitted.

Sale proceeds of waste land.

34. Appendix No. 10 shews the revenue under this head. The result is a net decrease of Rs. 1,232—12—0 caused chiefly by the fewness of applications presented for coffee cultivation, all desirable localities having been already taken up.

35. The last head constituting land revenue is "Miscellaneous," the realizations from which are exhibited in Appendix No. 11. Of the minor items under this head, only two deserve mention—the tax on coffee pattás, and the sale of fruits in village amaráyi. In the former, it will be observed that the increase amounted to Rs. 4,130, owing to the recent instructions of the Chief Commissioner to renew these pattás under the Registration Act, so on each pattá that was signed by the Chief Commissioner, a fee of Rs. 2 was levied. In the latter item, the rise was owing to the competition having run higher.

Forest Department.

36. Appendices Nos. 12 and 13 shew the realizations under this head, the result being a net increase of Rs. 34,980—8—8; under instructions received from the Chief Commissioner, the revenues from reserved forests and sandalwood, which up to the last year continued to be included in the revenue returns, were ordered to be transferred to Forest Department for incorporation in their returns, leaving only the realizations from unreserved forests to be credited to the revenue accounts. It will be observed that no figures have been shewn in the column of 1868—69 for purposes of comparison, because the amount shewn in that year comprised the revenue from reserved and unreserved forests, and it was found impracticable to separate the two items, so that the revenues for 1869—70 only from timber, jungle pasture, lac, honey, &c., under the management of Revenue Officers, have been shewn. Hence it will appear that the increase shewn comprises the actual revenue, and as the Forest Department is submitting a separate report on the subject of forests, it is needless for me to say anything further on the subject, as it is receiving every attention; and where from

experience, the rules have been found to require corrections, this has been looked to, and the lands have been demarcated, and valuable teak and sandalwood seeds sown to extend this cultivation.

37. The Deputy Superintendent, Shimoga, submits that the Forest Rule which authorizes a Shékdar to grant licenses for wood to the extent of 10 cart loads, for agricultural purposes, requires reconsideration, on the ground that it is placing too much power in their hands; and recommends that store depôts be formed in each hóbli head quarters, in which district forests are situated, empowering Shékdars to issue licenses from them alone to a limited extent. These remarks seem to me to deserve consideration, as several complaints have been received that the Shékdars abuse the authority entrusted to them.

38. Appendices Nos. 14, 15, and 16.—The revenue from this source during the year under report was Rs. 1,99,955—15—10, against Rs. 2,06,029—7—11 of the preceding year, shewing a decrease of Rs. 6,073—8—1. In the Shimoga and Chituldroog Districts the falling off has been Rs. 6,999—7—2 and Rs. 2,502—13—1, respectively; while in the Kadoor District there has been a small increase of Rs. 2,428—12—2, caused by the competition for shops having run high.

Abkári.

39. In this item there has been a large deficiency of Rs. 11,903—0—8 in the Shimoga and Chituldroog Districts. In former years bids for this ran high, perhaps somewhat recklessly so, and when it came to paying down, the difficulty was so great that remissions became a matter of necessity though they caused a loss to Government.

Toddy.

The state of the season also contributed in a great measure to stop the sale of toddy, and the price of rági and chólam, which constitute the staple of the food of the lower classes, fell so much that less was spent in drink, which is too often resorted to, to supply the cravings of nature; all this tended to keep down the contracts. Another cause of the decrease is, as noted in Chituldroog last year, the giving to land-holders the right of the date trees in their holdings, so that they are not included in the contract; and were it otherwise; there would doubtless be much vexatious complaint.

40. The revenue from this source has increased by Rs. 4,256—6—0 as follows:—

Still Head Duty.

Shimoga	... 2,611	12	5
Kadoor	... 460	6	4
Chituldroog	... 1,184	3	3
	4,256	6	0

owing to increased consumption of liquor. From the returns it appears that during the

year under review, 56,970 gallons of spirits paid duty, against 52,533 gallons of the preceding year, shewing an increase of 4,416 gallons as shewn below :—

	Spirits Manufactured.	*Still Head Duty.*
Shimoga Distillery	17,286 2 4	17,030 8 0
Sirálkoppa do	4,610 0 0	4,610 0 0
Ságara do	3,729 0 0	3,730 0 0
Taríkere do	2,844 2 4	2,844 8 0
Hariharapura do	4,341 2 4	4,341 0 0
Chikkamagaláru do	16,154 0 0	16,154 0 0
Chituldroog do	4,577 0 5	4,326 5 9
Harihara do	3,428 0 0	3,428 0 0
	56,970 3 1	56,464 13 9

License Fees.

41. In this item, an increase of Rs. 4,050—3—6 has occurred. This includes the fees of Rs. 10, Rs. 5, and Rs. 2, charged for each arrack shop, in substitution of mohatarfa tax in the Shimoga and Chituldroog Districts, and the sale proceeds of the licenses for arrack shops in the Kadoor District.

Sale of licenses for shops.

42. The sum of Rs. 14,586-14-0 realized under this head, is from the sale proceeds of shops in the Shimoga and Chituldroog Districts, shewing a decrease of Rs. 563—0—11, which does not call for any special remark.

Gánja.

43. The decrease of Rs. 376-8-0 under this head is attributable to small quantity of gánja exported to the Division during the year.

44. The item "Miscellaneous" does not call for any special remarks.

45. In connection with this subject, it may be mentioned that the abkári revenue of the Division, when compared with former years, previous to the introduction of the Sadder Distillery system, has fallen off considerably, owing to the high prices at which arrack is sold by retail dealers, which places it beyond the means of many to purchase it; so many take toddy as being less costly, and the latter is more generally taken in the hot months, while spirit is more taken in the colder months.

The adulteration of liquor, as reported by Captain Cumming, when in charge of the Shimoga District, and the difficulty attending the transit of this into the heart of the Malnád, leads many to get their wants supplied from the Canara frontier, and to remedy this, the establishment of an additional Distillery at Thirthahalli in the Kávaledurga Talook was recommended, and experimentally sanctioned; but the prices charged by retail sellers for liquor are still so high, that a reduction in the still head duty will require consideration.

Mohatarfa.

46. In this item also, there has been a small falling off of Rs. 1,429—13—2, compared with the revenues of the preceeding year, partly owing to relinquishments of profession, and partly to deaths, desertion, &c., which are the ordinary causes which affect this item.

The decrease occurred in the house, shop, and oil-mill taxes, while a small increase may be observed from loom taxes, as detailed in the following statement, which is intended to exhibit a comparison of shops, looms, houses, &c.

	1868—69.				1869—70.			
	No	Amount.			No.	Amount.		
Tiled Houses	3,866	15,369	4	0	4,022	15,635	12	0
Mud „	5,070	8,678	8	0	4,944	8,593	8	0
Thatched „	23,254	19,092	6	3	23,165	18,187	13	8
Cloth Looms	6,343	14,624	12	0	6,446	15,043	12	0
Cumbly „	2,539	6,699	8	0	2,548	6,675	8	0
Carpet „	6	19	0	0	7	17	8	0
Girdle „	104	153	8	0	102	162	8	0
Gunny patti	21	22	0	0	25	31	0	0
Wholesale Shops	29	491	0	0	29	472	0	0
Cloth „	679	5,179	0	0	615	5,277	0	0
Shops for the sale of provisions	3,948	14,739	7	0	3,864	14,631	1	5
Do. of Goldsmiths, Blacksmiths, &c.	4,674	14,773	8	0	4,931	13,261	9	0
Stone Mills	11	73	0	0	5	67	0	0
Wooden „	422	2,098	0	0	419	2,056	0	0
Carts	0	0	0	0	298	670	0	0
	50,966	1,02,012	13	5	51,420	1,00,809	0	1

Customs.

47. Appendices Nos. 19, 20, 21 & 22 shew the realizations from this item, as contrasted with the preceding year. The result is a net increase of Rs. 44,283—5—0 as explained below.

48. Supári forms the most important item of this branch of revenue, and has realized a net increase of Rs. 46,220—5—3, over the revenues of last year, owing to a good crop in the Shimoga and Kadoor Districts; the increase is also due to the export of a large quantity of supári of last year's stock. This crop appears to have suffered a little in the Chituldroog District, where there was a falling off of Rs. 5,370—11—6.

The quantity of supári which paid duty during the year amounted to 424,124 maunds, 12 seers and 11 tolas, of which the consumption in the Province is computed at 4,242 maunds, 17 seers, and 17 tolas, the remainder 419,881 maunds, 34 seers, and 22 tolas being exported to Her Majesty's Territories.

The quantity of supári stated to have been kept in stock at the end of the year under review is 104,885 maunds, 10 seers, 14 tolas, against 112,693 maunds, 20 seers, 5 tolas of the preceding year, shewing a decrease of 15,459 maunds, 12 seers, 4 tolas, owing to the favorable prices which prevailed, leading the merchants to sell when they could.

Tobacco.

49. The next item which deserves consideration is tobacco, the revenues from which exhibit a falling off of Rs. 5,944—3—10, owing to a failure in the crops, especially in the Kadoor District, where this is more extensively cultivated than in the other Districts.

50. Pepper has brought an increase of Rs. 1,886—7—9, while in cardamom there was a falling off of Rs. 230—6—8. The other minor items which compose sáyer, call for no special remarks.

Pepper.

51. The Deputy Superintendent, Kadoor, alludes to the smallness of the salaries paid to sáyer servants, and the great responsibilities attached to them. This circumstance having attracted the attention of the late Chief Commissioner, he directed the submission of a report for enhancing their pay; but owing to the reduction of establishments, the subject has been postponed.

52. Appendix No. 23 shews the revenue from salt; the result is an increase of Rs. 525, owing to an increased number of pans for the manufacture of earth-salt, taken up in the Chituldroog District.

Salt.

53. The realizations from this source, compared with the revenues of the preceding year, are shewn in Appendices Nos. 24 & 25. There has been a large increase of Rs. 20,421—14—0 in the sale proceeds of stamped papers, owing to a large number of suits filed in the Courts of Judicial Assistants and increase of litigation. The item "sale of labels" has brought a small increase of Rs. 43—4—0, while there has been a falling off of Rs. 1,662—4—11 in penalties recovered for unstamped documents in the Revenue Department.

Stamps.

The revenues are distributed over the three Districts as follows:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Shimoga	45,138	8	0
Kadoor	35,463	0	2
Chituldroog	20,722	11	0

54. Appendices Nos. 26 and 27 shew the income under this head, as compared with that of the previous year.

Post Office.

Postage on letters has increased by Rs. 1,139—12—9, owing to the recent orders of the Chief Commissioner, that postage should be levied on all petitions addressed to him, &c. The other items, fines, deductions from the pay of servants, &c., speak for themselves.

55. During the year (in the month of February last) Her Majesty's Post Office, which had been re-established at Shimoga in the preceding year, was abolished, owing to the extension of the line of rail north-west-ward, as far as Gootty near Bellary, to meet the line from Bombay, so the transmission of letters has been again transferred to the Anché Department.

In order to improve existing "communications," Major Hay recommended that runners might be posted from Ránibednúru to Harihara, which has been sanctioned;

this is a matter of public convenience owing to the distance which this is from Bangalore.

I would venture to offer as a suggestion, that as there is no prospect of an amalgamation between the Mysore and Her Majesty's Post Offices, that some system of local postage stamps be adopted similar to what is now carried on in Egypt under the Viceroy; and I trust I may not be thought to interfere with another Department, when I beg to express an opinion, that the time may be approaching when the long established custom of registering every letter and paper, may with safety be dispensed with, thereby saving much time and labor to this Department in Districts.

Law and Justice.

56. The realizations from this source are shewn in appendices Nos. 28 and 29, the net increase is Rs. 6,074 2-3. This head includes three items, civil, criminal, and jail; the first item comprises the penalties for unstamped documents recovered exclusively in the Judicial Department; the second, fines, &c., recovered in the Criminal Department; and the third the receipts from jail gardens, hire of prisoners given for private and public works, and the sale of unclaimed clothes, &c, in the possession of deceased prisoners.

Police.

57. Appendices Nos. 30 and 31 shew the revenues from the Police Department, the result being a decrease of Rs. 785—6—6. This head includes fees, fines, and forfeitures in connection with Police servants. Sale proceeds of unclaimed property, &c., which call for no special remarks.

Public Works.

58. The income from this head is shewn in appendices Nos. 32 and 33, compared with the revenues of the previous year. Rent from public buildings, which constitutes one of the items of this head, has decreased in consequence of certain buildings having been sold. Under the head of refunds, there is a decrease of Rs. 3,034—14—7½, and the other items require no remark.

59. Appendix No 34 shews the grants made to Civil Officers, and the disbursements made therefrom.

Agricultural Works.

The details of the grants made during the year were—

						Rs.	As.	P.
Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	0	0
Deputy Superintendent,	Shimoga	...	...	...	...	2,000	0	0
Do	do	Kadoor	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
Do	do	Chituldroog	...	...	...	4,000	0	0
						11,000	0	0

From the above, Rs. 4,657 was resigned as unlikely to be spent, leaving the allotments at the disposal of the Civil Officers as below specified.

		Rs.
Superintendent		1,978
Deputy Superintendent, Shimoga		365
Do. do. Kadoor		1,000
Do. do. Chituldroog		3,000
		6,343

Out of this, Rs. 5,951 was sanctioned on 41 works. The total expenditure against the above sanction was Rs. 4,436—14—6 on 37 works, as below mentioned.

Shimoga	6	733	0	0
Kadoor	6	436	6	3
Chituldroog	25	3,267	8	3

leaving a balance of Rs. 1,514—1—6, of which Rs. 441—6—0, being savings of completed works, and the unexpended estimate amounts of certain works which were not likely to be completed within the year, was resigned at the close of the official year. Thus the net balance that lapsed to Government was Rs. 1,072—11—6.

The works executed under this head deserving mention are:—

		Expenditure.	
Hittúru Tank	480	Completed.
Balavanúru do.	200	do.
Katté Kalanahalli do.	162	do.
Macharri Katté Holé	195	do.
Kamakere	199	do.
Múin Madu do	200	do.
Roth Holé	200	do.

60. The Superintending Engineer's sanctioned works (agricultural), the aggregate estimate amount of which, including appropriations for incomplete works at the close of last year, was Rs. 14,808, out of which 32 works were executed at a cost of Rs. 9,876—7—6, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,931—8—6; of this sum Rs. 4,216—1—0 was resumed by the Superintending Engineer, the balance having lapsed to Government. Of the 33 incomplete works, for which appropriations were granted, 25 were completed, 6 could not be taken up, owing to much water in tanks, failure of the ryots to pay their contribution, and neglect of talook officials which was noticed by Deputy Superintendents, in consequence of which their appropriations were resumed, and two are still in progress.

61 The new works sanctioned were :—

	Est. Rs.
1. Arabiliché Nágannanakere Tank	1,000
2. Balsukere Tank	786
3. Chittahal Tank	755
4. Appinvadu Tank	599
5. Halsúru Anicut	1,529
6. Náyakanahalli large Tank	467

All the above excepting the 5th were completed during the year. Halsúru anicut having been sanctioned in the close of the year, no appropriation was made for it.

62. 13 works, including incomplete works of last year, involving an estimate amount of 3,641 sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, and carried out at an expenditure of Rs. 1,724—4—5, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,916—11—7 which has lapsed.

"Communications."

11 works were completed, and 2 are in progress.

Incomplete Works.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Sakrebail Travellers' Bungalow and Out houses ...	80	0	0
Kumsi Travellers' do	158	0	0
Ságara do. do	11	6	5
Mégarvalli do	299	0	5
Out houses of do	28	0	0
Mandagaddé Travellers' Bungalow and Out houses ...	102	15	7
Malúru do do	97	0	0
Out houses of Kumsi Travellers' Bungalow ...	36	0	0
Repairing Kalhatti Bungalow	9	9	8

New Works.

Compensation paid to Sómaiya for land taken near Zengalirukere in the Shimoga Talook	5000	0	0
Opening out two traces from Sringéri to Hariharapura and to Bágar	349	8	10
Repairing the wooden bridge across the Kudré Gundí halla	58	3	6
Yedahalli Travellers' Bungalow	36	8	0

The last two works are incomplete.

In addition to the above, 20 works were sanctioned by the Superintendent under this head. The estimates amounted to Rs. 1,434, of which 1,319 was spent, and all the works completed. The works are of such an unimportant character, as not to deserve any mention.

63. 10 works involving an appropriation of Rs. 13,432 were sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, and are as follows:—

Civil Buildings.

	Rs.	As.	P.
1. Converting the old Munsiff's Court at Shimoga into a Judicial Assistant's Court.	1,382	0	0
2. Civil Hospital at Chikkamagalúru	549	0	0
3. Hariharapura Talook Cutcherry	7,023	0	0
4. Constructing Cemetry at Chikkamagalúru ...	1,235	0	0
5. Repairing Kadoor Talook Cutcherry	210	0	0
6. Constructing a new do. at Hiriyúru	6,000	0	0
7. Repairing Apothecaries' Quarters at Chituldroog ...	192	0	0
8. Alterations in the new Deputy Superintendent's Office at Chituldroog	672	0	0
9. Constructing out houses to the new Hospital at Chituldroog	1,738	0	0

The first work for which an appropriation of 500 Rs. was made, was partly executed during the year, and the sum allotted for it expended. On the second work a sum of Rs. 523—8—6 was expended, and the work is mostly completed; the glazing of windows to side rooms having yet to be done. As regards the third work, Hariharapura

Talook Cutcherry, the expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,833—3—10, against an appropriation of Rs. 1,945 ; the work has been completed.

Cemetry at Chikkamagalúru.—The actual expenditure on this work was Rs. 863-8-5, the work is reported to have been completed at an outlay of Rs. 1,233—12—0, of which the balance, minus the above sum of Rs. 863—8—5, has to be paid after an examination of the work.

Kadoor Talook Cutcherry.—The expenditure on this work was Rs. 179—8—9, it was completed for that sum, the savings having lapsed to Government.

Another sum of Rs. 391 was sanctioned for repairing the Bánávára Talook Cutcherry which having been much injured during the monsoons, or before the estimate was received sanctioned, the amount was found inadequate, and the same was requested to be resumed.

Work No. 7—Is reported to have been completed by the Deputy Superintendent in his report; but from the returns received in this office, it does not appear that the work was commenced, nor that any expenditure was incurred.

Work No 8—Was not commenced, the estimate for the allocation of rooms in the Deputy Superintendent's office having been received late in the season.

Work No 9.—Was completed, the full amount of appropriation having been spent. An abstract of the above expenditure as incurred in each District is given below :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Shimoga	500	0	0
Kadoor	3,399	13	6
Chituldroog...	3,238	0	0
	7,137	13	6

64. The amount placed at the disposal of Civil Officers for the execution of civil buildings is as follows :—

Appendix No 35 shews the details.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Shimoga	1,490	0	0
Kadoor	1,110	0	0
Chituldroog	400	0	0
	3,000	0	0

Out of which 19 works were sanctioned in the Shimoga District for Rs. 1,490. The above works were completed at a cost of Rs. 1,470—3—4, being a balance of Rs. 19—12—8, which lapsed. In the Kadoor District, 29 works were sanctioned for Rs. 969—10—3, out of which Rs. 729—14—11 was expended on 28 works, which were all completed.

One work, the Dresser's quarters at Chikkamagalúru, for which an appropriation of Rs. 198 was made, was not taken in hand during the year.

In the Chituldroog District 6 works were sanctioned for 363 Rs., out of which Rs. 198 were spent on 5 works, which were completed during the year.

One work, repairs to Huliyár Talook Cutcherry, was not commenced.

It will be observed that, out of a total grant of Rs. 3,000, the total expenditure was Rs. 2,398—2—3, leaving a balance of Rs. 601—13—9, which lapsed.

65. Appendices Nos. 36 & 37 exhibit the items constituting the head "Miscellaneous" shewing an increase of Rs. 3,695—5—6. The items requiring mention are, "Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures," the income from which has increased by Rs. 1,923—2—2; school fees, which have increased by Rs. 1,586—12—8, and toll collections on the Harihara bridge, in which the realizations of the previous year were exceeded by Rs. 1,759—14—0.

66. Appendix No 38 comprises the items and the revenues realized from plough tax as contrasted with that of the previous year. The net increase is Rs. 10,291—3—9 caused by the levy, under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, of one anna per Rupee on all inam lands, inam jódi, and káyem gutta, and mahal jódi villages in supersession of previous practice of collecting one per cent on their gross revenue, and the settlement of the Hiriyúru Talook, which imposed one anna local cess per rupee on all kandáyem lands. According to former practice the local cess, as also the tank cess were credited to plough tax, and under the instructions of the Deputy Accountant General, the amount credited on account of tank fund was separated, so that the revenues from local fund represent the actual jamábandi amount of one anna cess in the surveyed and settled talooks, and the plough tax collected in the unsurveyed talooks.

67. Appendix No. 39 exhibits the budget grants from local funds and the expenditure during the year.

68. The collections during the year amounted to Rs. 45,670—1—9, added to which is the balance of last year Rs. 87,183—9—11, making a total of Rs. 1,32,853—11—8.

The total allotment for the Division for the prosecution of local fund works, was Rs. 72,211, of which Rs. 47,967—7—11 was actually spent on works, and Rs. 20,964—11—10 expended on other items, such as debiting to the plough tax fund the cost of establishment according to the orders of the Controller; deductions of tank fund cess, which had been credited to this head; payments, made to the Executive Engineer Chituldroog, on account of cross roads under his supervision, the details of the expenditure of which are not furnished to the Civil Officers; and refunds made to owners of stray cattle, the above two items of expenditure make a total of Rs. 68,932—3—9.

69. The expenditure in this District was Rs. 26,402—8—5 against Rs. 13,646—12—9 of the preceding year, shewing an increase of Rs. 12,755—9—7 distributed as follows:—

Shimoga District.

		Rs.	As.	P.
Original Works	..	22,582	14	5
Repairs	..	2,749	4	6
Establishment	..	267	12	2
Reserve	..	802	9	4
		26,402	8	5

against a budget grant of Rs. 35,991. The difference, Rs. 9,588—7—7, which is the nominal decrease of expenditure is explained by the following reasons.

A sum of Rs. 4,957—12—8 being the charges of the plough tax establishment for 1868—69 and 1869—70, has been, under the instructions of the Deputy Accountant General, transferred to petty works, for ultimate adjustment against the two branches petty works and plough tax; another sum of Rs. 2,437—13—8 was directed to be deducted from tax, and credited in the treasury accounts to tank fund cess, leaving a small balance of 2,000 and odd rupees.

As the above two items were not included in form J. accounts, audited by the Controller, they have not been shewn as actual expenditure.

There are several other circumstances in connection with plough tax works in this District which require notice.

The budget for 1869—70 as despatched from the Superintendent's office, amounted to Rs. 25,801, which was increased to Rs. 35,991 in the Chief Commissioner's and Controller's offices: larger provisions than those inserted previously in the Superintendent's office having been granted for works, though the funds available to carry out them were not supplemented from any other sources. In consequence of the above, funds were limited while the grants were large; as above shewn 7,000 and odd rupees were transferred from the plough tax collections, owing to a revision of the revenue khists which were extended till May. Even the estimated jamábandi could not be realized in full, as two months' khists were postponed till after the official year. Under these circumstances, much inconvenience was experienced in the carrying out of works; and as there was hardly any money to pay the arrears of work on certain roads, and as it was probable that some bridges and tunnels, which had been nearly finished, would sustain damage, if left in that state during the monsoons, a loan of Rs. 1,500 was obtained from the Chituldroog District, and spent on such works as required immediate attention, while other works were stopped.

Notwithstanding all this the execution of works in the Shimoga District is highly satisfactory, as will be seen from the following statement:—

70. The budget grant for this was Rs. 5,000, which was supplemented by additions of Rs. 2,000 and 500, from the provision of the Honnáli-Soraba line and the loan from the Chituldroog District respectively. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,487—3—5, leaving a small balance of Rs. 12—12—7.

Original Works. Honnáli-Kumsi road.

71. The grant for this road was Rs. 10,603, Rs. 2,000 of which was in the first instance given to the Honnáli-Kumsi road, this was subsequently supplemented by an additional grant of Rs. 1,603 from the Ságara-Sirálkoppa road, and the loan of Rs. 1,000. The total available for this work was thus Rs. 10,603, against which the expenditure was Rs. 8,990—14—5; the balance could not be spent, as there was no money available.

Honnáli-Soraba road.

72. The budget provision for this work was Rs. 4,500, of which Rs. 3,928—3—11 was expended. This work was proceeded with under provisional sanction, subject to the transmission of regular plans and estimates, which are not yet ready. The Controller having disallowed the expenditure pending the submission of plans and estimates, the work was postponed. Mr. Stoddard, Executive Engineer, has been requested to furnish plans and estimates for this work, and it has been proposed with the Chief Commissioner's sanction to hand over the work to the Department Public Works, to be included in the Nagar road works, for which a special Executive Engineer was appointed.

Anantapura-Kolúr ghát road.

73. The grant for this work was Rs. 5,000, of which Rs. 1,603 was given to the Honnáli-Soraba road as above alluded to. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,176—8—8, and the remainder could not be spent owing to want of funds. Revised plans and estimates for this work are under preparation.

Ságara-Sirálkoppa road.

74. The works carried out under the head of repairs are :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Road from Agnúr to Haruhalli	90	0	0
Do Honnáli to Kumsi	540	0	0
Do Shikáripura to Kumsi	359	4	6
Do Honnáli to Soraba	720	0	0
Do Sirálkoppa to Ságara	540	0	0
Repairs to Hosangadi ghát	500	0	0

Repairs to the other ghát passes in the Ságara and Nagar Talooks were not commenced.

75. Establishment charges merely comprise the pay of the clerks employed in the Controller's office for checking plough tax accounts.

Establishment.

76. The only work worth mentioning executed from this source was the excavation of a well at Kallápúr, on which Rs. 366 was spent.

Reserve.

77. The original works for which appropriations were granted in this District are:-

Kadoor District.

			Grant.	Expenditure.		
Drains on the Adjampura Hosadurga road	...	...	2600	2,580	13	10
Do on Bánávára-Sakrépatna road	...	...	2300	2,018	11	4
Do on Tarikere-Adjampura road	...	...	3000	3,000	0	0

Drains on the Huliyár Road.—Rs. 400 were provided for this work, of which Rs. 360 is reported to have been spent, but not charged for in the accounts, in consequence of the accounts not having been received in time.

78. Under the head of repairs the expenditure has been Rs. 4,816-12-9, on the following works.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Chikkámagalúru-Anúr road	360	0	0
Kalhatti road	100	0	0
Nallúru do	24	15	0
Adjampura-Hosadurga road...	285	7	11
Bérúru Adjampura do	270	0	4
Huliyár road	509	15	6
Ballúr do	135	0	0
Jámagal do	596	0	8
Hariharapura-Wastára road	2,049	1	3
Bánávára-Sakrépatna-Santavéri road	486	4	1

79. Captain Logan, the officiating Deputy Superintendent, inspected almost all the original works and repairs above adverted to, and details of the character of the work done, and his remarks on each, will be found in the District Report.

Establishment. The head establishment does not call for any remarks.

Out of the grant for reserve, 10 works comprising repairs to roads, tunnels, and bridges and cattle pounds, were executed at a cost of Rs. 908—9—9.

It will be observed that out of a total grant of Rs. 17,094 for this District, the expenditure was Rs. 13,723—3—9, leaving Rs. 3,370—12—3; of this sum Rs. 2,197—3—11 was the charge of establishment, which is to be transferred to petty works, and the remainder Rs. 1,173—7—4 has lapsed, shewing that the progress of works in this District was most creditable.

80. The only road work under this head is the Huliyár-Hosadurga road, which is under the supervision of the Executive Engineer, to whom, under instructions from the Deputy Accountant General, Rs. 8,188 and another sum of Rs. 3,705—3—11 from the Treasury, wer ehanded over for it. The details of their expenditure are not furnished to the Revenue Officers.

Chituldrooog District. Original Works.

The other works under this head are the sinking of 8 wells on the Bellary and Harihara roads, on which Rs. 1,179—9—8 was laid out; all the wells which are of great importance are reported completed.

81. The expenditure on repairs was as follows :—

Repairs.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Hángal-Ráyadurg road	182	0	0
Huliyár-Sírá do	550	0	0
Hiriyúru-Huliyár do	2,536	11	10
Chituldroog Vujani do	1,400	0	0
Huliyár-Chikkanáyakanahalli	572	7	3
Huliyár-Bábávára road	539	15	0
Huliyár-Honnavalli	100	0	0
Tunnels on the road from Palace to the main road in Chituldroog	100	0	0

82. Out of the reserve grant, repairs to a tunnel on the Sírá-Huliyár road was sanctioned for Rs. 350, and completed for Rs. 324-11-11.

Reserve.

83. Out of the total grant of Rs. 19,126, Rs. 7,841—11—6 was spent on works as per audited accounts, Rs. 8,188 was paid to the Executive Engineer for Huliyár-Hosadurga road, Rs. 2,003—3—11 was in connection with establishments. Thus the amount which lapsed was only Rs. 1,093—0—4, which comprise savings of incomplete works, &c.

84. Appendices Nos. 40 and 41 shew the jamábandi collections and disbursements made for municipal works in the Division, during the year under review.

85. The budget grants for this municipality was distributed as follows :—

Shimoga.

	Grant.	Expenditure.		
Original	4,513	4,371	12	2
Repairs	1,000	994	6	5
Establishment	2,246	2,031	15	10
Reserve	...	...	...	...
Refunds	...	13	1	5
	7,759	7,411	3	10

86. On the 1st April 1869 there was to the credit of the municipality a balance of Rs. 5,547—7—4, added to which are the collections during the year, *viz.*, Rs. 5,575—2—3, making a total of Rs. 11,122—9—7, from which deducting the expenditure above shewn, there leaves a balance of Rs. 3,711—5—9. The principal works carried out under the head Original are :—

	Expenditure.		
Construction of market—sanction for this work was received in December last, a well is being dug and bricks and other materials collected.	1,000	0	0
Levelling market site	866	7	6
Compensation paid for huts removed for the improvement of the Augumbi road at the entrance of the town	80	0	0
Widening the Brahman street and constructing side drains	1,174	0	0
Compensation for land taken for Government purposes	474	0	0
Opening new roads	273	14	11
Paid value of convict labor supplied to the municipality during the year 1867—1868.	222	14	7
Constructing a cattle pound in Shimoga	170	0	0

87. Under the head of repairs, the expenditure Rs. 994—6—5 was incurred on account of maintaining 10 miles of road within the municipality.

Repairs.

88. The charges of establishment call for no remarks.

Establishment.

An explanatory report submitted by Captain Magrath, President of the Municipal Board, Shimoga, is submitted herewith.

Ságara.

89. The funds available including the balance of last year was Rs. 1,321—11—5, which was expended as follows :—

	Grant.	Expenditure.
Original Works	...	... .
Repairs	447	.. .. ..
Establishment	636	628 7 11

It appears that the provision for repairs was not utilized, on account of Major Hay having, on a personal inspection of the locality, directed that the sum should be spent in opening a new road in the western part of the town to the main street, and levelling the ground near the river for a market site. These works do not, however, appear to have been carried out. The establishment kept the roads in the town in good order.

Other Towns.

90. In all the talook head quarters (except Nagar and Anantapura) where municipalities have not been formally appointed, the Amildars made certain collections from the inhabitants from a cess on houses, and duties on certain articles of consumption; but in the meantime, the orders of the Chief Commissioner were received, interdicting the imposition of house-tax, so the realizations have been kept in abeyance, pending orders regarding the number of articles to be subjected to municipal taxation, and establishment to be appointed. The collections made in the talooks amount to Rs. 3,358—0—4.

Chikkamagalúru.

91. The total expenditure in this municipality during the year was Rs. 2,640-4-11 against a budget grant of Rs. 4,667, as shewn below:—

	Grant.	Expenditure.
Original Works	2,200	197 11 1
Repairs	450	456 8 8
Establishment	1,752	1,800 0 0
Reserve	265	113 1 7
Refunds	..	72 1 0
	4,667	2,640 4 11

The principal works undertaken were the construction of a road from the town of Chikkamagalúru to Hosamané, and from the latter to fort.

The only work of importance, *viz.*, the construction of a subterranean channel from the Gowrikálwéhalla to Basavanahalli, sanctioned in the budget, does not appear to have been undertaken, nor has any explanation been submitted on the subject, so the whole amount has lapsed.

92. The municipality was in force in the following towns :—

	Balance.	Receipts.	Total.
Bánávára ...	24 7 2	241 5 0	265 12 2
Kadoor ...	264 8 7	264 7 2	628 15 9
Birúru ...	1,003 1 9	941 14 9	1,945 0 6
Taríkere ...	827 9 9	1,716 2 6	2,543 12 3

The expenditure was as follows :—

	Original Works.	Repairs.	Establt.	Reserve.	Total.
Bánávara ...	...	...	168 0 0	35 2 0	203 2 0
Kadoor ...	...	125	395 8 3	0 0 0	520 8 3
Birúru ...	...	150	1,559 11 5	16 0 0	1,725 11 5
Taríkere ...	...	200	1,049 14 7	...	1,249 14 7

93. In this District the system has been in force in three towns, but no important works have been carried out in these towns.

Chituldroog.

94. The receipts, grants, and expenditure, in these towns, are given in the following statement.

	Balance.	Receipts.	Total.
Chituldroog...	241 11 11	1,970 14 8	2,212 10 7
Dávanagere...	869 12 3	1,560 15 9	2,430 12 0
Harihara ...	1,346 8 1	1,729 5 0	3,075 13 1

The budget grants were:—

	Original.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Total.
Chituldroog ...	100	100	2,304	2,504
Dávanagere ...	455	260	1,602	2,317
Harihara ...	674	265	988	1,927

The expenditure was as follows:—

	Original.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Total.
Chituldroog	...	...	1,833 4 5	1,833 4 5
Dávanagere	352 0 0	89 5 2	1,353 8 3	1,795 9 0
Harihara	632 11 1	205 4 7	984 0 0	1,821 15 8

95. The subject of municipal taxation has been under consideration during the year. House-tax is by far the most convenient, as the income is subject to little or no fluctuation, and the levy is less liable to abuse than an octroi; but on the other hand it is one which is highly distasteful to the people, and clashes with the mohatarfa.

As a middle course, it was proposed for the Chief Commissioner's consideration, that a percentage on mohatarfa pattás for municipal purposes should be imposed, which might after collection be deducted from the general revenues and paid over to the municipality, and that all classes should be included excepting the indigent; but the

Chief Commissioner has directed that distinct proposals for levying octroi duties should be submitted, so the subject is under careful consideration.

96. Appendix No. 41 shews the details under this head.

Outstanding Balances.

The total demand for the year under review, including the balance of previous years, was Rs. 3 4,57,128—4—9, of which the amount collected during the year was Rs. 28,70,394—15—7, and that remitted as irrecoverable balances under the sanction of the Chief Commissioner was Rs. 8,490—1— 3, making a total of Rs. 28,78,895—0—10, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,78,243—3—11.

The collections during the year include a sum of Rs. 910—3—1 recovered by attachment and sale of the property of revenue defaulters.

The balance at the close of the year may not appear satisfactory on account of its being large, when compared with that of the preceding year, but this is mainly owing to a revision of the khists, which extended the period of collection until May or two months later, in consequence of which the balances shewn will be collected and credited to the accounts of the next official year.

The present arrangement, however, is a great boon to the ryots, especially in the Malnád, enabling them better to tide over their difficulties, without resorting to their usurious neighbours for aid, in anticipation of their crops.

97. An abstract of the khánéshumári accounts, which are the statistics of population, is given in appendix No. 42. This shews an increase of 7,001 over the number of last year. The number of the cultivating classes has decreased by 2,757, while that of the uncultivating classes has increased by 19,758.

Population.

98. Last year measures regarding the general census were postponed on account of the non receipt of statistical forms; but the orders of the Government of India have been received that the census be taken in November 1871, and as it was very desirable that an experimental census should be taken to familiarize the minds of the officials with the manner in which the returns are to be compiled, and relieve the people of any apprehensions which a measure of this kind is calculated to create, a recommendation was made, soliciting permission to carry out an experimental census in March next, and the Chief Commissioner has approved of a census of the houses being made; and this will be carried out.

99. Appendix No. 43 shews the total number of pattás issued for changes of wargs, transfers, and new cultivation commenced during the year under report.

100. The particulars regarding the extent of cotton cultivation in the Division during the year, are shewn in appendix No. 44. The result is a net increase of 35,945 acres, 39 g. 3 yds. over the extent of cultivation in last year. This has realized an increase of

Cotton.

Rs. 35,451—15—3. The out-turn of the crop has been estimated to be 44,417 maunds more than the preceding year; the rise in the price of cotton and the abandonment of land, owing to the failure of the early rains, appear to have induced the ryots to extend this cultivation, which depends much on the latter rains. In the Chituldroog District, where this cultivation is carried on to a greater extent than in the other two, the area cultivated during the year exceeds that of last year by 36,236 acres in the Chituldroog, Dávanagere, Kanakuppa, and Harihara Talooks.

A statement shewing the population, revenue, total cultivated, uncultivated and cultivable area of each talook with the area under cotton cultivation, and the proportion borne by this to cultivated and cultivable area of each talook, received from the Chituldroog District, is forwarded for information; and Mr. Kristna Rao has given in his report very interesting details, regarding the system of this cultivation, and all the expenses incidental to it.

101. As regards the cultivation of foreign cotton seed, Hinganghát and New Orleans, the experiments do not appear to have been generally successful.

102. The Deputy Superintendent, Kadoor, does not specially allude to the subject, but merely states that ryots generally appear indifferent in the matter of trying exotic seed.

103. In the Shimoga District the experiment is reported to have been a total failure, though detailed instructions were issued and good localities selected. The seed never germinated properly, from want of seasonable rains.

104. In the Chituldroog District, the seed was distributed to the talooks of Chituldroog, Dávanagere, Harihara, Kanakuppa and Hiriyúru, at the rate of two maunds per each talook.

The experiment is reported to have failed in all the talooks except Harihara and Hiriyúru, owing to a peculiar disease attacking the plants.

The out-turn in these talooks does not appear to have been as good as was anticipated, though much care was bestowed by the cultivators: generally the ryots prefer indigenous cotton to exotic seed, owing, it is believed, to the unproductiveness of the latter when sown with other grains; but there is no doubt that, with care, this change of seed would be of advantage; perhaps, these seeds require a good deal of watering and special attention to acclimatize them, which the people do not care to bestow, and the failure is more to be attributed to this than to any other cause.

105. In my report on the Toomkoor District, I brought to notice how successful I had been in obtaining cotton from Peruvian and New Orleans seed, while all failed that year (1866, an unfavorable one) in the Toomkoor District, and that I attribute my success to care in watering and general culture.

106. An original report submitted by Mr. Ross Porter, Superintendent of the Plantation on the Bábábuden Hills, shewing the expenditure incurred and the state of the plants, is herewith submitted. From this it appears that all plants are of the succirubra species, as these were found to answer best, that several plants died for want of water, as there were few hands to attend to this, while some of the smaller plants suffered from a caterpillar attacking the roots, and that the older plants had attained the height of 9 feet, but have not grown in thickness in the same proportion. The plantation appears to be a striking contrast to that on the Nílgiri Hills, at Nidavattam, which was also 4 years' old when I visited it in March 1867, where the soil and climate were more favorable, and the height attained by plants was 15 feet and threw out more leaf; barking and mossing were commenced and quinine extracted.

Cinchona.

With the difficulties attending the cultivation, it is a question how far it is worth while to attempt an extension of the experiment with any remunerative result.

I speak with diffidence regarding these plants, for, I doubt not, experience is necessary before we can judge what is necessary for such a valuable febrifuge. The soil here appears to be light, from what I have been told, and these plants depend a good deal upon soil, site, and the evenness of the temperature, more than upon the elevation above the sea level, and in proportion as they are acclimatized and plants reared from seeds obtained, their sensitiveness with regard to soil and climate will diminish, and I think it would be well to get a scientific opinion before spending more upon them, and I have addressed Mr. Porter on the subject and purpose reporting specially on this at an early date.

About 2,000 plants were distributed during the year to Hassan, Shimoga, and Kadoor Districts for forming experimental subsidiary plantations in the Malnád. The plants were entrusted to influential Patéls, who will, it is hoped, bestow care on these, but further time is required before an opinion can be formed about them.

107. The Deputy Superintendent of Kadoor does not allude to the subject in his report.

Carolina Paddy.

In the Shimoga District the experiment does not appear to have been favorable; it was tried in Shimoga, Soraba, Nagar, Ságara and Chennagiri; a statement shewing the results of cultivation is forwarded for information.

In the Chituldroog District the trial was made in several talooks, the details of which will be found in the District Report. The people generally shew the same indifference in this experiment, as they do in the exotic cotton seed; but there is no [illegible]bt the yield would far exceed the indigenous paddy if carefully cultivated.

108. The subject of education continues to receive attention, and Government has extended this cause by the establishment of Hóbli Schools for the education of the rural population.

[illegible]ucation.

109. In the Shimoga District there is one Anglo-vernacular School at Shimoga one English School at Shikáripura, two Hindustani Schools at Shimoga and Honnáli, and 20 Hóblí and Vernacular Schools, besides indigenous schools.

110. In the Kadoor District there is one English School at Chikkamagalúru, six Vernacular Schools, ten Hóbli Schools, and one for which grant-in-aid has been granted by Government at Kalasa in the Wastára Talook, besides indigenous ones unsupported by Government.

111. In the Chituldroog District there are two Anglo-vernacular Schools at Chituldroog and Harihara, and six Kanarese Schools at talook head quarters, besides 13 Hóbli Schools and indigenous ones.

112. The English Schools at Shimoga, Chikkamagalúru and Chituldroog are of superior kind, and appear to be going on well.

Major Hay, and other European gentlemen in Shimoga, I believe, were present at an examination held at the school at Shimoga in last September, and were satisfied with the progress made by the students.

113. It is a matter of congratulation that the Hóbli Schools are well attended by village boys, and the number of indigenous schools has consequently decreased to shew how they are working on the minds of the people.

114. But education in this Division is at a somewhat low ebb, compared with other parts of the Province, and I think much might be done towards its spread by giving grants-in-aid to any Protestant Society, who will establish a system of Vernacular Schools.

The people require rousing from the apathy which has so long existed, and it is somewhat striking to observe, how different they are to those who have for long resided in larger towns, where they are more alive to their own interests in this respect.

Survey. Chituldroog.

115. During the year under report the Hiriyúru Talook, which had been surveyed, and 92 villages settled last year, was completely settled. The result is an increase of Rs. 2,228-2-10 over the jamábandi of the preceding year, as explained below :—

				Rs.	As.	P.
Increase by measurement				4,305	9	6
Do by cultivation of lands taken up after settlement ...				358	0	0
Do by transfers				8	13	0
Do by water cess				21	0	0
				4,692	6	6
Decrease by reduction of assessment ...	... 963	2	8			
Do by Rájinámas ...	... 1,408	4	0			
Do by transfers ...	... 92	13	0			
				2,464	3	8
				2,228	2	10

Búdihálu Talook was completely surveyed, classified, and will be settled next year. Survey operations were also extended to Pávagada, Doddéri, and Molakálumúru, where 153, 161 and 16 villages, respectively, were measured.

116. In the Shimoga District the operations of this Department are being carried on in Soraba, Chennagiri, Ságara, Shikáripura and Honnáli. The Soraba Talook is completely surveyed, classified, and 19 villages are settled. In the Chennagiri Talook, the classification is progressing, and the work of measurement is going on in the other three talooks.

The Deputy Superintendent, Chituldroog, offers no opinion regarding the acceptableness of the survey among the people, but simply states that the pressure of assessment in certain localities had something to do with the resignations presented in the surveyed talooks.

Generally, it may be stated that the security against enhanced rent, the guarantee by which a ryot can enjoy the full benefits of his own industry during the period of his long lease, and other advantages conferred, such as right to trees standing on his land, are much appreciated.

The Kadoor District has not as yet been commenced.

Avenues.

117. In the Shimoga District the budget grant for this purpose was Rs. 1,000, of which Rs. 511-4-7 was spent. 28,038 trees were planted along the lines of road in all the talooks.

118. The Deputy Superintendent requests permission to sink wells where most needed from the provision for this purpose, and disburse the balances as rewards to villagers, who have carefully attended to their trees. This course appears to be worthy of adoption; but it is not known whether the Deputy Superintendent means that no remuneration should be paid for planting the trees, which would be objectionable.

119. In the Kadoor District, the number of trees in existence are 55,573 on 388 miles of road throughout the District; a small sum of Rs. 130—7—9 was spent in watering them. In most parts, the inhabitants were induced to plant branches of trees on the lines of road, near their own villages without any aid from Government.

120. In the Chituldroog District, perhaps the most unfavorable as regards soil and climate, the state of the avenues is reported to be in a thriving condition. Six wells for watering the trees were dug at a cost of Rs. 576, and Rs. 276-8-0 spent in watering the trees already planted, and those planted during the year, to the number of 12,957.

Plantation on Jógi Matti Hills.

121. The plantation on the Jógi Matti Hills, which consists of 653 teak plants, 248 of blackwood, &c., is also in a good condition. It is proposed to try further experiments on these hills, where the soil is said to be so good in many parts, that wheat might be grown.

One daffadar and two Police peons who had been deputed to look after this plantation were lately withdrawn to their more legitimate duties, and a small establishment consisting of two kámátís has been recommended for the Chief Commissioner's sanction.

Prices of grain.

122. Appendix No. 45 shews the current prices of principal articles, compared with 1867—68 and 1868—69. It will be observed that there has been a general rise in the prices of all articles, which has been felt by the poorer classes.

Revenue business disposed of.

123. Appendix No. 45 shews the number of revenue, regular, and miscellaneous business disposed of in the various Courts of this Division. The appellate and original Courts in the Division have suffered no change in their jurisdiction.

Superintendent's Court.

124. The number of regular appeals, which remained undisposed of at the close of last year, was 2, added to which were 38 admissions, making a total of 40, of which 38 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2.

The number disposed of on their merits was 28, of which 16 were in favor of appellants, 12 in favor of respondents, 8 cases were remanded for further enquiry and decision, and 2 were rejected.

The number of miscellaneous appeals admitted, including the balance of last year, was 53, of which 48 were disposed of, 16 for appellants, 19 for respondents, 11 were remanded, and 2 rejected, leaving 5 at the close of the year.

125 The number of original suits filed in the several Courts in the Division was 200, of which 183 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 17.

The nature of the cases disposed of was as follows:—

	No.
Sirkar lands and jungles.	12
Inam villages and lands.	4
Charitable endowments.	..
By sale, gift, or endowment.	7
By mortgage.	...
By inheritance	8
By exchange or surrender	1
Claims to rent.	15
Exaction	2
Ouster.	15
Claims to share in profits.	...
Other claims by or against Shikmidars	87
Patel.	11
Shanbhóg.	2
Bárábalóti or other village service.	10
Boundaries and rights of way.	3
Irrigation rights.	...

126 The date of the oldest case in Shimoga is 12th November 1869, in Kadoor 5th January 1870, and in Chituldroog 15th January 1870.

The appeal and revenue miscellaneous work disposed of in the Districts and talooks is shewn in the appendix.

127. The Revenue Procedure Circular is well understood by all officials and continues to work well.

The talook files are rigidly scrutinized by Deputy Superintendents and Assistants conducting the jamábandi, and special reports are submitted on their state, the defects and omissions being pointed out.

Trade.

128. It is to be regretted that the trade returns of the Kadoor District have not yet been received to institute any comparison between the trade statistics of the past and preceding year.

129. It may be generally mentioned that trade has steadily increased in every direction, but the interior of the Malnád talooks requires opening up to develope more fully the industrial resources of the country.

130. It is a matter of regret that the Government of India would not sanction the construction of the ghát lines and other projects, which had been entered in the Public Works Budget, and so they are at present at a stand still.

The plough tax resources of the Division being too limited to carry out the numerous works, which are of vital importance, Major Hay has submitted for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner, the advisability of levying in the unsurveyed talooks, a local fund cess of ½ anna in the rupee which, if sanctioned, will no doubt afford sufficient means of prosecuting at least some of the most important works. This system, it is believed, is carried out on the Bombay side.

Conclusion.

131. During the year under review the Officers noted below have been in charge of the several Districts.

Shimoga.

Captain Cumming, from 18th November 1868 to 20th January 1870.
„ Magrath, from 20th January 1870 to 17th February 1870.
„ Logan, from 17th February 1870 to 30th March 1870.
„ Pearse, from 30th March.

Kadoor District.

Captain Armstrong, from 10th December 1868 to 7th June 1869.
„ Blair, from 7th June 1869 to 2nd October 1869.
Mr. Krishna Rao, from 2nd October 1869 to 29th March 1870.
Captain Logan, from 30th March 1870.

Chituldroog District.

Mr. Krishna Rao, from 24th April 1868 to 22nd September 1869.
„ B. Krishnaiengar, from 22nd September 1869 to 6th February 1870.
„ Assistant Superintendent A. Srínivásaiengar, 7th February 1870 to 29th March 1870.
„ Krishna Rao, from 29th March 1870.

It is a matter of regret that so many changes have taken place, as there is no doubt

of much benefit attending a permanent resident Officer in a District. It would be out of place on my part to say any thing regarding the Officers in charge of Districts.

Mr. Krishna Rao has been the longest in the Division, and has submitted a most interesting report on the Chituldroog District, to which he has been recently reappointed.

Captain Magrath's name was specially brought to notice last year, and I doubt not that he should be again mentioned in this report.

This Division is fortunate in the Executive Engineers, Colonel Babington, Mr. O. H. Clark, Mr. Rigg, and Mr. Stoddard, all of whom I knew in other parts of the Province. Mr. Stoddard with Mr. Groves have, I believe, done much valuable work in opening up the ghát roads. Many interesting details were given last year by Major Hay, regarding the state of the country which he had travelled over, and what seemed necessary for the general good—as the change in the khists, which has been referred to in this report, and the effect of the revenue survey passing over the Division leading to a relinquishment of land: and I think it may be said that much continues to be done to develope capital and enterprise, and in these parts more highly favored by European planters, it is this applied to native labor which will tend still more to develope the resources of the Province.

It is at the same time interesting to observe a growing spirit of independence and self-reliance among the people, which we seek to encourage by every means, and feel that our system of Government tends materially to benefit them in every way.

The Revenue and Judicial Sheristadars have come daily under my notice from the nature of their duties, and I would beg to bring their names to the notice of the Chief Commissioner, and I am sure I am only doing what Major Hay would have done, had he remained here till this report was submitted, in mentioning their names.

The Revenue Sheristadar, T. Srínivásaiengar, has materially aided me in the preparation of this report, and C. Mínákshaiya, the Judicial Sheristadar, has aided me in judicial matters.

Mr. Lincoln, the Manager, is careful in supervising his Department.

I should perhaps mention the Judicial Head Munshi Alasingraiengar, and the Revenue Head Munshi D. Krishna Rao. The Head, the Deputy, and the Marámat Accountants are reported to have done their work well, but I have no wish to appear to draw invidious distinctions, when I have had but a short acquaintance with a few of the Heads of Departments, and would beg that Major Hay be requested to supplement this portion of the report; and I may say in conclusion that it is a matter of regret that this report has not been submitted by that Officer, and I would beg to apologize for any omission on my part; at the same time, it has been to me an object of much interest to visit this part of the Province, and to enquire some little as to what is going on for the benefit of the people.

CAMP SANTAVERI,
26th May 1870.

A. J. BRUCE,
Offg. Superintendent,
Nagar Division.

General No. 5827.
" " 171.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Camp Hassan, 29th December 1870.

From

The Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

To

The Superintendent of the Nagar Division.

SIR,

1. In acknowledging the receipt of the Administration Report for 1869—70, submitted by Major Bruce, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to offer the following remarks thereon.

2. The question of the removal of the head quarters of the Molakálumúru Talook in the Chituldroog District, and of the Wastára Talook in the Kadoor District, on account of the insalubrity of the localities in which they are established, calls for your early consideration and disposal.

Paras 2 to 3.

3. The Chief Commissioner regrets to learn that the season during the year under review had been unfavorable throughout your Division. The yield of the supári crop, though it suffered from the "Kolé Róga," a blight, was above the average.

Para 4.

4. The Chief Commissioner is glad to learn that, though coffee suffered considerably from unseasonable and insufficient rain, the ravages of the borer were considered to have been staid. The general yield of the grain crops appears to have been unsatisfactory.

5. The health of the population would appear to have been generally good throughout the Division, though parts of the Shimoga and Chituldroog Districts suffered from cholera and fever of a bad type. The death ratio was 7·56 per 1,000, against 7·68 of the year previous. The sanitary arrangements at the head quarters of each District are favorably reported on. The Chief Commissioner concurs in the opinion that a general municipal house tax on all classes of the people for municipal purposes in towns, might be imposed with advantage. Such is now under trial in several parts of the Nandidroog Division, but the subject should be dealt with according to the special requirements of each case.

Paras 13 to 19.

6. Notwithstanding the generally unfavorable nature of the seasons the revenue of the year (Rs. 35,12,855) exceeded that of the year previous by Rs. 22,910, the increase being due principally to the revenue realized under forests, stamps and customs. The large net decrease, however, of Rs 84,947 in land revenue is most unsatisfactory. The reasons assigned by Major Bruce in para 20 are no doubt more or less correct, but the Chief Commissioner regrets to find that, though waste lands bearing an assessment of Rs. 57,700 had

Paras 20 to 28.

been taken up for cultivation, the land revenue had diminished by no less than Rs. 1,33,213 through the relinquishment of lands. This loss is stated to have occurred in the following proportion in the surveyed and unsurveyed talooks, *viz*:—

Surveyed ..	..	Rs. 28,166
Unsurveyed ..	..	„ 1,05,047

The reasons assigned by Major Bruce in para 27, no doubt operate to cause the relinquishment of land; but, looking at the circumstances that a large proportion (nearly a half) of the loss is made good by fresh lands having been taken up, the Chief Commissioner is also of opinion that other causes than those assigned are at work to lead to such a result. It is asserted that one cause is the dread of enhanced assessment being imposed by the Survey Department; but the Department has now been long enough at work for the people to know that the new settlement rates are low and generally favorable to the agricultural classes. I am to remark that the period for the presentation of rázinámás, which has been assigned as one of the causes for the great relinquishment of lands, has been extended by my No. 2,003—309 of 6th July 1870, so as to enable the ryots to form an opinion of the prospects of the season before making up their minds to hold on or relinquish their lands. The assessment on the lands resigned in the talooks not yet affected by the operations of the Survey Department, amounts to the large sum of Rs. 1,05,047, whilst that in the surveyed talooks only amounts to Rs. 28,166; but it may be remarked that the settlement operations have only affected as yet one of the three Districts of your Division.

7. The large falling off in the quantity of coffee produced, from 12,632 kandís to 7,654, fully accounts for the loss, Rs. 24,625, in the hálat duty on this article.

Para 32.

8. The Chief Commissioner will be glad to receive your own views relative to the formation of store depôts for the sale of wood in each talook, and considers that such depôts ought to more than meet all the expenses attendant on their formation and maintenance, and also tend to relieve the people from much of the inconvenience to them of the restrictions on felling wood lately introduced. The subject has lately been under general enquiry.

Para 37.

9. The cause for a reduction of Rs. 6,073 in the revenue under abkári is not assigned. The subject of the suggested reduction in the still head duty at the Thírthahalli Distillery in the Kávaledurga Talook, which was established to meet the requirements of the Malnád, requires your early consideration, and it is requested that further report on the subject may be submitted.

Paras 38 to 45.

10. The increase in the number of tiled houses, if a sign of the better condition of the people, is satisfactory.

Para 46.

11. The customs shew a net increase of Rs. 44,283, which is mainly due to the increase in the realizations of the excise duty on supári. It is remarkable that only 4,242 maunds were retained for home consumption, whilst no less than 419,881 maunds were exported to Her Majesty's Territories.

Paras 47 to 48.

12. The general question of a revision of the sáyer duties and of the establishment connected with their collection is now under consideration.

Para 50.

13. It is observed that the stamp revenue of your Division has exceeded the amount of the year previous by Rs. 20,421.

Para 53.

It would no doubt be a public convenience if the substitution of local postage labels for cash payments were practicable, but the Chief Commissioner fears that the difficulties in the way of such an arrangement are not likely to be overcome.

14. The sections under public works have been separately reviewed in that Department, but the Chief Commissioner remarks that the allotments under "agricultural works" ought to have been better worked up to by the District Officers. I am desired to remark, with reference to para 66, that it was an error to levy the one anna on the rupee cess for local funds from the inamdars in the unsettled talooks. This has since been rectified by the orders which have been issued. The expenditure of the local funds in the several Districts under your control, has been satisfactory; but the Officers ought to be directed to work up to the budget allotments in each year. The loan alluded to in para 69 as having been obtained from the Chituldroog District for works in the Shimoga District, should be adjusted as soon as possible. It must be borne in mind that, under the survey guarantee, the realizations of the one anna cess on each rupee of the land revenue, must, as regards the allotment for public works, be *bonâ fide* spent for the benefit of the talooks in which the cess is levied.

Paras 58 to 94.

15. I am desired to request your own consideration of the points mooted in para 95 in regard to municipal taxation.

Para 95.

16. The outstanding balances, Rs. 5,78,243, are attributed to the change in the period for the payment of the khists; but it is not shewn how much had since been collected according to the khists.

Para 96.

17. The number of the cultivating classes is said to have decreased by 2,757, whilst that of the uncultivating classes had increased by no less than 19,758; but no cause is assigned for this large increase. It is presumed that these figures are mainly due to greater accuracy in the returns.

Para 97.

18. It is satisfactory to find that 35,945 acres were brought under cotton cultivation in excess of the area planted during the year previous, giving an increase of revenue under this item of Rs. 35,451. The out-turn of the crop was estimated to exceed that of the year previous by 44,417 maunds. It is observed that the cultivation of exotic cotton has generally failed as in other parts of the Province.

Paras 100 to 105.

19. I am directed to remark that the subject of extending the cinchona plantation on the Bábábuden Hills has received the consideration of the Chief Commissioner, who on a recent report of the plantation from Mr. Broughton, the Quinologist to the Government of Madras, directed that no extension should be made, and that the experiment should be limited to maintaining the existing plantation. The question of reducing the present cost of management and maintenance should receive your early consideration.

Para 106.

20. The subject of education has been separately dealt with on the report from the Director of Public Instruction, but I am directed to observe that it is gratifying to find that the Hóbli Schools in your Division had been well attended.

Para 108.

21. The operations of the Survey Department in two Districts of your Division, and the settlement of the Hiriyúru Talook, appear to have been satisfactory.

Paras 115—116.

22. The planting of avenues appears to have received due attention in the several Districts of your Division. The Chief Commissioner approves of wells being sunk for the purpose of supplying water for the young trees, and remarks that the localities for these wells should be selected near the several roads, so as to enable them to be utilized by travellers also. A small enclosure near each well might also be formed for nurseries.

Paras 117—120.

23. The Chief Commissioner trusts that more full and detailed information will be furnished in your next report; and remarks that the trade returns in the report under review are meagre in the extreme.

Para 128.

24. The subject of introducing a local fund cess in lieu of the plough tax in the unsurveyed talooks, has been for some time under consideration. The Chief Commissioner thinks there is an urgent necessity for some measure of the sort and is favorably disposed towards the project.

Para 130.

25. In conclusion I am directed to state that Colonel Meade has perused with satisfaction the remarks in para 131 on the several Officers and others named therein.

and that he begs you will convey to such of them as you may deem entitled thereto the expression of his approval of their exertions during the year under report.

26. You are also requested to accept yourself the Chief Commissioner's acknowledgment of your own labors and efficient control of your Division during the past year.

SHIMOGA.

27. The demand for the year, inclusive of a balance of Rs. 14,761—12—7 of the year previous, aggregated Rs. 16,58,421—13—9; out of which the remission of Rs. 983—13—11 was sanctioned. The collections amounted to Rs. 13,30,131—10—10, and the outstanding balances at the close of the year to Rs. 3,28,290—2—11. These balances were chiefly due to the alteration in the periods of the payment of the kists. The net increase in the revenue over that of the year previous amounted to Rs. 64,993; and was chiefly due to the items of—

Paras 1 to 19.

Forests	Law and Justice
Sáyer	Public Works, and
Stamps	Local Funds.

The land revenue shewed a net decrease of Rs. 28,547—1—10, for which no satisfactory solution is afforded. It is observed that land assessed at Rs. 61,268 had been thrown up, while the assessment on land newly taken up amounted to Rs. 27,195. The increase under "Hulbanni" or rental of grazing lands is satisfactory.

28. The Deputy Superintendent's remarks relative to the District forests and the effects of the present system of granting licenses have been referred to the Conservator of Forests for consideration. The Chief Commissioner is of opinion that District wood depôts, both for timber and fuel, might be established in substitution of the license system, with advantage both to the Government and the people; and the subject is now under his consideration.

Paras 20 and 21.

29. The abkári, though shewing an increase of Rs. 2,611 in the still head duty, had fallen off by Rs. 6,999 chiefly in the item of toddy. The Chief Commissioner would be glad to receive your own views on the subject of the increased consumption of arrack alluded to in para 24. Captain Pearse proposes the establishment of a fixed strength at which the spirit shall be issued; but the Chief Commissioner presumes that the authorized strength of 25° below proof is that in force in Shimoga or elsewhere. The revenue derived from arrack under amáni management prior to the introduction of the Sadder Distillery system, is stated to have been as follows, *viz*:—

Paras 21½ to 29.

	Rs.
In 1860—61	67,604
In 1861—62	50,480
In 1862—63	68,756

while that realized under the latter system from 1864—65 to 1869—70, as copied herein, shews an extraordinary falling off that demands close investigation, if the figures given in the report are correct.

	Rs.
1864—65	12,776
1865—66	18,136
1866—67	22,430
1867—68	23,375
1868—69	22,758
1869—70	25,370

30. The progressive increase annually in this statement excepting in 1868—69 is so far satisfactory, but the revenue of the year under review still fell short by Rs. 43,386, or nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ of that of 1862—63. the last year under the amáni system.

31. The circumstances thus noticed, with the points mentioned in para 27, should form the subject of special enquiry and report. It seems to the Chief Commissioner that the only inference to be drawn from the above figures is, that illicit distillation does take place to a serious extent chiefly in the Malnád talooks.

32. The Chief Commissioner will be glad to receive an explanation regarding the sudden increase of 54 looms in one talook.

Para 34.

33. The large increase, Rs. 44,322, realized in the sáyer duty on supári is satisfactory, and appears to be more or less distributed over the several talooks of the District, except in Kávaledurga, in which the excess realized over the receipts of the year previous amounted to Rs. 18,108, and in Chennagiri and Honnáli, in which a small decrease occurred. The increase under stamps, Rs. 12,362, is also satisfactory.

Paras 36 to 46.

34. The Chief Commissioner has already pointed out that it was an error to levy the local cess at the rate of one anna in the rupee on the recorded value of inams, except in the settled talooks. In the unsettled talooks, the same rate as heretofore, *viz.*, one per cent on such value, should continue to be levied.

Para 56.

35. The Deputy Superintendent's remarks regarding the deficient supply of currency notes and on the subject of money orders have been referred to the Deputy Accountant General. The Chief Commissioner desires to afford every reasonable facility to the extension of the circulation of these notes. There is no doubt that the rate of commission levied on money orders is repressive as regards their extended demand, but it is not probable that it will be reduced.

Paras 67 to 71.

36. The Chief Commissioner is glad to hear that the opening out of the irrigation channels of the Súlakere lake is progressing satisfactorily, and promises to be attended with such beneficial results. It will probably be found advisable to settle the land irrigated by

Para 84.

the lake for short periods at a low rate of assessment so as to encourage the ryots to take up and cultivate all that is available, but this of course is a matter for disposal by the Survey Department.

37. The Chief Commissioner concurs in the opinion that the statistics of population as now rendered are unreliable; and cannot too strongly impress on the Division and District Officers the necessity for adopting early and complete measures to ensure an accurate census being taken in November 1871, as directed by the Government of India. The general health of the District would appear to have been good, and the number of deaths was less by 344 than last year. The mortality amongst cattle was similarly also less by 707.

Paras 91 to 99.

38. Due attention appears to have been paid to the planting of avenues. The District Officers should direct the young trees to be pruned of the lower shoots and branches, which is much needed in the case of these avenues generally to ensure the proper growth of the trees. The Chief Commissioner approves of the sinking of wells where most needed for supplying water for these avenues, and the grant of rewards to ryots for care of the trees, as proposed by the Deputy Superintendent.

Paras 105 to 109.

39. The trade statistics are, as usual, meagre. It is noted that the total produce of supári in the District was estimated at 380,200 maunds and valued at 17,91,000 rupees.

Paras 125 to 134.

40. The experimental cultivation of Carolina paddy and exotic cotton in this District appears to have been almost a complete failure.

Paras 146 to 152.

41. The report of this District has been written under difficulties, the Deputy Superintendent having only just assumed charge of it, owing to which circumstance he has not felt himself competent to record an opinion as to the merits and qualifications of the District officials.

42. I am, however, desired to state that the Chief Commissioner has perused the report with interest, and to beg that his thanks for its preparation may be conveyed to Captain Pearse.

Kadoor District.

43. The territorial changes noted by the officiating Deputy Superintendent having been carried out under the sanction of Mr. Bowring, call for no remark.

Paras 2 and 3.

44. The net decrease of Rs. 15,512 in the revenue for the year would appear to be attributable to the remission of the assessment on the uncultivated numbers in wargs in the Malnád portion of the District, as sanctioned by Mr. Bowring in the Secretary's No. $\frac{1503}{153}$ of 23rd January 1869, and to the great falling off (Rs. 23,153) in the excise

Para 4 to 20.

duty on coffee, the out-turn of which had been much less during the year under review owing to unfavorable seasons and the ravages of the borer. The progressive increase in the relinquishment of lands during the past four years is worthy of observation, and calls for a more minute enquiry into the causes. Captain Logan attributes this circumstance to the want of rain and the fall in prices, and states that owing to the former cause the crops were not even harvested in many places; but I am desired to remark that the two reasons thus assigned for the increased relinquishment of lands are not compatible with each other, as unfavorable seasons and the consequent failure or scantiness of the crops should result in a rise and not a fall in prices, and, if his argument on this head is correct, be followed by an extension in cultivation. It may, however, be possible that the losses from want of rain which caused the relinquishments in question may have deterred the cultivators from taking up new lands during the year under report.

45. The opinion that the superior cultivation and care bestowed by Europeans on their coffee estates render them less liable than native holdings to loss during unfavorable seasons, is probably correct. The falling off in the duty on coffee during the past year is undoubtedly very serious, and indicates the extent of the injury that must have been done to the coffee plantations by the causes stated.

Para 21.

46. There is a small increase under the head of still head duty. That under licenses is stated to have been due to the competition that occurred at the sale by auction of the shops.

Para 26.

47. The continued falling off under the head of mohatarfa deserves attention, and it appears to the Chief Commissioner desirable to obtain accurate returns as to the incidence of this tax throughout the Province, in view to its re-adjustment, if such be found practicable, on a more equal and equitable basis than that on which it now stands.

Para 28.

48. The sáyer shews an increase of Rs. 7,269 in the duty on supári, and a falling off of Rs. 7,698 on tobacco, which is attributed to the great want of rain in the Maidán talooks. The Deputy Superintendent's remarks on the existing sáyer system deserve attention. The Chief Commissioner concurs that the sáyer servants should be adequately remunerated, and observes that the Superintendent was requested by Mr. Bowring in his remarks in the previous year's report to consider the advisability of raising their pay. The whole subject of the sáyer duties is now under consideration, but proper measures should be adopted to prevent any such systematic evasion of duties on the frontier as that believed by the Deputy Superintendent to exsit

Paras 30 to 34.

49. The levy of one anna in the rupee as local cess appears to have been made under a misconception, that rate not being leviable, except in the talooks settled under the survey settlement. The Superintendent's attention has been drawn to the error.

Para 48.

50. The explanation regarding the outstanding balances is satisfactory, and calls for no remark.

Paras 52—55.

51. The prices of rice, rági, paddy and wheat are shewn to have risen largely, bad crops being assigned as the reason for the same as already observed. This does not bear out Captain Logan's explanation that the large relinquishment of lands was due partly to the fall in prices.

Para 56.

52. The season on the whole would appear to have been a bad one, though the total average rain fall in the District during the year is shewn to have been 2 inches 4 cents greater than in 1868—69; (the rainfall statement No. 1 is incorrectly prepared, the figures given requiring to be divided by 7, the number of talooks). In some localities the crops are stated to have suffered from the unusually heavy showers of July and August, whilst in the Maidán talooks a great part of them withered up; cholera occurred to some extent in the talooks of Kadoor, Taríkere and Bánávára. The loss of cattle from want of water and pasturage is to be deplored. The great importance of "Rázakálvé" channel of the Maddak tank described as furnishing an abundant supply of water to the cultivation dependent on it, is noticed by the Chief Commissioner, and its efficient condition should be carefully watched.

Paras 57—59.

53. The percentage of the several classes of the population was—

Para 63.

Hindus	..	96·29
Mahomedans	..	3·65
Christians	..	·06

The mortality of the population during the past year is stated at 2,141, against 1,650 in 1868—69, and the increment over the numbers of the latter year at 1,655, which is said to be due to the transfer of two máganís or hóblís, from the Hassan District. This allows for no natural increment whatever.

54. The returns shew a net increase of 13,568 amongst cattle of all kinds as compared with 1868—69, but the number of she buffaloes, (43,640) though about the same as that given for the year previous, appears to be strangely out of proportion to that of male buffaloes, 10,322. The total loss of cattle by disease and wild animals is stated at 11,749, or 4,572 in excess of that in 1868—69, being 2·52 per cent of the total stock by the former, and 0·38 per cent by the latter.

Paras 64 to 68.

55. The brief period within which the jamábandi of the whole District is stated to have been completed, *viz.*, between the 9th of December 1869 and the 14th of January 1870, or 36 days, has been noticed by the Chief Commissioner with surprise. The

Para 69.

distances to be travelled being taken into consideration, the fresh or renewed pattás could not have been distributed by the then officiating Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Krishna Rao, and so hurried a mode of conducting the annual settlements cannot be approved, and reflects no credit on that officer.

56. It is stated that nothing was done during the year under review towards the completion of the Garzi anicut, which is described as having been commenced a long time ago. Too much attention cannot be paid to the development and completion of such works, and the subject of this and the Marhari dam will be noticed to the Superintending Engineer of Irrigation. The question of raising the Chikkamagalúru-Hassan road to a higher class will be referred to the Chief Engineer. The difficulty of glazing the windows of the Civil Hospital at Hariharpura owing to their extreme thinness requires explanation. The cause of the delay in the sanction of the estimate for the Bánávára Talook Cutcherry, which resulted in much damage to the building, calls for a special report. The reported flagrant inattention of the Amildar in regard to the maintenance of the Bánávára-Huliyár road appears to deserve severe notice. The state of the drain over the Kottigohalli nullah on the Taríkere—Adjampura road should be attended to by the Deputy Superintendent. The Superintendent's consideration is requested to the concluding portion of para 115 relative to the road from Bánávára to Santavéri, and the remarks in para 119 regarding the insufficiency of the repair grant for the Adjampura—Hosadurga road. Instructions should be at once issued for the due sloping away according to the "Irish Bridge" system, of all nullahs and drains across the roads generally (*vide* para 120). The Superintendent's attention is also drawn to the Deputy Superintendent's remarks in the concluding part of para 124.

Para 74.

57. Rs. 8,396 are shewn in the deposit statement under the head of revenue and abkári collections, but such collections ought not to remain in deposit but should be duly brought to book on the dates of collection.

Para 151.

58. The report under the head of education is not very satisfactory, as regards the Anglo-vernacular School at Chikkamagalúru; the increase in the attendance at the Talook Schools of the Kadoor, Bánávára and Taríkere Talooks is encouraging.

Paras 154 to 156.

59. The proportion of ten per cent failures in vaccination operations is large.

Paras 157—158.

60. The steady increase in the number of patients treated at the Dispensary at Chikkamagalúru is satisfactory.

Para 159.

61. The return of revenue work disposed of is satisfactory, except in the cases of the talooks of Kadoor and Bánávára, in which there were respectively 605 and 503 miscellaneous papers pending at the

Paras 160 to 163.

close of the year. It is hoped that the continued attention of the Deputy Superintendent has been devoted to this neglect on the part of the Amildars of these talooks.

62. The Chief Commissioner is glad to observe that the planting of avenue trees in the several roads of the District is not neglected. Special attention should be denoted to the subject in the talooks of Chikkamagalúru, Kadoor and Taríkere.

Paras 172 and 173.

63. The Chief Commissioner observes that the cost of the cinchona plantation on the Bábábuden Hills during the past year was Rs. 2,364, a large sum with reference to the prospects of its ultimate success, as recently reported by Mr. Broughton.

Paras 174—175.

64. Colonel Meade is glad to observe that the officiating Deputy Superintendent speaks generally in favorable terms of the subordinate officials. The case of the Péshkar of Chíkkamagalúru referred to in the concluding para has, he presumes, been disposed of under the order of the Superintendent.

Chituldroog.

65. The season does not appear to have been a favorable one on the whole. Fever of a bad type is stated to have prevailed in some parts of the District, and cholera also made its appearance in three talooks, but disappeared in a short time.

Para 3.

66. The tabular statement of the rain-fall is given in the correct form, the total and average for each talook and for the District being separately given. The rain-fall was highest in the Pávagada Talook, and least in the Hiriyúru Talook, being 23 inches 26 cents, and 13 inches 41 cents in them, respectively, whilst the average rain-fall in the whole District for the year was 17 inches 86¼ cents. The Chief Commissioner, however, places little reliance in these talook returns.

Para 9.

67. The Chief Commissioner regrets to learn that the crops generally, except rági and jawari, suffered from the un-seasonable rains; and that some of the other crops, such as chenna, wheat, gram, &c., were so injured by the ravages of insects and diseases as to make the ryots in some localities think it not worth their while to incur the expense of carting and threshing the crop that remained.

Para 11.

68. The Carolina paddy appears to have been more successfully cultivated in this District than in the others, but the experiment cannot be regarded as affording successful results. It is remarked that the Carolina seed had apparently degenerated, as there did not appear any difference in the quality of the Carolina and indigenous paddies sown

Paras 14 to 18.

during the year. In the Pávagada Talook the yield of the indigenous and Carolina paddy was 38½ and 21½ respectively to the seed sown. The straw of the Carolina paddy is, it is stated, not relished by the cattle.

Paras 21 to 51.

69. Mr. Krishna Rao has given a full and interesting account of the growth and culture of cotton in his District. The Chief Commissioner does not perceive why the actual area under cotton cultivation cannot be more accurately determined, unless it is due to the ryots in this Province growing it in lines between other crops, a practice which is said to cause cotton growers to evince a preference for the indigenous cotton. The estimated area under cotton cultivation during the year previous is put down at 10,203 acres, whilst in the year under review it is said to have risen to 46,435 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 45,154. The Deputy Superintendent, however, does not place much reliance on these figures. This doubt seems to be borne out by the statistics of the estimated out-turn of crop, which do not appear reliable. It is stated that 16,384 acres of exotic cotton had been grown and had yielded 24,576 maunds of cotton. The cost of production and net profit to the cultivator per acre is given as follows:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Ploughing and harrowing	2	4	0
Price of seed	0	0	8
Weeding	0	2	0
Gathering	1	0	0
	3	6	8
Add assessment at an average rate of 15 annas per acre	0	15	0
	4	5	8

70. Taking the produce at 4 maunds of cotton with seed per acre, valued at an average of 2 Rs. per maund, the net profit left to the cultivator would be about Rs. 3—10—4.

71. The exports of cotton during the year under review amounted to 10,096 maunds, valued at Rs. 1,21,823.

Para 52.

*Births ...	...	2,238
Deaths ...	...	2,164
Difference	...	74

72. The decrease in the mortality return by 220 deaths during the year is satisfactory. The deaths fell short of the *births by only 74, which gives but a very small increment to the ratio of population.

Para 55.

73. It is not clear, how, or under whose orders, a fee was collected for the registration of births, deaths and marriages; and a detailed report on the subject should be submitted. The levy of a fee on such occasions would deter the people from affording information, and thereby render the statistics still more unreliable than they would otherwise be.

74. Information is also requested as to how these fees were disposed of..

75. The total demand for the year is said to have been Rs. 9,46,610 or Rs. 29,467 less than the year previous. The decrease in land revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 14,724, which was chiefly due to the relinquishment of lands. The revenue from jódi lands shewed an increase of Rs. 527 as having accrued by the imposition of quit-rent by the Inam Commissioner. The decrease of Rs. 1,033 under ardhamányem lands is merely nominal, the lands having been resumed and incorporated with the Government lands in the inam settlement.

Paras 58 and 59.

76. The Deputy Superintendent assigns three causes for the relinquishment of lands, *viz.*, on account of causes connected with the circumstances of the cultivator (Rs. 24,842); 2 unproductiveness or other defect of soil (Rs. 4,569); 3 on account of the incidents connected with the revenue survey (Rs. 8,811).

Paras 66 to 71.

77. The cause which led to the relinquishment of lands in the case of the first two items may certainly be ordinary in their nature, and likely to occur from year to year; but the relinquishment of lands bearing an assessment of no less a sum than Rs. 24,842 in one year does not appear to be satisfactorily accounted for. The total loss under the third head is attributed to the following causes in connection with the action of the Revenue Survey Department, *viz* :—

1.	Survey Rule requiring the adjacent patches of waste or cultivated land grouped with a ryot's field to make up the new survey number	1,013
2.	Lands taken up during the settlement on full assessment and reserved for grazing purposes, and resigned on its being apparent that no difficulties existed as regards lands for pasturage.	1,448
3.	Heaviness of the survey assessment	6,350
	Total.....	8,811

78. It is admitted that the rate of assessment was generally considered as being light, but that the recorded extent of the holdings, with its complement of waste, having been increased by accurate measurement, it is supposed by the officiating Deputy Superintendent that the total assessment on many of the survey numbers was found to weigh too heavily. In support of this view it is asserted that few applications are received for holdings so relinquished, and that the applications are chiefly for waste lands. The assessment of the land thrown up is given at Rs. 38,223, out of which Rs 28,166 is stated to have been the assessment of that relinquished in the surveyed talooks. The Chief Commissioner is of opinion that these causes deserve more consideration, and has referred these sections of Mr. Krishna Rao's interesting report to the Commissioner of Revenue Survey and Settlement, in view to his opinion thereon being obtained.

79. The explanation under the head of abkári, of the causes of the fall in the realizations from arrack by more than one half since the year 1860—61, is not satisfactory, and the subject requires your further consideration. The Chief Commissioner can

Paras 77 to 86.

hardly regard the falling off of the revenue under this head as affording a correct index of the check to drunkenness caused by the Sadder Distillery system, and rather suspects that the illicit manufacture of spirits may be at the bottom of it. I am desired to remark that the time-expired licenses ought to have been called in each year.

80. An analysis of pattás issued during the year shews that the percentage of holdings bearing an assessment above 100 Rs. is only decimal 64, which is certainly an indication of the general poverty amongst the agricultural class of this District.

Para 87.

81. The demand for the year under review, inclusive of a balance of Rs. 16,155—3—0 of the year previous, amounted to Rs. 9,18,447—4—5, and the outstanding balances at the close of the year stood at Rs. 85,787—8—10.

Para 126.

82. The subject of an additional master for the Anglo-vernacular School at Chituldroog, has been disposed of by the Director of Public Instruction.

Paras 133 to 140.

83. It is hardly time yet to offer an opinion as to the success of the Hóbli Schools in this District.

84. The exertions of the officials marginally noted in establishing a Girls' School at Chituldroog, which numbered 38 pupils, have met with the Chief Commissioner's warm approval.

Shámaiengar, District Revenue Sheristadar.
Venkatáchári, Deputy Clerk.
Kristnaiengar, Amildar.

85. The Chief Commissioner is glad to find that the Deputy Superintendent has worked up to the amount allotted in the Public Works Department for minor works. The Deputy Superintendent explains that the increased expenditure in the last month of the year is more due to an adjustment of accounts for work done so as to prevent a lapse than to actual work done during the month. The aggregate amount of local funds during the year was Rs. 71,093, of which a balance of Rs. 48,365 remained at the close of the year. It is to be borne in mind, I am desired to remark, that the local fund cess, must under the survey guarantee be expended for the benefit of the talooks in which it is raised. The expenditure under the head of municipal would appear to have been judicious as far as it went.

Paras 141 to 187.

86. The question of the adequate supply of currency notes has been referred to the Deputy Accountant General, as also the officiating Deputy Superintendent's remarks on the subject of the extension of the Money Order system.

Paras 188 to 200.

87. The result of the vaccine operations, which shew a failure of 1 in every 9 cases, is not very satisfactory. The Amildars should undoubtedly check the Vaccinators' returns.

Para 208.

88. The imports and exports of the District for the year are stated to have been valued at Rs. 45,72,514, shewing a decrease of nearly ⅓rd in the value estimated for the year previous, but these statistics are not altogether reliable. The value of manufactures is estimated at Rs. 3,94, 324; but the value of imported goods would appear to have been also shewn. The tabular statements exhibiting the trade statistics of the District are full of information, and are the best yet rendered.

Paras 212 to 217.

89. The Chief Commissioner considers that still more attention ought to be paid to the planting of avenues in such a District, than is exhibited in the report under review. The Chief Commissioner concurs in considering that the plantation on the Jógi Matti Hills should be so far maintained as to prevent a loss of the amount already expended on its formation, and he is glad to find that the village tópes have largely increased during the year.

Para 219.

90. In conclusion I am directed to beg that Colonel Meade's acknowledgments may be conveyed to the officiating Deputy Superintendent for his interesting report, and that the expression of his approval of their services may be communicated to the subordinate officers and officials named with commendation in its pages.

I have, &c.,
ROB. COLE,
Offg. Secretary.

Karnataka State Archives,
(Departmental Library)
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Date.....

INAM DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE INAM COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE

FOR 1870—71.

(WITH THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S NOTES SUBJOINED.)

In obedience to the Chief Commissioner's directions conveyed in your circular letter No. 387—12 of the 22nd ultimo, I have the honor to submit my Administration Report for the official year 1869—70.

Transmission of the out-door Assistants' reports.

2. Accompanying it are the reports of my out-door Assistants, containing a detailed account of their progress during the year.

Inam Commissioner's privilege leave and the appointment of his *locum tenens*.

3. Captain Blair officiated as Inam Commissioner during my absence on privilege leave for 3 months, a portion of which, from the 10th February to the 31st March last, appertains to the official year under review.

Supervision of Captain Blair's Office.

4. The Chief Commissioner, Mr. Bowring, not having deemed it necessary to appoint a successor to Captain Blair, considering the shortness of my absence, his office was placed under the supervision of Mr. Assistant Subba Rao, and amalgamated with his own, in the settlement of the Maddagiri Talook.

Other administrative changes in the executive agency.

5. The other changes in the administrative agency of the Department were noticed in paras 2 and 41 of Captain Blair's report. A reiteration of them is therefore unnecessary.

Why Captain Blair's performance was not as much as in the previous year.

5*a*. Having been absent for 5 months in the year on three different occasions, Captain Blair's performance necessarily contrasts unfavorably with that of the previous year, in which he devoted 12 months uninterrupted attention to his work.

Creation of another Assistant's Office.

6. In the year under report, the Inam Commission received additional strength in the creation of another Assistant's Office, to which my late Manager, Mr. Subba Rao, was appointed, and he entered upon his duties in the month of July last, having been kept in the Central Office during the absence of my Special Assistant on privilege leave for 6 weeks in last June and July.

7. Sanction was also obtained for the entertainment of a small establishment at a monthly cost of Rs. 160—0—0, for the performance of judicial work, which had greatly increased under the operation of the Land Inam Rule 21, and the Chief Commissioner's Notification of the 5th July 1869.

Formation of a Judicial Department in the Central Office.

8. Additional English and Vernacular Clerks were also employed at a cost of Rs. 300 per mensem, to facilitate the preparation and despatch of title deeds, and to enable me to prepare 3 sets of fair copies of the inam registers, one for reference in the Huzúr Dafter Records, and the remaining two for the use of the Division and District Offices.

Formation of Fair Sheet Department, &c.

9. In my previous annual reports, I explained the nature and object of the inam investigation, and I shall now content myself by briefly reviewing the operations of this Department, and shewing the results attained during the year from the settlement of the land and muzaráyi grants under their respective heads.

This report contains a resumé of the operations of the year.

10. In the year under report, the inam investigation of the talooks, noted in the margin, was taken up, and finished by my Assistants, which together with those mentioned in my last report, form the entire District of Chituldroog, the Maidán portion of the Shimoga and Kadoor Districts, and the District of Toomkoor excepting *three talooks, besides Maddagiri and Koratagere in which the inam investigation was in progress on the 31st March last.

1. Hiriyúru. (part)
2. Pávagada.
3. Shimoga.
4. Homáli.
5. Shikáripura.
6. Chennagiri.
7. Kadoor.
8. Bánávára.
9. Taríkere.
10. Toomkoor
11. Kadaba.
12. Sirá.
13. Maddagiri. (part)
14. Búdih lu.
15. Chikkanáyakanahalli.
16. Honnavalli.
17. Koratagere.(part)

*Turivékere.
Kunigallu.
Huliyúrd rga.

11. With the exception of a portion of the Hiriyúru Talook, into which the survey and settlement was introduced previous to my investigation, which was on that account put off last year, the talooks taken up by this Department were not settled by the Survey, though their operations were in progress in Toomkoor, Koratagere, Maddagiri, Pávagada, and Búdihálu. I regret, therefore, that I am not able in this report to shew how far the results of my settlement differ from those based upon their measurement and assessment.

The inam operations were confined chiefly to unsurveyed Talooks.

12. I have had no occasion yet to alter my opinion, that taking the result of the settlement of a talook on the whole, in preceding the survey, there is little probability of the interests of Government being sacrificed. If any one suffers, I fear it will be the inamdar.

The interests of the Government not likely to suffer by my out-stripping the survey.

13. The results of the settlement of the Hosadurga Talook shewn in the statement A, support this view. The difference between the former assessment and jódi of inams, was so very much altered by reducing the former to the level of the latter, that there was scarcely any margin left for the imposition of a quit-rent. The present combined quit-rent upon the talooks is nearly equal to the former jódi, the addition now made, having just restored the equilibrium.

The results of the Hosadurga Talook strengthen this view.

14. I was obliged to take up the talooks in which the survey were also engaged, as they were situated on my way towards Bangalore from the north of the Province, where I was ordered to commence operations in the first instance, and it is not desirable to take up a talook here, and a talook elsewhere, and thereby unprofitably consume much valuable time in moving from one part of the country to another to settle a talook or two perhaps, left behind on a former occasion on account of the survey operations then being conducted.

Why the Talooks in which the survey are at work, were taken up by us.

15. There being no surveyed and settled talook to which my operations have not been extended, the work of this Department for the past year has been confined to unsurveyed talooks, making use of the best data available, and in the manner directed in the Land Inam Rule 10, and para 5 of the sanctioned course of procedure.

Data in preceding the survey.

15*a*. The question of my preceding the survey having been settled in communication with the Survey Commissioner, requires no further discussion.

This office letter No. 2, dated 18th May 1868, to the Secretary. The Survey Commissioner's letter to the Secretary, No. 649, dated 6th July 1868.

16. In some parts of the Shimoga and Honnáli Talooks the inam being estimated in the old jári and subsequent accounts in pagodas and no data of any kind being available for determining the extent with any degree of accuracy, the only alternative left was to ascertain it by actual measurement, by the agency attached to this Department.

The course when no data are available for the extent of Inams.

17. It appears to me that where no valid objections can be raised as in the case of the *Kúdli inams for the recognition of the present extent, the whole should be confirmed ; but the excess in others where the extent is doubtful should be determined, after the survey operations, upon the following principle.

*Comprising the whole Mágani.

18. In the Malnád and Semi-Malnád portions of the Nagar Division, the land bears an assessment made up of the shist and patti, and all that we have to do where no data are forthcoming to shew the area of inams or even the reputed extent of the Government land, is to find the proportion which the old bériz of

Application of the Land Inam Rule 11, where the old extent of the land is not available.

the village bears to the present survey assessment, and ascertain what an old pagoda comes to in present rupees, and the extent of land it would cover as assessment in the vicinity of the inam. From its survey extent deduct the area of the land calculated at this rate for the number of pagodas represented in the accounts as the value of the inam, and charge the remainder, if any, after granting the usual 10 per cent allowance with full assessment. This in fact is another application of the Land Inam Rule 11, taking money valuation of the village instead of its extent.

19. The Assistants, it will be observed from their reports, have noticed the several sannads, which came before them in the settlement of the talooks in which they were engaged. They range from the 15th century to the present day, having been granted for the most part by the Anégundi Rájas, the Keladi, Ikkéri, and Nagar Chiefs, Hyder, Tippu, Dewán Púrnaiya, the late Mahárája, and the Chief Commissioner of Mysore after the introduction of the present form of Government for planting tópes and for the construction of chattrams, &c.

The date and origin of the sannads noticed in the settlement.

20. Some of the sannads issued by the early chiefs, vest the grantee in extravagant terms with full powers of alienation, and right to what is hidden under the surface, and to what is above it. The claim set up by the inamdars under these grants for exemption from enfranchisement as already free and heritable property, was disallowed under Clause A of the Land Inam Rule VI, where the subsequent Governments annulled these grants by resumption and restoration on a jódi. Some of the late Mahárája's grants of this description, the efficacy of which has in no way been impaired, cannot be disposed of summarily under the above mentioned rule. In others, the portion of the sannad conveying these terms was written in the hand writing of the Munshi, but His Highness the late Mahárája before affixing to it his seal and signature, inserted a clause in his own hand-writing to the effect that the inam should be enjoyed in hereditary succession. From this addition, it is to be presumed that His Highness retracted the concessions previously granted in the body of the sannad, making the property alienable, and the inamdar must therefore purchase the right of alienation in the settlement by the payment of the indemnification fee. Mr. Bowring, the Chief Commissioner, was pleased to agree with me in this view of the case, and in the correspondence regarding the villages of the late Lingaráj Ars, it will be observed that both the Chief Commissioner and the Government of India have construed the tenor of the late Mahárája's sannads and the tenure of the land therein conveyed, by the clause presumed to have been designedly added by His Highness in his own hand-writing, as expressive of the granter's intentions that the property should be heritable only. In accordance with this view, I have declined to declare inams free and alienable without enfranchisement, covered by this description of sannads.

Why powers of alienation and absolute right of disposal was refused.

Why some of the inams conveyed in the late Mahárája's sannads are declared only hereditary and in-alienable.

21. In the year under report, the relative rights of the Government and of the inamdar, were settled in the Notification published in the Mysore Gazette of the 26th June 1869.

Chief Commissioner's Notification about forests.

22. It will be observed from the said Notification, that inamdars, who cannot produce special sannads alienating also forests situated on them, can only fell and remove the reserved timber after obtaining license from the Forest Conservator.

Inamdars having no specific grants for forests cannot fell reserved timber.

23. In my letter of the 29th June 1869, No. 46, I drew attention to this subject, and pointed out that the distinction therein drawn was invidious, that timber being the produce of land, its sale proceeds form a part of the land revenue, and cannot be regarded as an item of special or indirect taxation. It was also respectfully submitted that this reservation of the forest revenue, is inconsistent and contrary to the terms of the title deed, by which the land included within the limits of the inam containing the forests is conveyed in indefeasible right to the inamdar, so far as the Government is concerned, and that he is entitled to the produce of the jungle growing on the estate, and covered by the deed. Although only a few of the sannads produced by the inamdars contain the term "Aranya," meaning forests in Sanscrit, yet the generality of them conveyed as the property of the inamdar the area contained in the inam village, deducting by express mention only the minor inams existing previous to the date of the grant. Neither the forest revenue nor the land on which it stood was excluded from the assets, and regarded as the property of the Government.

Distinction invidious. The forests should be surrendered to Inamdars in inam villages excepting sandalwood.

24. The Chief Commissioner was pleased to rule in the Secretary's letter No. 2195—131 of the 23rd July last, that the inamdar may receive any assets accruing from the produce of reserved trees, but to fell and remove them, license should in the first instance be obtained from the Forest Department. But it is not stated whether the said license is to be procured with or without payment of the prescribed duty.

Chief Commissioner's reply is not explicit and liable to misapplication.

25. My recommendation for the treatment of this item of revenue in the manner proposed in the letter above alluded to, is in accordance with the practice in Madras, and with the view expressed in the judgment of the Privy Council on a similar subject in their decision in the case of Shék Zahood, *versus* Collector of Goruckpore, N. W. Provinces, reported in page 150 of the Madras Revenue Register for May 1870.

The authority on which the Inam Commissioner's recommendation on this subject was based.

26. I beg to be understood that I am not cavilling at the orders issued for my guidance, which will be strictly carried out; but I take this opportunity of mentioning that complaints received in this office of the hardship entailed thereby on the people, are numerous and grievous.

Several complaints on this question.

27. Since the despatch of my last administration report, and with reference to its para 30, the discussion regarding the kodigi question was revived.

Kodigi Inams.

28. In the correspondence noted in the *margin, it was finally declared that the rule under which the kodigi inams are to be noticed in this settlement, was considered as requiring modification to enable us to extinguish the tenure, and a proposal was made for its amendment to the Government of India. What their reply was on this subject, or whether any has been received, has not as yet been communicated to me.

To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, No. 34, dated 31st July 1868.
To Do. No. 48, dated 3rd July 1869.
From Do. No. 2283—139, dated 29th July 1869.
To Do. No. 68, dated 5th August 1869.
From Do. No. 2504—151, dated 11 August 1869.
To Do. No. 111, dated 22nd November 1869.
From Do. No. 4304—Docket 619, dated 18th November 1869.
To Government, Foreign Department, No. 4270—202, dated 18th November 1869.
Reply of the Government of India on the proposal to extinguish Kodigi tenures.

29. In the Secretary's letter No. 2504—151 of the 11th August 1869, I was directed to extinguish this description of service, and enfranchise the inams granted for its performance, subject to three different rates ranging from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ quit-rent, with reference to the inamdar's ownership in the tank, besides the condition of service which they were obliged to perform as holders of kodigi inams.

The rates of enfranchisement for Kodigi Inams, and the principles upon which they are to be applied to individual cases.

30. Certain inams of a kindred description known under the designation of Kerebandís, originally granted to persons for keeping the bunds of tanks in good order, were ordered to be enfranchised at a quit-rent of one-half in Secretary's letter No. 3721—198 of the 13th October 1869. This order is also being carried out.

Enfranchisement of Kerebandi Inams on $\frac{1}{2}$ quit-rent.

31. Subjoined is a statement of the number and value of Kodigi inams in the talooks already taken up by this Department, and it is very desirable that the decision of the Government of India on this point should be obtained.

Number of Cases.	Extent.				Assessment.	Jódi.
	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Total.		
367	1277·67	582·29	25·40	1885·36	4,872—14—1	534—3—10

32. It was brought to my notice that the irrigation cess at one anna in the rupee of the assessment was charged in the Harihara Talook upon inams cultivated under wells constructed at the cost of the inamdars, and in no way connected with any existing Government work of irrigation. On my soliciting the orders of the Chief Commissioner on this subject, it was referred to the Survey Commissioner and the Irrigation Engineer, who expressed their opinion that all works of irrigation, whether property of the Government or of a private individual, and whether constructed on inam or Government land, should be subject to the payment of the cess under all circumstances, on the ground that by the process of percolation, water from Government works is drawn into them, and that by an efficient up-keep of the Government tanks, water supply can be kept undiminished in private wells, and that the taxpayer and his cattle are benefitted by the preservation of this precious element. The process of percolation may be *vice versa*, from an inamdar's to a Government tank, but that fact was not noticed.

Reasons assigned for taxing lands under private works with the irrigation cess by the Survey Commissioner and the Superintending Engineer of Irrigation.

Percolation may be *vice versa*.

33. I differ from the opinion expressed by the two Officers above mentioned, but as directed am imposing the cess on the inamdars.

The Inam Commissioner differs from this view, but carries out the order as directed.

34. The question regarding the settlement of the Malnád inams, was under discussion, when my last administration report was submitted. It has since been settled, and in a general report of this description, it will not, I presume, be out of place to describe the nature of the Malnád inams, and the objections taken to the settlement in the manner recommended by me in the correspondence noted in the margin.* It was popularly, though erroneously supposed that the Malnád warg inams were not grants of land, but mere assignments of the assessment of a portion of the warg. The authorities sharing this opinion more or less at one time thought that the survey and settlement of the Malnád wargs was hardly necessary, and that the lands shut up in them should not be thrown open to outsiders for cultivation, and that inams in them should not be separated, and distinctly demarcated. A close examination on the spot, however, disclosed a different state of things.

Malnád Inams.

*From the Survey Commissioner to the Inam Commissioner, No. 487, dated 25th May 1868.
To Secretary, No. 85, dated 22nd January 1869.
From Do. No. 5615—117, dated 2nd February 1869.
To No. 95, dated 28th February 1869.
From Do. No. 6410—162, dated 30th March 1869.
From Do. No. 497—27 of 24th April 1869.
To Do. No. 17, dated 13th May 1869.
From Do. No. 978—58, dated 22nd May 1869.

35. We cannot find in any of the inámti accounts or sannads, the mention of an inam as an assignment of a portion of the revenue of a certain man's warg. The former rulers of the country considered themselves as absolute masters of the soil.

No authorities to shew that land was not the inam.

36. The long array of authorities quoted on the subject in the correspondence above referred to, and the very fact of recognition by the wargdar in his "géni" or

rental agreements that land was the inam, incontrovertibly disproves the opposite opinion that land was *not* the inam.

37. Considering the troubled state of the country, its inaccessible character and scanty population during the late Mahárája's direct administration, the inamdar contented himself merely with what the wargdar or the cultivator gave him, having few or no facilities for cultivating the land of his inam himself, or introducing strangers for the purpose; and therefore never cared for the identification of his property so long as its rent was paid to him, and its extent and value mentioned in his géni karárs remained unaltered.

The circumstances under which the present arrangements between the Malnád Wargdars and Inamdars have sprung up.

38. The locally powerful wargdar on the other hand, did not think it worth his while, perhaps, to preserve the old marks, if any, or have its locality defined, as he never contemplated that the inamdar would deprive him of its cultivation. Hence we find that, in some instances, the inamdar while he understands that his inam is within a certain warg, is unable to mark off its exact position, although he knows its extent and valuation.

39. I proposed that in cases where the position of the inam is recognized by distinct land marks and about which there is no dispute between the wargdar and the inamdar, they should be disposed of in the same manner as ordinary inams, and where there are no visible boundary marks for the inam and the site is disputed, I proposed to give waste land belonging to the warg, or land given up and lying waste.

The Inam Commissioner's proposal for the settlement of Malnád Inams in which the land can and cannot be identified.

40. In the event of this proposal not meeting with approval I recommended as an alternative, that we should content ourselves with defining the existing rights of inamdars by declaring in the title deed that portion of the warg to be inam, which is determined by the proportion that the value of the money payment made to the inamdar bears to the entire assessment upon the whole warg. By this process no injury is done to any body, the wargdar retaining as heretofore the inam portion of it also under his cultivation, and subject only to be ousted for the non-payment of his rent to the inamdar, just in the same manner that he would forfeit the warg to Government for non-payment of a revenue arrear.

The alternative is to confine ourselves to a mere declaration of the rights of the Inamdars, by which rights of tenancy of the Wargdar cannot be affected in any manner so long as the landlord's share of the inam is paid to him.

41. Notwithstanding however, all my protestations that the wargdar would not be disturbed in the right of occupancy or tenancy he had acquired in the land of the inam, the sanction accorded by the Chief Commissioner in the Secretary's letter No 978—58 of the 22nd May 1869, was modified in the memo of proceedings received with your docket No. 5083—266 of the 18th January 1870, in which I was directed that inams in wargs, in which the land cannot be identified, should be treated as ready money grants and the amount paid from the Government Treasury.

The orders of the Chief Commissioner for the settlement of the Malnád wargs.

42. The palpable advantages of commuting grants of money into land are lost to the State, and a new drain is created upon the treasury. It is questionable in these days of deficits and retrenchments, how far we can carry out this rule, which is opposed in spirit to the recommendation contained in the Chief Commissioner's letters to the Government of India, para 10, covering the draft Muzaráyi Rules and the order of the Government of India, sanctioning them, conveyed in para 7 of the Foreign Department Secretary's letter by which it was laid down that the commutation of money payment into land should, as far as possible, be made the rule, and cash payments the exception.

The advantages of the commutation of money into land are lost.

The orders of the Government of India clear on the subject.

Chief Commissioner's letter to the Government of India No. 916—41, dated 16th May 1868.

Foreign Secretary's letter No. 214, dated 14th July 1868.

43. The course I have advocated for granting waste and arable lands in lieu of inams, the locality of which cannot be identified, has the double effect of diminishing the waste land in the country, and recovering for the Government what the wargdar had hitherto been paying in cash to the inamdars. This process would, moreover, enable us to charge at once quit-rent for enfranchisement, which under the present ruling cannot be secured to the Government until land has been substituted at some future time after the survey operations are finished.

Advantages flowing from the adoption of the course recommended by the Inam Commissioner.

44. In referring to this subject, which is, I consider, of vital importance to the Government, and a section of the Malnád inamdars, I beg to submit with due deference to the authority of the Chief Commissioner, that I shall be carrying out in these instructions, a course which is opposed to my recommendations based on actual experience, and strong conviction of the advantages to the Government and the inamdar, which would accrue by the commutation of money into land.

The Inam Commissioner carries out the instructions, although they are opposed to his views.

45. I found in the Nagar Division, and the custom probably prevails elsewhere, that inams on which arrears of jódi were due, were, instead of being resumed for default, leased out on "Srayá" tenure. This practice in the case of the "Manda-mánya" tenures in the Taríkere and other talooks, was discontinued, the old maximum jódi was either imposed in the settlement or on the inamdar's inability, or unwillingness to pay the demand thus re-imposed.

Loose practice adopted in realizing the arrears of jódi on unenfranchised inams, and the interference of the local authorities.

the inam tenure resumed

46. In some of the talooks, the jódi is being still received in grain under the batáyi tanks. As this system of payment cannot be perpetuated, the quantity received in kind each year for 10 years, was valued at the prices then prevailing, and the money payments thus ascertained were added up, and an average struck, which represents the future jódi upon the inam.

Commutation of payments of grain jódi.

47. In the Kadaba and Chikkanáyakanahalli Talooks, besides the jódi paid on inam lands, for every cocoanut and areca tree yielding fruit on inams, a cess of 1 anna 3 pies, and 3½ pies respectively was collected, being one-half of the rates charged upon trees of this description standing on Government lands. This system has been abolished by the Survey, and cannot of course be perpetuated in our settlement. I have, therefore, in such cases got the land measured, and charged it with bágáyet rates of assessment, and enfranchised the inam on a quit-rent calculated on the difference between the old jódi and the garden assessment.

Abolition of the tree tax on Inams and the mode of settlement of Bágáyet Inams.

48. In the Kadaba Talook, a few inams belonging to dévastáns pay also in addition to the jódi and tree-tax, an allowance of about 5 kolagas per kandi upon the produce, under the designation of "ayada bhatta". The object of this contribution was either to create a fund for the repairs of the tank or for the maintenance of the servants of the village in which the inam is situated. But, any how, as the irrigation and local fund cesses are being now collected, it is time to discontinue the said ayada bhatta tax, and I have therefore taken no notice of it in my settlement.

Abolition of the Ayada Bhatta tax collected on Inams.

48*a*. The Amildars are in the habit of constantly referring to me for instructions as to what should be done with the relinquishments by the inamdars of their inams from inability to pay the jódi, or other circumstances. They have been told to accept them as they do rázinámas of kandáyem lands, the only difference being that such relinquished title deeds should be sent to me to make the required corrections in the inam register.

What course the Amildars should adopt for the disposal of relinquished Inams.

49. It will be observed that the Land Inam Rule 21 confers civil powers on me and my Assistants, and that I am not merely a Settlement Officer, but can also adjudicate the question of right and title to inams, and that my decisions are final, subject of course to appeal within 3 months to the Chief Commissioner.

Civil powers under the Land Inam Rule 21.

50. As the theory of the inam settlement is based upon the right of reversion claimed by the State in inam property, it was at one time considered necessary to interdict all alienation of inams, and to bar the Courts from taking cognizance of cases involving unenfranchised inams. But as the Chief Commissioner was pleased to consider that such a sudden prohibition against inam suits being entertained in Courts, would create delay and inconvenience, the Notification of the 5th July 1869 was issued specially authorizing the local Civil and Revenue Courts to entertain inam suits in the talooks not yet visited by the Inam Commissioner, appeals against their decisions lying to him direct. To prevent the

The theory of the Inam settlement and why the action of the local Courts was not barred.
The provisions of the Notification of the 5th July 1869.

interests of the Government suffering in any way, the local Courts are also required to report to him all cases of compromise before they are accepted.

What suits the Inam Commissioner's Assistants can entertain and dispose of without reference to him, and how suits involving Government interests are to be disposed of.

51. Up to recently, there was but one Inam Court, namely that of the Inam Commissioner, in which inam plaints were filed, and sent or returned to the Assistants for preliminary investigation in view to their being re-transmitted for confirmation by the Inam Commissioner. This course having been found to create delay, it was modified in proceedings No. 14 of the 20th January last, with the Chief Commissioner's sanction, by which suits "*inter partes*" up to the value of Rs. 3,000, can be heard and disposed of by the Inam Assistants, subject to appeal to the Inam Commissioner. Suits involving Government claims, can only be enquired into by the Assistants, and submitted with their record of investigation and opinion for my confirmation, without which the settlement of the claim cannot be final.

Treatment of Inams in the hands of mortgagees, the mortgagor or his heirs not forthcoming.

52. One question of importance connected with the judicial portion of my settlement is the treatment of inams in the hands of mortgagees, the mortgagor or his heirs having become extinct, or not to be found after due notice. My proceedings on this subject were submitted for approval; but I have received no definite reply.

A large number of cases pending settlement.

53. In my letter No. 130, dated 20th January 1870, submitting further explanation on this question, I pointed out that a definite and speedy settlement of this question is necessary, as there are a number of cases pending disposal.

The course for adoption in mortgage transactions.

54. The course open to us in such cases, is either to resume the mortgaged inam altogether as an unauthorized alienation, or to confirm it in like manner as all sales, gifts, &c., or to stand in the position of the mortgagor, and redeem the property by paying back the loan for which it was mortgaged.

From the transaction being a mortgage it cannot be resumed or confirmed without hardship in one case, and loss to Government in the other.

55. Under the liberal terms of our rules, we cannot resume mortgages on the ground that they were not made with the sanction of the Government. The state of the treasury may not permit me to indent upon it for money, whenever it is required for the redemption of mortgaged inams, and a due regard to the interests of the State does not warrant my confirming an inam enjoyed on mortgage, when the transaction by which the present incumbent holds the property, does not confer upon him a title to its ownership.

The position of the Inam Commissioner in claiming the

56. Taking these circumstances into consideration I have placed myself on behalf of the Government in the position of the mortgagor or reversioner. Where the law bars the right of redemption of

right of reversion and equity of redemption to mortgaged Inams where the mortgagors are not forthcoming, and where the statute of limitation does not bar the claim.

the mortgagor, I do not claim it, and shall be satisfied with the usual indemnification fee. Where the right of redemption is allowable, I claim it as the reversioner of the mortgagor in his absence, and instead of redeeming it by the payment of the sum advanced on the security of the inam I allow him a portion of it, which would give him an annual rental equal to 12 per cent upon the loan, and charge the remainder with full assessment, giving the mortgagee the option of taking or relinquishing the portion so added. This mode of settlement of the claim to inam property in which the Government have a claim to reversion, and which is in the hands of mortgagees, the mortgagor not being in existence, is in accordance with the decision of the Privy Council on a kindred subject, reported in the Indian Appeal Cases, Collector of Masulipatam *versus* Kavali Venkatanárainappa.

57. The annexed *statement shews the number of cases disposed of by the Inam Commissioner and his Assistants in their original and appellate capacity. The return of work therein shown may be considered small, but it must be observed that my judicial functions began to be regularly exercised from September last, being only 6 months in the year.

*Vide statement F.

The results may be small.

58. I am inclined to attribute comparative absence of litigation in a great measure to the knowledge that people gain from the preliminary enquiry that is always made in the registration of the inam for which they are claimants, and from which intending litigants gain a fair notion of their chance of success or otherwise. We have so many facilities for checking false litigation by reference to accounts, to the statements of village officers, and respectable inamdars on the spot, that they generally return home and abstain from urging their fancied rights in the regular manner. The assembled old inamdars and village officers frequently decide disputes by arbitration, and thus lighten our files materially. However, it is satisfactory to observe that the cost of the Judicial Department since its organization in August last, *viz.*, Rs. 1,179, is more than half re-imbursed by the stamp duty realized from its operations, namely Rs. 659—8—11, or Rs. 660—0—0.

Causes of the comparative smallness of the Inam suits and how they are extinguished.

Financial results of the Judicial Department.

59. As regards the work done in the Muzráyi Department, the statement *G* shews at a glance the results achieved from the operation of the Muzráyi Rules.

Muzráyi Rules.

60. The Chief Commissioner was pleased to comment on the small amount of work done in this Department, and Captain Blair whilst acting for me offered an explanation, which is, I consider, satisfactory, but I am led to think that it would be better in future if my out-door Assistants settled these cases in each

Proposal to entrust the Muzráyi investigation to the out-door Assistants.

talook concurrently with the land inams, referring to me, of course, for confirmation. This will not relieve my Special Assistant much, as he will still have to review the cases submitted by the Assistants, but it will obviate the necessity of his leaving the Central Office to visit the various talooks. Should the Chief Commissioner approve of the change, I would carry it out at once.

61. In the talooks brought under the Muzráyi settlement, the total value of the payments is smaller than those registered in the previous years, and hence the smallness of the results as shewn in the margin. Of the amount registered, Rs. 15,845—2—0, and mentioned in the last year's report as payable in cash, Rs. 174—2—0 were resumed; Rs. 70—8—1 were merged in the jódi, and Rs. 26—2—6 were commuted into land.

Financial results of the Muzráyi Department.

Cases.	Rs. A. P.
Registered 223	
Confirmed 206	7,466— 1—9
Commuted into land.	52—12—2
Merged in the Jódi.	70— 8—8
	123—4—10
Net payable in cash	7,343— 5—0

62. The value of the allowances brought under the operation of these rules in the year under report and the previous one, is exhibited for ready reference in the margin.

No. of Cases.	Value registered and payable in cash.	Value of resumptions.	Merged into Jódi.	Commuted into land.	Confirmed in kind.	No. of Certificates issued.
376	Rs. 22,519—14—0	Rs. 190—2—0	Rs. 246—8—5	Rs. 252-5-11	5½ maunds of sandal.	150

63. The several description of tenures, for the settlement of which the Muzráyi Rules have been framed, were noticed in the report for 1868—69.

64. The only tenure that has attracted attention in the last year's settlement is known under the name of "Kanabiksha and Chambina Mirási." Under the batáyi system, before the division of the crop between the Government and the ryot was made, a portion from the gross out-turn was paid in grain to Brahmans at a certain rate per each kandi. When the money assessment was introduced, these allowances ceased, and the Chief Commissioner was pleased to sanction their commutation into money stipends, and continuation for the lifetime of the recipients, in the Secretary's letter No. 90 of the 16th December 1857 to the Superintendent of the late Chituldroog Division. These grants have accordingly been registered as life payments under clause 5 of rule 7.

Special tenures.
Treatment of Chambina Mirási and Kanabiksha grants together with their brief description.

65. In some of the talooks of the Shimoga District, I found that certain money payments were made to pagodas, which were not to be found on the regular muzráyi list. They were paid from the revenues of the village in which they are to be found, apparently with the cognizance of the local officers, although no

Money payments made without authority from the revenue collections of certain villages.

authority can be produced in support of these grants. But this mode of payment is objectionable under the present system of account and audit. Explanation on this subject has not as yet been received to enable me to dispose of it finally.

Choultry endowments.

66. No action appears to have been taken on the subject of choultries in the manner ruled in the Secretary's letter No. 1292—179 of the 5th June 1869, para 15, but I confirmed the allowances paid to them on the existing tenure, as my proposal regarding them did not meet with approval. I venture, however, to repeat that these valuable grants should either at once be resumed to prevent public money being further misspent or misappropriated, or the question should be settled by building public choultries affording accommodation for all classes, and placed under efficient management. And until this is done, I really see no advantage in revising the Tasdik Pattís, which I consented to do in para 54 of my last administration report. The whole thing is a flagrant abuse and loudly calls for reform.

The abuse of these institutions.

67. I beg to submit the enclosed forms, A, B, C, shewing the results of the operations of the Land Inam Rules.

Financial results of the Land Inam Settlement.

68. The form A contains not only what is yielded by our operations in the year under report, but also the results of the previous year's settlement. It will be observed, that while the number of cases settled, titles confirmed, and extent and value of land operated upon, are larger in the last than in the one previous to it, 1868—69, the amount of quit-rent is less by Rs. 1,639—13—5 as shewn in the margin. This difference requires some explanation. Last year, the excess in the surveyed talooks was Rs. 896—15—2, whereas in this year it is nil. The quit-rent resulting from the inam settlement of the whole villages in the Málúru Talook, was a half of the whole amount yielded in 1868—69, on account of their number and value. A larger number of stal or chóra inams were enfranchised on one half quit-rent in that year. The Nádig inams in the Harihara Talook enfranchised on one-half quit-rent, also contributed to enhance the figure. Moreover, the smallness of the quit-rent for 1869—70 is also due to the largeness of the jódi compared to the assessment of the land operated upon. In 1868—69, the assessment was Rs. 35,974, and the jódi upon it was Rs. 8,098, being less than a fourth. In 1869—70, the assessment or valuation of the inams registered is Rs. 57,168, and the jódi upon it is Rs. 20,732, being more than a third. Under such circumstances, where the existing jódi is already high, the receipts from the quit-rent must be low in proportion as it is charged upon the difference between the jódi and the full assessment. It must not be lost sight of, at the same time, that religious and charitable inams bear a proportion of ⅛ to the value and number of inams in the Nagar Division, a portion of which was brought under my settlement in the year under review.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Quit rent for 1868—69	4,333	8	2
Do. 1869—70	2,693	10	9
Total Rs.	1,639	13	5

69. Under this explanation, it will, I hope, be understood that the fall in the quit-rent was not due to any relaxation in the work, the increase of which over that of 1868—69, is at once apparent under other items shewn in the accompanying statements. It is entirely due to causes over which we had no control. The amount of quit-rent resulting from my operations is according to the figure in the quit-rent and resumption registers, closed on the 31st March 1870. The actual collections may or may not be as much, as the inam title deeds may not have reached the absent inamdars.

The results now exhibited are taken from the quit-rent and resumption registers brought up to 31st March last.

70. The statement B is intended to shew the value of resumptions made under the several heads therein indicated. It is larger than what resulted under this head in 1868—69, exclusive of the reputed valuation of the late Lingráj Ars' villages, ordered to be resumed by the Government of India.

Comparison of the value of resumptions between 1868—69 and 1869—70.

71. The difference between the value of resumptions mentioned in the progress *reports and in the figure indicated in the statement †B, is due to the resumptions cancelled on the transfer of the task of the revision of the emoluments of the village servants to the Survey Department, for the reasons explained in the correspondence noted in the margin‡. Credit, however, must be given to this Department for the performance of the work.

Difference in the value of resumptions.
For 1868—69 & 69—70.
*Rs. 6,583—0—7
†5,318—6—5
1,264—10—2

The task of the revision of the emoluments of the minor village servants transferred to the survey.

‡To Secretary No 128, dated 20th January 1870.
From do No. 5,243—285, dated 25th January 1870.

72. The inams of the village artisans are registered and confirmed on the existing tenure, which means that they are to remain in the village and exercise their professions for the benefit of the village community. The inam is the bond which knits them to the village, and is not, as erroneously supposed, as remuneration for their services to the people or to the Officers of Government.

Object of the grant of Inams to village artisans, and how they were dealt with in this settlement.

73. The statement C shews the value of inams placed under attachment, *viz.*, Rs. 1,038—14—11, pending the attendance of the absent inamdars. This figure cannot be regarded as a permanent addition till the expiration of one year, and it is this provision in the rules, which complicates our results. In the next year, this amount may lapse to the State wholly, or partly, or may be released and restored to the inamdars, if they appear within the period prescribed for their attendance.

Value of attached Inams.

74. As the operations during the year under report were confined to unsurveyed talooks as stated in para 15, no excess resulted as in 1868—69; but this will be developed when the survey enters these talooks.

No addition on account of excess in unsurveyed talooks, but it will be developed when the survey enters them.

75. The results shewn in the statements now submitted when compared with the entries in the progress report, do not tally. On this account, however, their correctness cannot be impugned. The difference between them as shewn in the margin arises from the under-mentioned circumstances. Of the difference of Rs. 826—13—0 in the quit-rent, Rs. 400—8—3 were the result of enfranchisement of the inams of the village servants since ordered to be discontinued, and which were brought to account in the progress reports for the months, in which these tenures were confirmed. From the remainder, Rs. 426—4—9, a portion should be set off as having been remitted under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, and on review of appeals in this office from the excess charged in the surveyed talooks of the Chituldroog District. The balance forms the quit-rent upon cases confirmed and remaining in the office in abeyance, pending the settlement of appeals since received, and replies to references made to the talooks for more explanation regarding extent and other particulars. The statements, now submitted, should be regarded as shewing more accurately the financial results of the settlement made during the year, and the progress reports as simply indicating what was done in each month.

Difference between the Progress Report and the Statements now submitted.

	Jódi.	Quit-rent.
As per Progress Report	30,686 9 6	7,853 15 11
As per Statement for 1868-69 and 1869-70	29,197 5 5	7,027 2 11
Difference...	1,489 4 1	826 13 0

How the progress reported and the statements accompanying the administration report should be regarded.

76. The number of cases of all descriptions during this year received in the Central Office, is 14,592, of which 9,695 were disposed of as shewn in the margin*. The remainder 3,081 with very few exceptions referred back to the Assistants, were all reviewed and ready for confirmation.

*No. of cases received and reviewed.

6,163 confirmed and enfranchised.
82 unenfranchised.
477 resumed.
19 struck off.
127 attached.
2,814 referred to the Survey.

9,695 Total.

77. The marginal entry shews the number of title deeds issued or ready for issue on the 31st March last, the routine correspondence in English and vernacular, and the fair sheets prepared in the year

Work of the Title deed and Fair Sheet Department.

Number of Title Deeds prepared and issued.	Number of Fair Sheets.	English Correspondence.		Vernacular Correspondence.	
		From	To	From	To
4,504	1,391	787	728	1,394	1,253

under report. The results are, I think, satisfactory, and the fair-sheet registers for the Chituldroog District may be completed and despatched at the end of the year, at which time the period allowed for the appearance of absentees will have expired, and we can then wash our hands of that District entirely.

78. Certain petty taxes, such as the kurimani tax and others, which were long ago abolished in the Government villages, are still collected in some of the inam villages, on behalf of Government. I have remitted these taxes as objectionable, under the Chief Commissioner's authority conveyed for their abolition in the former, on the condition that they should not be revived and collected from the ryots on behalf of the jódidars. The tax on iron forges and salt were likewise surrendered to the inamdars of whole villages, making a corresponding addition to the quit-rent equal to the average of their last 10 years' collections.

Treatment of petty taxes.

79. I have, as a rule, declined to concede or recognize the right of jódidars to sáyer and abkári collections, which should be kept in the hands of the Government. Where this privilege has been expressly conceded in the sannads they hold, or included in the assets upon which Púrnaiyá's valuation of inams was based, and jódi charged, I resumed these items of extra revenue, and recommended the grant of an adequate compensation, and in other instances I resumed them absolutely. Some of the inamdars claimed consideration for the use of the land on which arrack and séndi shops are opened. I consider they are entitled to a return for the use of their land, but it can only be levied by them as ground-rent, and not in the shape of a tax for granting a license to vend these articles—which belong to the Government exclusively.

Disposal of claims to sáyer and abkári revenue.

Claims to ground rent covered by arrack and séndi shops may be recognized, but it should not be collected as license.

80. In some of the inam villages, in Taríkere and Kadoor Talooks, a hálat was levied by inamdars upon tobacco exported from their villages. I prohibited this practice, and informed them that this item of taxation falls under the head of sáyer, exclusively managed by the State.

Treatment of the hálat levied by Inamdars as export duty on their homegrown tobacco.

81. But these concessions and resumptions did not appreciably affect the result of the settlement.

The Financial effect of these measures.

82. I now proceed to shew the financial results of our operations for the past year.

83. The entries in the margin show the receipts under the several heads therein arranged, amounting to Rs. 14,073—12—2, which when set off against the cost of Rs. 86,510—7—4, leave a balance of Rs. 72,436—11—2 on the debit side of this Department. In other words, the Inam Commission has paid about a fifth of what was spent upon it during the year under report. In para 15 of Mr. Bowring's *letter to the Government of India, he clearly stated that his object in organizing the Inam Commission was not to scrape together a few rupees of additional revenue, but to set at rest this long vexed question and to enhance the value of this description of landed property in the country. However, as we advance towards Bangalore and Mysore, our receipts will be greater from the inams being more numerous and valuable. The quit-rent yielded by this Department will cover the cost of agency in a few years, and remain a permanent addition to the revenue of the State. The Inam Commission, I beg leave to observe, is not simply a consuming but is also reproductive agency.

Financial results of the Inam Commission under all heads.

*413 of the 29th January 1863.

The object of the Inam Commission is not revenue but settlement of the vexed question.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Quit-rent for enfranchisement ...	2,693	10	9
Resumed Inams ...	2,054	5	4
Muzráyi resumptions ...	226	5	6
Judicial Department ...	659	8	11
Value of stamped petitions ...	272	11	9
Fines upon Inamdars, &c. ...	16	4	0
Sale proceeds of Inamdars' statements	123	7	3
Fines and savings from establishments	1,113	1	9
Total Rs...	7,159	7	3
Last year's quit-rent ...	4,333	8	2
Resumption	2,580	12	9
	6,914	4	11
Total for the last 2 years ...	14,073	12	2

84. The small percentage of unenfranchised inams in the year under report is 1·79, and this fact in itself sufficiently testifies to the growing popularity of the inam settlement. The number of unenfranchised inams is larger in the Shikáripura and Búdihálu Talooks, settled by Captain Blair, than in any others, but the jódi there is very high, which circumstance depreciates the value of inams.

Percentage of unenfranchised inams on the whole quit-rent.

85. The inamdars in Málúru and other Kasabás who declined enfranchisement, and whose example was followed by their friends in other parts, are now soliciting me to permit them to enfranchise their inams. I have declined to do so, unless they can assign valid reasons for having refused to avail themselves of the option that was given to them at the time of the settlement.

I decline to permit inamdars to enfranchise after they declined it at the time of the settlement without proper reasons.

86. The question of furnishing duplicates of inam title deeds in the manner required in Section 3 of Act XXVII of 1868, was agitated by the officiating Registrar General. But the Chief Commissioner was pleased to recommend to the Government of India, in his letter No. 4,322—17 of the 20th November last, that as I send direct

copies of all title deeds to the several talooks, it would seem to be unnecessary for the holders to register them also, specially as no fee is leviable from them and the double duty would entail great expense and labor on Government officials. I presume the Chief Commissioner meant original title deeds for distribution instead of copies, as I do not send duplicates to the local authorities. What the final reply of the Government of India was on this subject has not as yet been communicated to me.

87. It has become a subject of general complaint among my Assistants that very little assistance is derived from the talook agency deputed to their offices for the inam settlement.

Complaint that a proper Agent was not deputed to the office of the Inam Assistant for the inam settlement.

88. Paras 3 to 5 of the sanctioned course of procedure lay down what the talook authorities should have in readiness against the arrival of the Assistants in the talook. It has been brought to my notice that instead of deputing and placing at the Assistant's disposal the services of a Talook Sheristadar, an ordinary Gumásta, often ignorant of the matter he had come to explain, was sent. This, however, the Assistant can get over; although, of course, the time of his office is taken up in doing what ought to have been ready prepared for him. Calculating upon this assistance from the talook, the establishment of my Assistants was regulated, and no more than two Vernacular and two English Clerks were assigned for the enormous quantity of work required to be performed by them.

The success of the inam operations so far as speed is concerned, depends on the nature of the talook assistance rendered.

89. The success of our operations so far as rapidity is concerned, is, in a great measure, in the hands of the local authorities. If an Amildar throws the whole weight of his influence into the scale in our favor, the work will progress more rapidly, but if he is indifferent, or passively opposes the settlement, as in the case of the Amildar of Sírá, lately reported by Captain Blair to the Superintendent of the Nandidroog Division, delay and increased expense must be the result. The Inam Assistant is an expensive Agent, and every moment of his time is valuable. I am glad to say that my Assistants are conscious of their responsibility, and are as willing as they are capable, but they are helpless without the hearty co-operation of the Amildar in securing the attendance of the inamdars and Shánbhógs, and in furnishing, without delay, the information required from his records.

90. My thanks are due to Captain C. Pearse, officiating Deputy Superintendent of the Toomkoor District, for the very prompt and hearty manner in which he gave me his powerful aid on all occasions, and attended to my numerous requisitions, and also to the Amildars mentioned in the * margin, for the great interest that they evinced, and the effectual assistance they rendered in the settlement of their talooks.

* Málúru Talook, Venkatsubbaiya, Amildar.
Dhónd Rao, Sheristadar.
Pávagada Talook, Nagésh Rao, Amildar.
Hosadurga Talook, Narsing Rao, Amildar.
Shimoga Talook, Khája Mohidín, Amildar.
Chennappa, Sheristadar.

91. During the past year, my Manager, Mr. Subba Rao, was promoted to the rank of Assistant, and has charge of an office. His place was taken by Syed Nasír O'Dín, Amildar of Kadaba, who has done his work to my satisfaction. No other changes have taken place except the addition before alluded to, of a small establishment in the Judicial Department, over which my Special Assistant Mr. Gopálaiya presides with marked efficiency. I have nothing to add to what I have previously said regarding my subordinates. Mr. Gopálaiya in the Central Office, and Captain Blair, Mr. Narasimaiengar and Mr. Subba Rao in the Talooks, have one and all done their duty zealously and efficiently.

T. CLERK,
Inam Commissioner.

A.

Statement shewing the Operations of the

Name of the District.	Names of Talooks.	No. of Cases received in the Office.	No. of Cases confirmed.	Inams confirmed												
				Extent.								Assessment.			Former Jódi.		
				Dry.		Wet.		Garden.		Total.							
				Acres.	C.	Acres.	C.	Acs.	C.	Acres.	C.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Chituldroog.	Chituldroog ...	190	161	5,213	02	124	61	32	60	5,370	23	2,337	7	0	614	1	8
	Harihara ...	875	426	11,813	10	94	67	54	38	11,962	15	11,216	2	3	2,272	6	10
	Dávanagere ...	385	351	3,838	20	178	82	71	52	4,088	54	2,974	10	0	318	15	6
	Kanakuppá ...	116	105	1,152	16	26	18	14	48	1,192	82	497	6	0	104	4	9
	Hiriyúru ...	179	115	4,343	85	129	04	26	83	4,499	72	1,441	6	0	408	2	9
	Hosadurga ...	172	106	1,835	81	85	13	...	..	1,920	94	956	11	4	439	11	5
	Doddéri ...	157	145	2,013	35	260	24	...	...	2,273	59	1,872	8	4	233	6	4
	Molakálumúru	128	115	3,256	87	257	50	...	...	3,514	37	3,188	1	2	382	10	1
	Pávagada ...	828	64	72	99	60	28	...	...	133	27	332	5	6	9	3	5
Shimoga.	Shimoga ...	437	363	37,391	75	9,742	85	338	82	47,473	42	20,631	10	0	8,493	10	2
	Honnáli... ...	594	415	5,154	16	118	19	42	87	5,315	22	4,835	14	9	1,769	2	1
	Shikáripura ...	115	72	550	94	501	38	29	08	1,081	40	3,470	10	9	2,546	4	5
	Chennagiri ...	893	650	2,362	99	283	18	6	21	2,652	38	2,800	11	2	752	8	4
Kadoor.	Kadoor... ...	158	120	1,018	22	187	34	7	43	1,212	99	1,434	13	7	493	14	6
	Bánávára ...	795	360	786	34	61	32	11	48	859	14	1,495	6	3	431	14	1
	Taríkere ...	529	281	4,433	39	263	82	32	11	4,729	32	5,633	8	8	2,344	9	6
Toomkoor.	Toomkoor ...	1,876	413	7,203	11	528	49	5	62	7,737	22	7,820	15	3	1,372	3	0
	Kadaba ...	571	290	927	61	62	08	...	...	989	69	885	10	7	307	3	9
Kolar.	Málúru... ...	3,778	1611	26,141	22	1,668	28	30	48	27,839	98	19,315	12	6	5,535	15	9
	Total.....	12,776	6,163	1,19,509	08	14,633	40	703	91	1,34,846	39	93,141	11	1	28,830	4	4
	Deduct the Operations of 1868 and 1869. ...	...	2,723	45,698	60	2,360	79	193	47	48,252	86	35,973	9	0	8,097	15	1
	Net Operations for 1869-70.	...	3440	73,810	48	12,272	61	510	44	86,593	53	57,168	2	1	20,732	5	3

Inam Settlement for 1868—69 *and* 1869—70.

and enfranchised.														Inams unenfranchised.								
Quit-rent.			Excess charges.			Combined Quit-rent.			No. of Title Deeds issued.	Of which Inams enfranchised.				Extent.			Assessment.			Jódi.		
										Extent.		Assessment.										
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Acres.	C.	Rs.	A.	P.	N.	Acs.	C.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
50	10	0	155	2	4	819	14	0	165	2,596	33	932	1	0	2	19	85	18	0	0	4	12	0
1,661	2	11	414	12	3	4,348	6	0	533	7,955	52	7,723	12	3	14	274	07	348	4	0	47	4	0
395	10	8	244	9	10	959	4	0	350	1,777	38	1,502	8	0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	15	9	18	10	6	161	15	0	105	213	85	121	8	0	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
143	5	7	3	0	8	554	9	0	125	1,249	25	599	6	0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	60	11	7	477	2	0	128	864	75	343	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
144	0	8	..	..	...	377	7	0	144	170	13	737	5	0	1	2	29	13	12	0	...	...	...
95	3	11	..	...	...	477	14	0	115	498	31	561	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	14	7	...	...	...	43	2	0	64	73	60	261	0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
516	11	10	...	...	...	9,010	6	0	299	7,002	48	2,819	10	7	1	9	59	52	15	2	26	7	7
140	11	2	...	...	...	1,909	13	3	414	1,953	35	1,898	11	8	3	5	52	13	11	4	4	14	7
47	0	7	..	...	...	2,593	5	0	104	115	44	275	1	4	33	260	37	664	9	9	274	15	4
231	4	8	..	...	...	983	13	0	653	1,604	22	1,216	14	8	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
119	6	6	...	...	...	613	5	0	134	1,041	11	1,267	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205	5	11	...	...	...	637	4	0	363	385	27	632	4	3	1	1	32	1	0	0	...	...	...
374	4	6	...	...	...	2,718	14	0	283	2,816	77	3,358	6	0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
327	2	0	...	...	...	1,699	5	0	410	889	63	901	5	9	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
46	13	3	...	...	...	354	1	0	290	195	74	164	3	7	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
1,558	7	3	..	...	...	7,094	7	0	1,677	23,187	65	14,934	9	3	27	194	55	175	0	3	8	11	7
6,130	3	9	896	15	2	35,834	2	3	6,356	54,590	78	40,251	6	0	82	767	56	1,287	4	6	367	1	1
3,436	9	0	896	15	2	12,396	2	0	2,054	29,805	10	22,267	1	11	20	331	86	446	6	3	51	0	0
2,693	10	9	...	...	...	23,438	0	3	4,302	24,785	68	17,984	4	1	62	435	70	840	14	3	316	1	1

T. CLERK,
Inam Commissioner.

B.

Statement shewing the Resumed, &c. Inams

Name of the District.	Names of Talooks.	No. of Cases resumed.	Under what																					
			Rule VII.										Rule IX.											
			Dry, Acres.	Cts.	Wet, Acres.	Cts.	Garden, Acres.	Cts.	Total. Acres.	Cts.	Assessment Rs.	A. P.	Dry, Acres.	Cts.	Wet, Acres.	Cts.	Garden Acres,	Cts.	Total. Acres.	Cts.	Assessment Rs.	A. P.		
Chituldroog.	Hárihara.	98	1,009	77	0	17	2	35	1,012	29	1,170	1 0	18	96	...	...	...	...	18	96	17	0	0	
	Davanagere.	20	65	64	...	...	...	...	65	64	45	12 0	37	71	...	...	...	...	37	71	22	12	0	
	Chituldroog.	10	32	26	...	...	0	30	32	56	21	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hiriyúra.	8	88	86	1	42	...	...	90	28	20	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kanakuppa.	8	34	94	...	...	...	...	34	94	17	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hosadurga.	7	12	13	...	...	...	...	12	13	5	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total. .	151	1,243	60	1	59	2	65	1,247	84	1,279	9 0	56	67	...	...	...	...	56	67	39	12	0	
Shimoga.	Shimoga.	57	10	14	10	42	...	...	20	56	34	0 6	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shikáripura.	8	2	0	17	67	..	...	19	67	77	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
	Honnáli	64	53	21	...	...	...	...	53	21	214	5 1	0	75	...	...	...	...	0	75	1	14	3	
	Chennagiri.	29	45	41	2	75	...	..	48	16	72	8 8	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
	Total ..	158	110	76	30	84	...	...	141	60	398	9 7	0	75	...	...	...	...	0	75	1	14	3	
Kadoor.	Kadoor.	1	...	..	2	38	...	...	2	38	15	9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bánávára.	29	11	14	0	45	0	05	11	64	20	7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Taríkere.	80	673	28	79	92	...	...	753	20	588	3 11	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
	Total...	110	684	42	82	75	0	05	767	22	624	4 1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	
Toomkoor.	Toomkoor.	5	9	25	1	39	...	...	10	64	11	11 7	...	...	...	...	...0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kadaba.	19	1	44	0	10	...	...	1	54	0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total...	24	10	69	1	49	...	...	12	18	12	2 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kolar.	Málúru.	34	86	47	4	00	0	17	90	61	149	11 7	3	96	0	62	...	...	4	58	12	3	6	
	Total...	477	2,135	94	121	267	2	87	2,259	48	2,464	5 4	61	38	0	62	...	...	62	00	53	13	9	
Total Resumed Inams.		477	3,733	79	523	56	6	07	4,263	42	5,318	6 5	Jódi 2,683	4	4	Net A 2,635	mount 2		1					
Deduct the Operations of 1868—69.		132	1,599	01	16	44	2	65	1,618	10	1,572	0 1	991	3	4	580	12		9					
Net Operations for 1869—70.		345	2,134	78	507	12	3	42	2,645	32	3,746	6 4	1,692	1	0	2,054	5		4					

for the years 1868—69 *and* 1869—70.

Rules resumed.

Rule XIII.											Voluntary Resignations—Jódi equal to or higher than the Assessment.													
Dry, Acres.	Cts.	Wet, Acres.	Cts.	Garden, Acres.	Cts.	Total, Acres.	Cts.	Assessment, Rs.	A.	P.	Dry, Acres.	Cts.	Wet, Acres.	Cts.	Garden, Acres.	Cts.	Total, Acres.	Cts.	Assessment, Rs.	A.	P.	Former Jódi. Rs.	A.	P.
199	67	..	..	...	...	199	67	184	8	0	361	45	2	95	...	...	364	40	210	11	0	987	15	9
17	83	...	...	0	95	18	78	14	8	0	4	73	...	...	...	...	4	73	1	8	0	11	2	0
12	01	...	...	...	...	12	01	6	0	0	298	99	...	...	...	...	298	99	232	0	0	18	11	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	10	88	..	.	...	...	10	88	2	0	0	2	2	3
3	48	...	...	...	...	3	48	1	8	0	1	50	...	...	...	...	1	50	1	4	0	4	11	7
...	...	1	63	...	...	1	63	2	4	0	8	53	12	70	...	...	21	23	23	8	0	31	10	4
232	99	1	63	0	95	235	57	208	12	0	686	8	15	65	...	...	701	73	470	15	0	1,056	15	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	294	85	338	44	...	..	633	29	1,139	1	9	715	3	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	8	90	0	26	9	16	82	6	6	75	9	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	26	44	...	...	...	...	26	44	230	15	8	246	7	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	37	26	4	76	...	...	42	02	78	11	1	27	11	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	55	352	10	0	26	710	91	1,531	3	0	1,064	14	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	34	05	1	59	..	...	35	64	66	5	8	10	10	1
0	29	...	...	...	...	0	29	5	10	9	195	50	26	27	1	98	223	75	486	14	4	413	9	5
0	29	...	...	...	...	0	29	5	10	9	229	53	27	86	1	98	259	39	553	4	0	424	3	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	17	87	3	25	..	...	21	12	6	2	2	0	7	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	17	87	3	25	...	...	21	12	6	2	2	0	7	0
4	95	0	41	...	...	5	36	12	12	10	6	19	1	37	0	01	7	57	11	7	7	137	5	9
238	23	2	04	0	95	241	22	227	3	7	1,298	24	400	23	2	25	1,700	72	2,572	15	9	2,683	4	4

T. CLERK,
Inam Commissioner.

C.

Statement shewing the Number of Cases placed under attachment for 1869—70.

Name of th District.	Name of Talook.	No. of Cases attached.	Dry.		Wet.		Garden.		Total.		Assessment.			Jódi.			Net Amount.		
			A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Shimoga ...	Shimoga ...	8	13	60	23	69	...	...	37	29	52	13	5	23	5	11	29	7	6
Do.	Shikáripura ...	1	59	21	...	...	...	...	59	21	45	6	2	22	11	1	22	11	1
Do.	Chennagiri ...	9	26	06	6	89	...	...	32	95	62	10	11	1	14	3	60	12	8
Do.	Honnáli ...	3	12	26	...	...	...	...	12	26	30	10	3	0	3	1	30	7	2
Kadoor ...	Kadoor ...	2	14	01	...	...	...	...	14	01	45	13	8	13	13	7	32	0	11
Do.	Taríkere ...	1	27	11	...	...	...	...	27	11	36	13	11	...	..	...	36	13	1
Do.	Bánávára ...	4	1	98	1	74	...	...	3	72	34	9	6	...	...	...	34	9	6
Chituldroog ...	Pávagada ...	1	5	95	...	...	...	...	5	95	2	14	7	...	..	...	2	14	7
Kolár ...	Málúru ...	98	248	55	78	04	4	36	330	95	727	2	6	38	1	9	689	0	9
	Total....	127	408	73	110	36	4	36	523	45	1,038	14	11	100	1	8	938	13	3

T. CLERK,
Inam Commissioner.

Muzaráyi Cases registered and disposed of during the Official year ending 31st March 1870.

Talook.	No. of Cases recorded.			No. of Cases confirmed.			Amount of Ready Money used to be paid before the Settlement.	Confirmed, &c, during the Settlement.					Difference between Cols. 8 and 13.		Remarks.
	Personal.	Dévádáyem.	Total.	Personal.	Religious.	Total.		Commuted into land.	Merged in the Jódi lands.	Resumed.	Confirmed on the payment.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
								Chituldroog District.							
Kanakuppá	...	1	1	...	1	1	7 4 3	... ...	... ...	... ...	7 4 0	7 4 0	... ...	0 0 3	
Búdihálu	...	5	5	...	5	5	113 6 12	... ...	... ...	... ...	113 6 0	113 6 0	... ...	0 0 2	
Hosadurga	...	5	5	...	5	5	87 4 4	17 7 3	... ...	... ...	69 14 0	87 5 3	0 0 11	.. . .	
Pávagada	5	10	15	3	10	13	264 8 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	264 12 0	264 12 0	0 3 1	.. . ..	
	5	21	26	3	21	24	472 7 8	17 7 3	... ...	... ...	455 4 0	472 11 3	0 4 0	0 0 5	
								Shimoga District.				Net Increase.	0 3 7	... ...	
Kávaledurga ...	..	2	2	...	2	2	610 14 7	... ...	... .	... ...	610 14 0	610 14 0	... ...	0 0 7	
								Kadoor District.							
Chikkamagalúru ...	...	11	11	...	9	9	555 4 3	... ...	... ...	. ...	555 3 0	555 3 0	... .	0 1 3	
Kadoor ...	...	18	18	...	16	16	836 15 0	21 12 11	... .	.. ...	815 2 0	836 14 11	.. ..	0 0 1	
Bánávára	...	23	23	...	23	23	710 4 2	13 8 0	40 11 8	.. ..	656 2 0	710 5 8	0 1 6	... .	
	...	52	52	...	48	48	2,102 7 5	35 4 11	40 11 8	... ..	2,026 7 0	2,102 7 7	0 1 6	0 1 4	
								Toomkoor District.				Net Increase.	0 0 2	... ...	
Toomkoor	13	15	28	12	13	25	1,521 1 2	... ...	... ...	.. ..	1,521 1 0	1,521 1 0	.. ..	0 0 2	
Kadaba	4	17	21	3	17	20	1,036 1 10	... ...	21 12 11	.. ..	1,014 7 0	1,036 3 11	0 2 1	.. ..	
Chikkanáyakanahalli ...	2	18	20	2	18	20	294 13 11	... ...	... ...	.. ..	294 13 0	294 13 0	... ...	0 0 11	
Honnavalli	...	8	8	...	8	8	92 15 3	... ...	2 14 7	.. ..	89 15 0	92 13 7	.. ..	0 1 8	
Maddagiri	22	25	47	18	23	41	639 9 6	... ...	... ...	.. ..	639 13 0	639 13 0	0 3 6	... ...	
Sírá	1	18	19	...	18	18	695 10 5	... .	5 1 6	... ..	690 11 0	695 12 6	0 2 1	... ...	
	42	101	143	35	97	132	4,280 4 1	... ...	29 13 0	... ..	4,250 12 0	4,280 9 0	0 7 8	0 2 9	
												Net Increase.	0 4 11	... ...	
Grand Total.....	47	176	223	38	168	206	7,466 1 9	52 12 2	70 8 8	... .	7,343 5 0	7,466 9 10	0 13 2	0 5 1	
												Net Increase.	0 8 1	.. ..	

Abstract.

	Cases.			Rs.	As.	P.
Confirmed in money ...	154 Dévádáyem	6,396	4 0	7,343	5	0
	38 Personal	947	1 0			
In land	5 Dévádáyem	52	12 2	52	12	2
Merged in Jódi	9 Dévádáyem	70	8 8	70	8	8
	206 Cases		...	7,466	9	10

T. CLERK,
Inam Commission

E.

Statement shewing the Expenditure in the Inam Commission for the year 1869-70.

	Salaries.	Batta.	Contingencies.	Office Rent.	Furniture and Repairs.	Repairs of Tents, &c.	Belts and Badges.	Total.
Inam Commissioner	24,000 0 0							
Deputation Allowance to Capt. Blair for February.	642 13 8	3,460 0 0	892 14 5	540 0 0	516 12 8	480 12 10	117 0 0	30,650 5 7
Office Establishment	15,050 12 0	4,179 0 1	... ...	... .	... .	... ...	... ...	19,229 12 1
Special Assistant	7,200 0 0	1,184 14 6	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	8,384 14 6
Captain Blair	6,851 13 6	954 15 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	7,806 13 2
Office Establishment	3,043 1 8	884 7 10	175 1 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	4,102 11 2
Mr. Narasumaiengar	3,900 0 0	1,376 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	5,276 0 0
Office Establishment	3,234 13 1	953 11 4	296 3 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	4,484 11 7
Mr. Subba Rao	2,700 0 0	971 4 7	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	3,671 4 7
Office Establishment	2,208 4 7	616 5 6	79 4 7	... ...	... ...	... .	... .	2,903 14 8
							Total Rs...	86,510 7 4

T. CLERK,
Inam Commissioner.

Ir.

Statement shewing the Revenue and Civil Original Appeals and Special Appeal Cases filed in the Courts of the Inam Commissioner and his Assistants, from 1st April 1869 up to 31st March 1870.

Description of Cases.	No. of Cases.	Value of Suits.	Value of Stamps upon Suits.	Value of Stamps upon Arzís.	Penalty.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Civil.					
1. Original	23	2,186 12 2	223 0 0	15 10 0	3 0 11
2. Appeal	10	1,760 6 9	179 0 0	8 7 0	...
3. Special Appeal ...	...	...	...	...	...
	33	3,947 2 11	402 0 0	24 1 0	3 0 11
Revenue.					
1. Original	5	121 2 0	12 8 0	1 9 0	...
2. Appeal	9	1,003 1 7	100 8 0	6 11 0	...
3. Special Appeal ...	3	977 0 0	97 8 0	2 13 0	...
	17	2,101 3 7	210 8 0	11 1 0	...
Miscellaneous.					
1. Revenue	28	...	...	3 13 0	...
2. Civil	20	...	...	5 1 0	...
	48	...	...	8 14 0	...
Grand Total...	98	6,048 6 6	612 8 0	44 0 0	3 0 11

	Civil Appeals.	*Rev. Appeals.*	*Rev. Spl. Appeals*
Confirmed.	7	3	1
Reversed	...	1	1
Modified	...	...	1
Remanded	2	1	...
Rejected for non-attendance, &c.	...	4	...
Rázináma	1	...	...
	10	9	3

Total of Cols. 4, 5 and 6
659—8—11.

T. CLERK,
Inam Commissioner.

No. 4279.
General. 1062.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, *24th November* 1870.

From

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

To

The Inam Commissioner, Mysore.

Sir,

I am directed to convey the Chief Commissioner's observations on your Administration Report for the year 1869—70.

2. With reference to para 14 of your report the Chief Commissioner concurs with you in the reasons assigned for your having taken up the talooks in which the survey were at work and thereby saving much valuable time in moving from one part of the country to another.

3. The Chief Commissioner approves of the measures adopted as stated in paras 16, 18, 46 to 48, 60, 64, and 78 to 80.

4. The Chief Commissioner concurs in the views expressed by you in para 20.

5. With respect to the opinion set forth in paras 21 to 26 regarding the rights of inamdars to all forests and forest produce, excepting sandalwood, in the lands included within their grants, I am directed to observe that the orders of the late Chief Commissioner in Nos. 2195—131, dated 23rd July 1869, and 4150—217, dated 10th November 1869, appear to Colonel Meade to have been issued after a very full and careful consideration of the subject and of the grounds urged by you in support of your views thereon, and that he is therefore indisposed to re-opening the question.

The point noticed in the close of para 24 has been referred for report by the Conservator, the late orders regarding the felling of timber on private lands having somewhat altered the rules previously in force on that head.

6. The orders of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 8 R. (I) dated 22nd April 70, direct the postponement till further orders of the settlement of the question referred to in para 29 regarding the rates of enfranchisement for kodigi inams and the principles upon which they are to be applied to individual cases; but it is proposed to resubmit it for the consideration of the Government of India, when certain detailed information which has been called for in the Revenue Department is forthcoming.

7. Referring to your observations in paras 32, 33 on the orders that have been issued regarding the imposition of the irrigation cess on lands watered from private works, I am directed to draw your attention to the Chief Commissioner's remarks in his review of your report, and to add that where such is shewn to be proper, an exception might be made in the case of individuals entitled to exemption from the cess.

8. The Chief Commissioner has perused with much attention your remarks in paras 34 to 44 on the subject of the Malnád inams, especially that portion which refers to the advantages to the Government and the inamdar that would accrue by the commutation of money into land in the case of a certain section of these inams, and, having gone carefully over the whole correspondence on this question, he finds that the orders passed thereon by Mr. Bowring were issued by him after a full consideration of your views and arguments. While fully admitting that your opinions on this subject are entitled to much weight, Colonel Meade cannot but consider with reference to your observations in para 42, that Mr. Bowring was quite warranted in the course he directed should be adopted in this matter, and he sees no sufficient reason for his orders in it being now re-considered, the objections thereto being obvious. The question was one on which there might fairly be a difference of opinion, but Colonel Meade does not admit that the Chief Commissioner *was bound* to sanction the commutation recommended by you under the terms of the correspondence you have quoted.

The instructions on this subject conveyed in No. 5083—266, dated 18th January 1870, do not seem to call for remark here.

9. The Chief Commissioner requests that a draft notification may be submitted with reference to the latter portion of para 48*a*, as to the course the Amildar should adopt for the disposal of relinquished inams.

10. Your letter No. 130, dated 20th January 1870, alluded to in para 53, appears to have been mislaid as there is no trace of it in the office, and the Chief Commissioner requests that a duplicate copy may be furnished (as already called for in this office docket No. 3853—964 of the 28th October 1870,) when the subject referred to in it shall be dealt with without further delay.

11. The Chief Commissioner presumes that the case of certain money payments to pagodas from the revenue collections of certain villages in the Shimoga District, referred to in para 65 as being made without due authority, will be dealt with in due course.

12. The Chief Commissioner concurs in your remarks in para 83 on the financial results of the Inam Commission, and considers them as satisfactory as could be looked for.

13. Para 85 of your report. Colonel Meade approves of your declining to grant enfranchisement in the case of inamdars who refused to accept it at the time of the settlement, except perhaps on some special ground.

14. The question referred to in para 86 of furnishing duplicates of inam title deeds, was disposed of by the order of the Government of India, No. 84 of the 27th May 1870, notifying the exemption of Mysore from the operation of Section 3 of Act XXVII of 1868. The letter of this office No. 5367—20 G., dated 29th January 1870, to Government, explains that duplicates of all Inam Registers will be supplied to the Chief

Commissioner's Office and that of the Deputy Superintendent of the District, which will answer the purposes contemplated by the above section. The Chief Commissioner concurs that no duplicate title deeds should be issued.

15: With reference to the complaint in paras 87—89 of the little aid derived from the talook agency deputed to assist in the inam enquiries, the Chief Commissioner observes that as there is but one Talook Sheristadar, it is impossible to employ him on the duty referred to, but that a competent and intelligent official of the talook subordinates should be detailed therefore in his room. Extract of paras 87 to 90 of your report will be sent to the Superintendents of Nagar and Nandidroog, with a request that they will be so good as to issue such orders as will ensure the removal so far as may be possible of all just ground for complaint on this head.

16. Your commendation of the persons named in para 19 has been alluded to in the Chief Commissioner's review as having afforded him much satisfaction, and has been communicated to the Superintendents of the Divisions in which they are serving, with the expression of Colonel Meade's approval of their conduct.

17. In conclusion I am directed to forward for your information a copy of the Chief Commissioner's review on your report under reply, and to convey to you Colonel Meade's acknowledgments of the zeal and ability with which you have directed the operations of the Department under your control during the past year, and the assurance of his full appreciation of your labors.

I have, &c.,
ROB. COLE,
Offg. Secretary.

V-, 8cc γ
M 71
(13) 1428

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE

FOR 1869—70.

(WITH THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW THEREON.)

I have the honor to forward the following Administration Report* for the Mysore Revenue Survey for the year ending 31st March 1870.

2. Up to the 31st October last, which date closed the last complete survey year, acres 4,144,436 had been measured, and acres 2,727,202 classed, at a total expense of Rs. 6,63,433. This expense per acre includes the cost of settlement, which is included in and distributed over the cost of measurement and classification. The cost per acre for the last complete year—that ending on the 31st October last, was 3 annas 2 pies and a fraction, being higher than in any year yet. This was caused by the difficult nature of a considerable part of the country in which the survey was employed. It is, though, at the same time, the richest country we have as yet worked in, and that in which the largest revenue returns may be expected.

3. Since the 31st October last, in the current field season, acres 429,238 have been measured, and acres 254,530 classed, but as this work cannot be considered complete till the monsoon examination has been made, I cannot state the cost.

4. Up to the close of the year under report the settlement had been introduced into six complete talooks and a part of a seventh, containing an area of 1,958,201 acres and a population of 248,795 souls. The revenue of these talooks before the settlement was Rs. 4,17,998, and according to the settlement Rs. 4,41,106, and there was besides arable waste assessed by the survey at Rs. 1,41,848. In the year under report the preparations were far advanced for the settlement of two more entire talooks, Búdihálu and Sírá, and a considerable portion of a third, Chennagiri. The actual introduction of these settlements is now only about to commence, and will be completed in the beginning of July. The detailed figures relating to the settlement of these talooks will therefore appear in next year's report.

5. At the close of the year under report the measurement was completed in the Bangalore and Pávagada Talooks, and nearly so in the Kengéri Talook; measuring operations were in progress in the Shikáripura, Ságara, Maddagiri, Koratagere, Doddéri, and Molakálumúru Talooks. In explanation of so many talooks being in hand

*No. 444, dated 27th May 1870.

at once, I may state that it is not possible to work in the Western or Malnád Talooks after the middle of May, consequently the establishments are at that time moved from Shikáripura and Ságara to inland talooks like Doddéri and Molakálumúru.

6. Classing was, at the close of the year, in progress in two talooks, Soraba and Toomkoor, both of which, together with the remainder of the Chennagiri Talook, and part, or possibly all, of the Bangalore Talook will be ready for settlement next season.

7. The strength of the Department now consists of—

1 Superintendent.
8 Assistants in charge of measuring establishments.
2 Assistants in charge of classing establishments.
1 Assistant Superintendent recently promoted about to receive charge.
2 Supernumerary Assistants.

Two Supernumerary Assistant Superintendents have been appointed in the year, this is the only addition of strength the Department has received this year, another was appointed but was compelled to go to England on medical certificate before he had joined.

8. The total strength of the Department consists of 214 Measurers and Classers, and 59 learners of measuring and classing, against 162 Measurers and Classers, and 72 learners of measuring and classing, at the commencement of the year.

9. I only resumed charge of the control of this Survey on the 10th November last, on my return from two years' leave to England, Major Prescott having been acting for me during my absence.

10. All the Officers of the Survey have worked well through the year. The increasing strength of the Survey has greatly added to the responsibilities of the Superintendent, Captain Grant, to whom great credit is due. Among the Assistants, when all have done well it might appear invidious to mention names, but the work of the Officers in charge of the most important part of our work—the classing branch, Captain Anderson and Mr. Butcher deserve special recognition.

11. In conclusion I would beg to express my sense of the hearty aid and co-operation which the Survey has received during the year under report, as in all former years, from the Officers in charge of Divisions and Districts.

W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore.

the people of the country, cannot, I am to remark, but prove an effectual check on anything like a practice of excessive or general corruption, as such could not under such circumstances exist without detection.

6. The suggestions on this subject in para 43 of Captain Grant's report is deserving of consideration, and the officiating Chief Commissioner begs that he may be informed whenever a Measurer is dismissed for the corrupt practices referred to therein.

7. The officiating Chief Commissioner concurs in Mr. Bowring's opinion that it is very desirable that respectable Mysoreans should be encouraged to seek employment in the Survey, and he trusts that the measure may continue to meet attention and to be carried out so far as is practicable.

8. With respect to the suggestion in para 17 of your letter No. 375 of the 5th ultimo, I am directed to state that the officiating Chief Commissioner will be glad to consider the case of any particular individual you would recommend for employment in an office under this Government, as a reward for good service in the Survey.

9. The officiating Chief Commissioner has noticed with satisfaction the testimony borne to the hearty co-operation of the District Officers in furthering the progress of the Survey, and Captain Grant's special commendation of certain Amildars in this respect.

10. It is also gratifying to Colonel Meade to find that you are able to speak in such favorable terms of the exertions of the Officers of the Department generally, and he begs that you will convey to the Superintendent, Captain Grant, and the two other Officers specially named by you, Captain Anderson and Mr. Butcher, his acknowledgments for their good services during the year under report.

I have, &c.,
ROB. COLE.
Offg. Secretary

General No. 1391.
Revenue No. 56.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 10th June 1870.

From

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

To

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Administration Report* of the Mysore Revenue Survey for the year ending 31st March 1870, and your interesting letter No. 375 of the 5th ultimo and its enclosures; and to state that the officiating Chief Commissioner has carefully perused them, and considers that the progress made during the year under report is satisfactory, though so little has been done in the way of final settlement, the cause of which is fully explained in para 31 of Captain Grant's report.

* No. 444, dated 27th May 1870.

2. As it is of the utmost importance that the work should be pushed on as rapidly as possible, I am to suggest that application be made to Colonel Thuillier, the Surveyor General of India, for information as to whether any officers or establishments could be spared from the Revenue Surveys under his control, for employment in this Province; any number, to the extent of even a complete survey party, could, Colonel Meade is aware, have been spared four months ago, owing to the reductions in Bengal at that period from financial pressure; and the advantage of obtaining trained officers and subordinates is so obvious that the officiating Chief Commissioner trusts you will give the suggestion due consideration.

3. The increase in the cost per acre of the operations during the year under report is considerable, but this, the officiating Chief Commissioner doubts not, has been unavoidable. Colonel Meade relies on every effort being made to keep the average under this head as low as possible.

4. The Superintendents of Divisions will be addressed on the subject of para 11 of your letter No. 375 of the 5th ultimo, and requested to endeavour to arrange, where practicable, for the survey being relieved from the extra charge alluded to therein.

5. With regard to the point discussed in para 12 to 17 of the same letter, I am to observe that no person with Indian experience could credit that it was possible to carry on a Revenue Survey and Settlement without corrupt practices on the part of some at least of those engaged therein or connected therewith, and the only remedies in the officiating Chief Commissioner's opinion for the defeat (for suppression is simply hopeless) of such practices, are the energetic performance of their duties, especially of watchful supervision and control, by the European Officers, their constant inspection of all parts in which the operations of their respective parties are being carried on, and their entire accessibility at all times, without the intervention of their subordinates or servants, to any persons desiring to make representations to them, in connection with the proceedings of the survey. These measures, with a habit of freely mingling with

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL, I. M. D.,

FOR 1869—70.

(WITH THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW THEREON.)

1. The points which appear to have received attention in previous reports are:—

(1st.) The *Public Health*, as illustrated by sickness and mortality amongst the civil population, so far as it comes within the cognizance of Medical Officers, either through the medium of the Civil Hospitals or by sickness occurring amongst the establishments of Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents; and amongst ryots seeking medical advice during the jamábandi tours of Revenue Officers.

(2.) The health of *Prisoners* incarcerated in the different *jails* of the Province, and,

(3.) The relief afforded to the suffering poor in the different *Civil Hospitals* and *Dispensaries*, and institutions set apart for the treatment of special diseases.

2. My report under this head must be confined to general statements. It is gathered from the reports of Medical Officers that, independent of the prevalence of cholera to a small extent in certain Districts, the general health of the community has been good.

Public Health.

As no mortuary returns for the general population reach my office, I am unable to say how far these opinions are borne out by comparison with the death ratio given in the administration report for the year 1868—69, in which year it is stated at 6·9 per mille of the whole population. This is, however, so manifestly short of what the mortuary rate must be, which doubtless is nearer 26·9 than 6·9 per mille, that even were I in possession of the information it would be of little value. Mortuary returns will be fallacious so long as registration of deaths is not enforced under penal enactment. Judging by returns that have reached me the death rate of the year is in excess of that for 1868—69. This remark is not restricted to the Province of Mysore, for throughout the whole circle of my superintendence, in the Ceded Districts and Malabar, mortality has been higher, both amongst the troops (Native) and prisoners in jail than during the year immediately preceding, indicating the operation of some wide spread but occult atmospheric or telluric agencies. I am disposed to say that the year has not been a healthly one. This the Chief Commissioner will be able to verify from other sources of information,

3. The climate does not appear to have presented any deviations from its ordinary characters. The rain-fall is reported to have been rather above than below the average, and the ruling prices of the food grains to have been moderate if not low.

Climate and Meteorology.

No reliable meteorological observations worth the trouble of tabulation have been recorded at any station except Bangalore, and even there the results are not available. Observations are unreduced as the necessary "reduction tables" have not been furnished by the Astronomer to the Madras Government, under whose superintendence the Observatory has been placed.*

4. The question of the extension of Observatories to the stations of Mysore and Shimoga is now under the consideration of the Chief Commissioner. The extent to which medical relief has been afforded to public establishments, ryots and followers is given below; but this table cannot be accepted as affording any real indication of the state of public health. Indeed I do not see the utility of the returns which, I think, might be restricted with advantage (1st) to establishments, the strength of which is known or capable of being ascertained, (2) to statistics of jails, and (3) to the operations of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Sickness and mortality amongst public establishments, ryots and camp followers.

Sickness and mortality amongst ryots, coolies and camp followers should, I think, be accounted for in mortuary returns of the general population, unless relief has been afforded at any Local Hospital or Dispensary, when of course they would be included in the returns of such Hospitals.

STATEMENT I.

Admissions and deaths amongst establishments of Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents, the Military Assistant, Ryots and Camp-Followers.

Divisions and Districts.	Establishments.		Ryots and Camp Followers.	
	Sick.	Died.	Sick.	Died.
Nandidroog Division	627	3	102	...
Toomkoor District	27	..	2,070	5
Kolar Do	141	..	3,191	2
Mysore Do	...	..	..	..
Hassan Do	221	..	711	3
Shimoga Do	79	..	332	...
Chituldroog Do	103	...	3,549	..
Chikkamagalúru Do	31	..	1,848	3
Total.....	1,229	3	11,803	13

No possible advantage can result from commenting upon the above figures. In some instances it is evident that the results of Dispensary practice are included, while in

*The tables have since been received.

others the figures are restricted to the few camp followers and ryots seeking medical aid at the camp of Revenue Officers while on jamábandi.

Prevalence of Epidemic Disease.

5. The mortuary returns submitted to the Chief Commissioner will afford a better insight into the prevalence of, and mortality by, epidemic disease amongst the masses than the returns I receive in my office. Cholera has prevailed to a moderate extent. The origin of the epidemic is assigned in every report to importation by bodies of pilgrims proceeding to or from the Triputty feast; and the evidence of introduction in some instances appear to be well sustained. It may, I think, be affirmed, that the reason why the disease when once introduced, as it clearly was into the Cantonment and Pété of Bangalore, was limited in the case of the Cantonment to a few isolated cases, while in the Pété it extended, and prevailed as a wide spread epidemic, leading for many days together to a loss of life to the extent of 20 and 30 deaths per diem, is that in one case energetic measures were taken to stamp it out; while in the other it was left pretty much to work its own will upon the masses. In the Cantonment, no sooner was intimation given of the importation of cases by rail, and their admission into the bazars, than the residences of the sick were sought out, and a system of disinfection of dwellings and clothes enforced under the direction of the Municipal Sanitary Officer, and the disease did not spread. Such precautionary measures were not, I understand, adopted in the Pété, and there it lingered committing no inconsiderable havoc.

Dr. Kirkpatrick refers the outbreak in the Pété to two cases occurring on the 9th and 14th September in travellers' halting on the outskirts of the town. It established itself amongst the residents on the 15th September, and ceased on the 20th October, between which dates 349 seizures and 171 deaths are said to have occurred. The epidemic reached its zenith between [redacted] and 29th September, and "occurred mostly in a circumscribed part of the town, rather high and dryly situated, but densely populated and low pentroofed, scarcely ventilated houses, which are closely packed together, and merely separated by very narrow and very dirty lanes."

The reports with which I am furnished do not enable me to trace the point of invasion or the progress of the disease throughout the Province. In Madras it is now the duty of the Police to report every death by cholera direct to the Sanitary Commissioner, who thus becomes cognizant of the point of invasion, direction of extension, and rate of progress of the epidemic; while he is enabled to warn District authorities of the approach of the pestilence. A similar plan might be adopted with advantage in this Province, the Police being held responsible to report by letter to Superintendents of Districts every death coming under their cognizance, with the date of its occurrence. If these death reports were tabulated by dates they might aid in elucidating some of the problems now engaging the attention of the authorities at home, and which have been made the subject of enquiry throughout India under the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 10 (Sanitary) of 23rd April 1869.

6. I am not aware whether rules similar to those enforced throughout the Madras Presidency for the sanitation of fairs and festivals, and of all large agglomerations of the people, have been introduced throughout Mysore. If not I would strongly advocate all such assemblies being placed under efficient sanitary control, for there is reasonable ground for belief that the introduction of the measure in Madras has been productive of much good in the suppression or control of this pestilence.

Sanitation at Fairs and Festivals.

A few extracts from the reports of Medical Officers in regard to the Divisions and Districts under their charge, may be given.

7. Dr. Kirkpatrick remarks "that some parts of the District were rather unhealthy during the year. Intermittent fever prevailed to a great extent in Dodda Ballápura Talook during April, May, and June. Mr. Wrightman was sent to observe and report on the nature of the disease * * * * * a similar form was prevalent during November and December in Chennapatna and Huliyúrdurga. There were also a few cases of cholera in various parts of the District in September and October, that is about the same time it appeared in Kolár District."

Bangalore District.

8. "Cholera was epidemic to a slight extent during August, September, and October; 140 cases with 51 recoveries, and 89 deaths having been reported. * * * It appears the disease was first imported by a pilgrim from Triputty, and that it almost confined its ravages to the town and villages along the roads leading through the District from that place." Dr. Kirkpatrick inclined to attribute the escape of the town of Kolár from an epidemic visitation to the "judicious sanitary measures adopted at the Apothecary's advice, and the good sanitary condition generally in which the town is now said to be kept."

Kolár District.

9. "A few cases of cholera occurred in two of the talooks of this District, but it did not become generally epidemic." * * * The sanitary condition of the town of Toomkoor is reported to be generally good, and to be undergoing gradual improvements where defective.

Toomkoor District.

10. Dr. Renton remarks that "the past season in Mysore has been a most favorable one for the country; rains have fallen plentifully over the District". Fevers of various types prevail at this season (close of 1869) of the year. * * * * "Fever of a quartan type appears to be more prevalent than formerly. Enlargement of the spleen is also commonly remarked amongst the out-patients." Four cases of cholera only were reported, said to have occurred amongst people returned from the Triputty feast. Improvements in the town of Mysore are being steadily carried out under municipal action, and Dr. Houston remarks that much good has been effected during the last two years.

Ashtagram Division, Mysore District.

11. Mr. Assistant Apothecary Wright reports that "the public health of the District has been tolerably good. The most prevalent and fatal disease amongst the rural population was as usual fever, from which some tracts of the District are reported to have suffered considerably more than others. There has been no epidemic outbreak during the period, but small-pox as usual prevailed in the Manjarábád Talook. A few sporadic cases of cholera occurred in Arasikere in the Háranahalli Talook amongst the pilgrims proceeding to Triputty." Sanitary improvements of no mean importance in their bearing upon the public health, are reported to have been carried out in the town of Hassan. New roads and the filling in of the fort ditch; the provision of a supply of wholesome water, and drainage of parts of the town, are enumerated amongst these measures of sanitary improvement. Mr. Wright manifests intelligent interest in, and acquaintance with, sanitary questions.

Hassan District.

12. Dr. Macrae writes "there has been no serious disease throughout the year. There were some scattered cases of cholera through the country at the time the pilgrims were passing through to Triputty, and it threatened to become epidemic in the Harihara Talook, where a good many persons died." Precautionary measures were ordered and adopted, and with benefit. The sanitary state of the town of Shimoga is said to have been much improved since last report. Scavengering has been much more effective, and some new streets have been and are in course of being made through the District.

Nagar Division.

13. The inhabitants of the District and town are reported to have been healthy; though sickness prevailed to a considerable extent, especially in the Molakálumúru Talook, where fever of a low type prevailed. Progressive improvement under municipal action in the sanitary state of the town of Chituldroog is borne testimony to. No reference is made to the existence of cholera in this District.

Chituldroog District.

14. The report by Assistant Apothecary Flynn is barren of any information regarding the general health of the District, and refers only to public institutions. He comments upon the want of municipal attention to the sanitary requirements of the town.

Kadoor District.

Jails.

15. The forms of returns in use for exhibiting sickness and mortality in the different jails differ so much, that it is not possible to frame a table shewing precisely the same statistics for each jail.

The Bangalore Central Jail adopts the Madras form; and as it gives all the information necessary to reports of this nature, I propose with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to introduce it for the current official year in all the jails in the Province, so that the returns may be uniform and the tabulated results comparable.

e strength of the prisoners incarcerated in all the jails of the Province ,148 admissions and 101 deaths. The per mille ratios are as follows:—

Sick to strength	..	..	1215·2
Deaths to do.	..	..	57·14

ent jails the figures are—

Jails.	Strength.	Sick.	Died.	Ratios per mille of strength.	
				Sick.	Died.
re)	857·0	747	26	871·7	30·34
... ...	108·7	136	1	1251·0	9·2
... ...	107·4	256	4	2383·6	37·2
... ...	252·0	295	15	1250·	59·52
... ...	19·5	22	1	1128·2	51·3
... ...	353·7	432	51	1221·4	144·19
... ...	47·0	187	2	3978·7	42·55
... ...	22·2	73	1	3287·4	45·0
Total——	1767·5	2148	101	1215·2	57·14

with which these are strictly comparable. The last Annual Medical fficial year does not give a similar table. By the table on page 34 of n the Administration of the Province," under the head of "Report on hich however would appear to be for the calender year, the average ners for the official year under report is rather less, the ratio of admis- y less, and the death rate slightly higher, the results contrasted are

rs.	Per mille of average strength.	
	Sick treated.	Died.
... ...	2066·3	51·9
... ...	1215·2	57·14

onsiderably in the different jails. At Shimoga alone has the mortality The health condition of each jail is briefly given, and 1st—

ealth of the prisoners incarcerated in this jail has not been so good in the official year under report as in the preceding one. That however was quite an exceptional year, the mortality having been unprecedentedly low, lower than it is reasonable to ntinuance. During the year under report the average strength of the

prisoners has been 857. The sick admissions 726, the deaths 26, and the average daily sick 25·31. These figures give the following per mille ratios which are contrasted with those of the previous four years.

Years.	Ratio per mille of strength.		
	Sick.	Died.	Average daily sick.
1869—70	871·7	30·34	29·5
1868—69	788·4	10·04	26·4
1867—68	799·9	39·56	36·3
1866—67	908·5	54·06	34·39
1865—66	632·6	47·11	30·3

Dr. Henderson attributes the enhanced sickness and mortality of the year to several causes; (1st,) he alleges that the year was an unhealthy one, which opinion he advances upon the known prevalence of cholera, and the existence of a higher general death rate in the town of Bangalore than usual; (2nd,) to overcrowding of the jail; and (3rd,) to failure of the water supply in the wells and deterioration of its quality, which deterioraton was so serious as to necessitate their abandonment on report of an analysis by the Chemical Examiner.

Dr. Henderson is right, I think, in attributing the greater sickness and mortality to some occult agencies connected with climate, for the mortality is larger generally throughout my circle of superintendence than in 1868—69. The prisoners have certainly been cared for equally well in the two years, and there are no changes in condition as refers to food, clothing, labor, accommodation and general conservancy of the jail, to which the increased mortality can be traced. But the mortality is after all moderate, compared with that which attaches to the jails of the Province generally.

17. No epidemic disease prevailed during the year.

Epidemic Disease.

Sanitation.

The sanitary condition of the institution and the general conservancy and discipline, as relates to health, is every thing that can be desired. The hospital is well regulated in every way, and the sick most assiduously attended and cared for. It has yet to be determined by future observations, whether the alteration of the diet scale, to which the reduced mortality of the year 1868—69 was attributed, was really the cause of the improved condition of health of the prisoners.

Toomkoor Jail.

18. The average strength of the jail is 108·7, the admissions 136, with one death only. The per mille ratios are 1,251 sick, and 9·2 deaths. I am not in possession of any detailed report upon this jail.

19. The average strength of this jail has been 107·4 with 256 sick admissions and 4 deaths or in the ratio of (sick) 2383·6, and (deaths) 37·2 per mille.

Kolár Jail.

The Apothecary in charge reports that all these deaths occurred amongst prisoners sent from the Central Jail on account of bad health. The ratio of sick to strength is very high, the death rate moderate.

20. Strength 252, sick treated 295, deaths 15, ratios sick 1250, and deaths 59·92 per mille of strength. The Medical Officer considers "that the health of the prisoners may on the whole be favorably reported on when contrasted with last year." But a mortality of 59·9 per mille is very high, though certainly very much lower than that recorded in 1868—69, when it reached 117·5 per mille. The completion of work sheds is brought to notice. The insufficiency of, and difficulties connected with, water supply is commented upon. The well near the jail failed during the hot weather, and water had to be brought from a nullah, a mile distant from the jail. Another well distant 68 yards from the jail is in process of being sunk. Water has been reached at 50 feet from surface, and there is a prospect of an abundant supply. The prisoners have not been crowded, for the jail affords accommodation at 54 superficial, and 648 cubic feet for 297 prisoners. Mortality has been lamentably high amongst women incarcerated in the jail. 5 died out of an average strength of 15·5 or one third of the whole! Dr. Houston is unable to offer "any special explanation of this. They are quite separated from the other convicts and are not allowed outside the walls, their labor is light.

Mysore Jail.

The prevalent diseases are fevers, abscesses, ulcers, and bowel complaints. Fevers contributed 50·5 per cent of the admissions, abscesses, &c., 19·3, dysentery and diarrhœa 14·5. No epidemic disease gained admission into the jail.

The figures for the years 1868—69 and 1869—70 contrasted, are as follows:—

	1868—69.	1869—70.
Average Strength	324	252
Total treated	601	295
Died	48	15
Average daily sick	15·75	5·5
Percentage of deaths to strength ..	11·75	5·9

21. The strength of the jail has averaged only 19·5. The sick treated amount to 22 with one death. The Medical Officer comments upon the improved state of health as compared with the year 1868—69, and attributes it to the "improved and varied scale of diet." He remarks "the best evidence of the good results of this better feeding is that the sickness was trifling, the death rate considerably reduced, and the majority did not lose flesh."

Hassan Jail.

Shimoga Jail.

22. "The figures that illustrate the health of the prisoners in this jail are not," writes Dr. Macrae "encouraging, considering the improved circumstances of the convicts as regards accommodation." Search was made for a sufficient cause. There was the same scale of diet as in the Central Jail; the new wards were occupied, and there was no overcrowding. The clothing was generally sufficient; vegetables were given for some months in excess of the regulation allowance; the greater number of the barrack court yards were paved before the rains set in, * * * * at length it was decided that the bulk of the prisoners were worked too hard." The work was reduced after instituting some investigations into the amount of labor required at the hands of a cooly laborer in the District. "It was further elicited," writes the Medical Officer, "that the hard working out door gangs into which only healthly men were admitted furnished the greatest number of sick." In addition to reduction in the amount of hard labor, a midday meal of 4 oz of rice (taken from the ration) made into bread with a little curry paste was given.

The Judicial Commissioner concurred in the opinion of the Medical Officer that the prisoners were overworked, and that the standard of work should be reduced. These combined measures were attended by manifest benefit.

New Buildings.

23. The new jail buildings are nearly completed, and wells have been sunk within the walls, but as yet no springs have been reached.

Cholera.

24. Two cases of cholera occurred in the jail. The first patient is supposed to have contracted the disease at Tarikere, where he was sent for trial, by contact with a body of pilgrims *en route* to Triputty; but there is no clear evidence of this.

The average strength of the jail is 353·7, the sick admissions 432, and the deaths 51, which give the per mille ratios of 1221·4 and 144·19 (admissions and deaths respectively) to average strength. The death rate is lamentably high.

Chituldroog Jail.

25. The health of the small body of prisoners in this jail, judging from the large proportion of sickness, can scarcely be called good, and yet is reported to have been so. The average strength is only 47, but the sick admissions amount to 187, and the deaths are two, giving the per mille ratios of 3978·7 and 42·55.

The new jail outside the town consists of two blocks 68′·5″ × 19′·5″ feet, with a basement of 3 feet, with 12 windows and one door to each block. At 54 superficial feet per man the two blocks accommodate 49·5, say 50 prisoners. The Medical Officer reports favorably upon the water supply, food, clothing, and general conservancy of the jail.

Chikkamagalúru Jail.

26. The Medical Officer's report is so brief that no information is gathered from it. The average strength of the prisoners is 22·2, the sick treated 73, with one death. The ratios are 3978·7 (sick admissions) and 45·0. (deaths) per mille of average strength.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The following table shews the number of *in* and *out* patients treated in the several Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Province, exclusive of the Lunatic Asylum and Leper Hospital.

Stations.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Total treated.		Died.		Per mille ratio of deaths to treated In-Patients only.
		In	Out.	In	Out.	
Bangalore...	Pété Hospital ...	672	20,062	55	...	81·8
Do	Bowring Civil do ...	1,195	10,362	130	1	108·9
Mysore	Rájás do ...	460	23,091	57	4	123·9
Shimoga	Civil do ..	358	4,972	24	3	67·04
Hassan	Dispensary ..	...	711	...	3	...
Kolár	Do ...	...	3,191	...	2	...
Toomkoor	Do ...	26	2,044	1	4	38·4
Chituldroog	Do ...	...	3,549	...	...	...
Chikkamagalúru	Do ...	...	1,848	...	3	...
	Totals .	2,711	69,830	267	20	94·8
	Grand Total—		72,541	287		...

These figures are not strictly comparable with those given in last year's report, in which it is difficult to separate the relief afforded in Hospitals and Dispensaries from that given to "ryots and camp followers" on jamábandi. But after as close scrutiny as possible, it appears that the following figures fairly represent the working of these institutions for the two years.

	Sick treated.		Died.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
1868—69 ..	2,550	59,417	231	11
1869—70 ...	2,711	69,830	267	20
Increase during 1869—70 ...	161	10,413	36	9

This increase evidences a growing appreciation by the poor of the utility of these institutions.

Pété Hospital Buildings.

28. Trivial alterations have been made in the buildings, ventilation has been improved. The position of the partition wall between the court yard for males and females has been altered, separating the two sexes more completely. The two new contagious diseases wards have been finished. An estimate of

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572 rupees for draining the hospital bath-room has been sanctioned. Two godowns formerly occupied by an Hospital Assistant have been converted into wards for more respectable patients. The want of quarters near the hospital for the Apothecary in charge is brought to notice. He now lives at a distance which is detrimental to the welfare of the sick and the interests of the institution.

Admissions and Deaths.

29. There has been a very considerable diminution in the admission of in-patients, the figures being 672 against 807 last year. No very satisfactory reason is assignable for this. Dr. Kirkpatrick suggests that it is probably owing to the greater cheapness of food. The "average daily sick" numbered 48·5 against 56·5 in 1868—69, and this notwithstanding that the accommodation of the hospital has been increased.

Prevalence of Disease.

30. Venereal affections, fevers, bowel complaints and their consequences, ulcers, abscesses, dropsies, &c., constitute the great bulk of the cases admitted. Venereal disease, a very formidable type of which exists in the Pété, was rather less prevalent during the year under report. The introduction of the Contagious Diseases Act, (Indian) XIV of 1868, is much needed to stamp out this disease.

The out-patients have numbered 20,062 against 20,208 in 1868—69, a very small falling off.

Epidemic Cholera.

31. Eight cases of cholera were admitted into the hospital with four deaths. The extent of prevalence of the disease in the Pété has been elsewhere referred to.

Operations.

32. Sixty-two capital and minor operations were performed during the year.

Mortality.

33. The deaths in hospital amounted to 55, or in the ratio of 8·18 per cent of cases treated. Of these 55 deaths, 7 took place on the day of admission into the institution.

Fipancial.

34. The total expenditure for the year is stated at Rs. 8,004—2—8 against 8,649 14—2 last year, a decrease of Rs. 645—11—6; of this decrease Rs. 180 is on account of Meteorological observations which are now debited to another head.

The general hygiene and conservancy of the institution is everything that can be desired, and its general management and administration reflects much credit upon the Medical Officers in charge during the year.

Bowring Civil Hospital.

35. The progress that this valuable institution, the model Civil Hospital of Southern India, is making in the estimation of the people is most satisfactory and encouraging. The numbers seeking medical aid fully attest the benefits it confers upon the sick poor. The sphere of use-

fulness of the institution is, however, capable of being much extended. It offers peculiar advantages as a school of instruction for the education of a body of medical practitioners for the Mysore Government, and I venture to suggest this development of its capabilities and resources to the favorable consideration of the Chief Commissioner.

Admissions and Deaths.

36. The number of in-patients treated amounts to 1195, or 47 in excess of 1868—69. The out-patients are 10,362. This shews a falling off of 824. Dr. Farquhar considers "that this department is capable of further development, but that to this end it would be necessary that the work of the Apothecary be supplemented by that of an Assistant Apothecary, in order that the former may be enabled to give his undivided attention to the out-patients for several hours in the morning." In this view I concur. Out-patients are apt to become impatient and unless speedily attended to leave the building, and it is quite the work of one person to attend to this class.

The number of deaths in hospital was 130, giving a percentage of 10·89. This high rate resulted chiefly from an unusually large number of admissions from diarrhœa and dysentery. 75 cases of diarrhœa came under treatment with 28 deaths, and 50 of dysentery with 20 deaths; of these deaths 16 occurred in persons above 50 years of age, and 10 above 40 years. Cholera contributed 4 deaths. This disease did not prevail to any extent, as has been already noted, in the bazars of the Cantonment.

Lying-in Ward much needed.

37. Thirteen women were admitted in child-birth,—all grave cases requiring some operative measures, 4 of them died. Dr. Farquhar brings to notice the want of a lying-in ward, and certainly this is the great desideratum of the institution. I understand that the sum of 10,000 Rs. was raised by Mr. Bowring for this purpose, and I would respectfully urge the completion of so desirable an addition to the hospital. The conservancy of the institution is very carefully attended to, and the hospital is most ably administered by Dr. Farquhar. As it becomes better known and its sphere of usefulness extended, it will, I think, require the undivided attention of a Medical Officer.

Financial.

38. The expenditure for the year under every head, but those of cost of European medicines, is stated to have been Rs. 11,785—6—7.

Buildings.

39. The following alterations and additions were made in the buildings during the year. The large space in front of the hospital was enclosed with a low masonry wall; the ridge ventilation of the cook room was improved; and the floors of the inner verandah and different rooms were laid with flag stones with asphalted joints. The Medical subordinates attached to the hospital are well reported upon.

The Mysore Rája's Hospital.

40. The Medical Officers in charge of this institution bring to notice the dilapidated condition of this hospital. Dr. Rénton writes, "the buildings were found to be in such bad order that considerable repairs were considered necessary. Buttresses are being

built to support the weakened walls; and the roof is being renewed. These improvements have strengthened the buildings, but it will require much more complete changes to do away with the necessity for a new hospital in Mysore," and Dr. Houston adds "from the nature of the ground on which the hospital is built, and the great age of the building, it is evident that repairs will be very frequently called for." A new hospital is considered a necessity by both these Officers. I shall make a point of inspecting and reporting upon it at some future time. It certainly seems desirable that Mysore, which may become the future capital of the Province, should have a hospital more consistent with its dignity and prospects. A plan, it appears, has already been prepared by Captain Williams for a new hospital at a cost of Rs. 40,000.

Sickness and Mortality.

41. The number of sick treated at the hospital during the year are 460 *in* and 23,091 *out*-patients, with 57 deaths amongst the former, and 4 amongst the latter. The numbers admitted are considerably in excess of those recorded last year, both in the *in* and *out*-patient departments. The proportion of deaths amongst the in-patients is very high, higher than in any other hospital, being 20·39 per cent upon cases treated. Fevers which numbered 7,539 cases, ulcers (1,867), rheumatism (1,820), constipation (3,239), indigestion (1,466), colic (479), intestinal worms (501), catarrhal affections (701), itch (684), abscesses (471), &c., &c., constituted the bulk of the admissions. The average monthly admissions of out-patients has much increased within the last two years. For 17 years up to 1867 inclusive, they did not exceed 665 (in 1866), but in 1868, they rose to 1,145, and during the year under record to 1,855. The average monthly admissions of in-patients is also higher than it has been in any previous year for some years past.

Dr. Houston accounts for the high mortality amongst the in-door patients by the fact that "the hospital is regarded as a "poor house," and that the diseases are often those arising from innutrition, and patients in the last stage of destitution are carried in to die." The majority of the deaths (11) are due to diarrhœa, 7 to ulcer, 7 to malarious fever, 3 to disease of the spleen, and 2 to general dropsy, besides other causes of death not enumerated.

The hospital is doubtless doing a vast amount of good, as is abundantly indicated by the out-patient list numbering 23,091.

Shimoga Dispensary.

42. The building is reported to be in good repair, additional furniture has been supplied. The accommodation has equalled the demand. The state of the clothing and bedding is said to be good. The admissions have been 338 in-patients, and 4,919 out-patients. The in-patients are rather less than during 1867—68 and 1868—69, but the out-patient list is slightly in excess. The Medical Officer's report mostly deals with professional subjects that would be out of place in a report of this nature.

The expenditure of the hospital is put down at Rs. 1,473—6—0, 6,443 diets were issued at a cost of annas 1, pies $11\frac{10}{12}$ per diet.

43. The new Civil Hospital, the Medical Officer reports, is completed, and is to be occupied from the commencement of the present official year. It is described as consisting of two wards 33 × 15 feet each, and a surgery 16 × 15, with a cook-house, one godown, and a latrine.

Chituldroog Hospital.

The latrine is not divided at present for males and females, which division is necessary. Shelves are represented as much needed in the surgery for arranging the medicines upon, the almirah not sufficing for their accommodation. A compound wall is also represented as very necessary, and the want of a well brought to notice. The out-patients treated during the year are 3,549, no deaths are recorded. Fevers of a malarious type are the prevalent diseases treated.

44. The average daily attendance of out-patients at this Dispensary during the year was 12. The actual number of admissions upon the books was 708, (the figures in the return and report do not agree), and there were 3 deaths. The principal diseases were fevers, and diseases of the stomach and bowels, and digestive system. The new hospital for in-door relief of sickness is, the report states, to be commenced immediately. The building is to comprise suitable accommodation for both hospital and dispensary.

Hassan Dispensary.

45. The applicants for medical relief at this dispensary during the year numbered 3,191. The deficiencies of the dispensary building are again brought to notice. It would appear that certain representations were made by Dr. Kirkpatrick to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, which were referred to the Deputy Inspecter General. I cannot, however, trace the correspondence in the books. Dr. Kirkpatrick remarks "the matter is now probably under disposal by the Public Works Department." I have no detailed report upon this dispensary.

Kolár Dispensary.

46. The institution has afforded relief to 2,070 sick, 26 of whom were treated in hospital with 5 deaths. I have no detailed report upon this institution.

Toomkoor Dispensary.

47. The hospital or dispensary underwent some repairs during the year. The hospital is capable of accommodating 20 patients, but no in-door patients had been admitted at the date of the report, as all the necessaries required for the convenience of this class of patients are reported to be wanting. Two cases requiring operation were taken in, but they had to provide themselves with clothing, food, and bedding. The dispensary has afforded relief to 1,848 sick persons, and the deaths are entered as 3.

Chikkamagalúru Dispensary.

I have now commented very briefly upon these several institutions. The reports are drawn up on such different systems, that it is difficult in many instances to reconcile the figured statements of reports and returns with each other. I have taken steps to ensure more carefully prepared returns and reports in future years.

Vaccination.

48. Dr. Kirkpatrick's report upon this important subject is very full and complete, but too long to embody in a report of this nature. I quote some passages from his report. It may be said generally that the results as regards the year under report are satisfactory, the numbers being in excess of those for the year 1868—69. Dr. Kirkpatrick writes, "the total number of operations in the Territory during the year has been 93,616, of which 88,596 are stated to have been successful, and 5,020 failures.

"An abstract of the returns is given in the subjoined table, which gives also a comparison with the numbers vaccinated in the preceding year.

Division.	District.	Total No. of operations, 1869—70.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total No. of operations, 1868—69.	Increase.	Decrease.
Nandidroog	Bangalore	15,202	14,758	444	14,765	437	..
	Kolár	14,516	14,356	160	13,492	1,024	..
	Toomkoor	12,773	11,827	946	12,499	274	..
	Total.....	42,491	40,941	1,550	40,756	1,735	..
Ashtagram	Mysore	16,565	16,193	372	16,392	173	...
	Hassan	12,122	11,890	232	11,901	221	..
	Total.....	28,687	28,083	604	28,293	394	..
Nagar	Shimoga	7,230	6,388	842	7,041	189	..
	Kadoor	5,791	6,258	533	5,748	43	..
	Chituldroog ...	9,417	7,926	1,491	10,343	..	926
	Total.. ...	22,438	19,572	2,866	23,132	..	694
Grand Total for 1869—70.....		93,616	88,596	5,020	92,181	1,435	..
Grand Total.....		92,181	87,627	4,554	..	..	...
Increase for 1869—70.....		1,435	969	466	..	..	...

"The only District in which there is not an increase is Chituldroog, and this is explained by the Apothecary of the District, who states that it was chiefly owing to the Vaccinator of the Molakálumúru Talook having been sick and having done no work for nine months. In all the Malnád Talooks of the Nagar Division, but particularly in Soraba, Ságara and Lakkuvalli, there has also been comparatively little work done. The difficulties of carrying on vaccination have always been much greater in the Malnád than in the open country talooks. The operation will only succeed in them during the eight dry months of the year, and it is not always easy to find qualified Vaccinators ready to proceed into these talooks on the recurrence of the fine season.

"The failures have been at the rate of 5·36 per cent. This is rather larger than in the last two or three years, but still a small proportion. Annual reports on the state of vaccination have been received from all the Districts, except Shimoga. Several of

them are defective in the amount of information given. It appears generally that the excellent system of inspection of the Vaccinators commenced by Dr. Oswald in 1865-66, has not this year been carried out by the Apothecaries of Districts as efficiently as is desirable. In some cases this has arisen from the Apothecaries having either not accompanied the Deputy Superintendents on their tours through the Districts or having done so only for a short time, and in others from the Apothecary having felt himself precluded from making short excursions into the District for inspection of vaccination, by a ruling of the Deputy Accountant General that mileage allowance was only permissable to Medical Subordinates when ordered to proceed on emergent duty.

"Such duty cannot certainlybe considered emergent, but it is very valuable in promoting good vaccination, and in my opinion well worth a small outlay in the way of travelling allowance.

"One of the most notable incidents connected with vaccination during this year was, that in the month of January operations were brought to a complete stand still in the Maddúru Talook, by the people refusing to allow the Vaccinator to take any lymph from the recently vaccinated children for use with fresh subjects. Individual cases of such refusal have often been met with all over the country, but this is the first instance within my recollection of the objection being made generally over a whole talook.

"The excuses alleged for this conduct was the coldness of the weather and the general prevalence of fever, but though these circumstances did then exist, it is doubtful if they really were the causes of the refusal. On the matter being reported, the Amildar, who corroborated the Vaccinator's statement, was directed to use his influence to get the people to allow vaccination to proceed as heretofore, and apparently he has been successful.

"Similar unwillingness to grant a supply of lymph has, as has above been noted, been reported by several Vaccinators in the Mysore District, and I have alluded in my report on the Pété Hospital to what strikes as an increased obstruction from this cause to vaccination among the people here, and I suspect it is a growing obstacle which will soon become a very serious one, if not checked by some authoritative regulation.

"Formerly Ticcadars or innoculators used to practise in some parts of Mysore, but it appeared from some enquiries I made years ago that they had been quite driven out of business by the Government Vaccinators, and similar enquiries recently have been answered that there are now no innoculators practising. Besides those vaccinated by the corps of Vaccinators, 424 persons were operated on by the Medical Subordinates in the Districts, and 407 at the Pété Hospital, bringing the total vaccinated up to 94,447.

"Several cases of small-pox are reported in several talooks of the Ashtagram Division, and in the Kolár District, but the disease does not seem to have been severely epidemic anywhere during the year."

Special Hospitals.

Leper Hospital.

49. The Leper Hospital has afforded accommodation and treatment to 51 unfortunates, 42 of whom remained at the close of the year 1868—69, and 9 are new admissions. Of this number, 5 died during the year under report, 3 absconded, and 43 remain under treatment.

Additional accommodation provided.

50. Eight new rooms have been added, designed for separate accommodation for as many single women, effecting their separation from the married women.

Discipline and Management.

51. In regard to management and discipline, Dr. Kirkpatrick reports that the system introduced by Dr. Oswald, of giving marks at each inspection and prizes at the end of the year for superior cleanliness of person and rooms has worked beneficially.

It has been found necessary, however, to re-establish the Police guard, to maintain discipline, and prevent the lepers from leaving the institution to beg in the bazars.

Industrial Occupation.

52. The inmates have been induced to employ themselves in cultivating little plots of ground, the produce of which they sell to their own advantage in bettering their diet.

Diet and Clothing.

53. The system of dieting and nature of clothing has continued the same. I confess I am opposed to the present system of money issue of three annas a week in addition to the allowance of rice and rági. I would prefer the sick being dieted in the same way exactly as the inmates of hospitals. Dr. Kirkpatrick recommends an increase of one anna per week; I would advise that they be dieted exactly as in other Civil Hospitals and have no money allowance at all.

The clothing issued has mostly been manufactured at the Lunatic Asylum. Of the 43 lepers remaining 26 are men, 15 women, and 2 girls.

Health.

54. The health of the lepers, irrespective of the special malady under which they suffer, has been good. Treatment as refers to the special disease leprosy in its various forms, has been of little avail; the majority of the cases being too far advanced for anything more than palliative measures.

Expenditure.

55. The expenditure of the year has been Rs. 2,092—15—10, or Rs. 263—15—10 less than in the preceding year.

From personal inspection of the asylum, I am not satisfied with the condition of cleanliness. The system of allowing each person to cook for him or herself leads to an accumulation of chatties and other cooking utensils that litter the yards, and give them an air of untidiness. If the patients were dieted entirely at the expense of the Govern-

ment and their meals cooked by paid cooks, this would be avoided, and I believe would add to their eventual comfort and well doing; but of course the deprivation of the money allowance would at first give dissatisfaction.

Lunatic Asylum.

56. The alterations to the old Pété Jail buildings, referred to in last annual report, were all completed by the end of June, and the lunatics transferred to their new quarters. The accommodation is now much greater than the number of inmates require. The male criminal compartment of the old jail is now occupied by male lunatics, and it comprises a guard room and 31 wards or rooms, 24 of which are single cells for separate confinement. The others accommodate respectively 3, 6, 8, 9, 12 and 21 lunatics, each individual having a raised pyal to sleep on. On either side of the guard room are rooms for the separate confinement of troublesome cases and for the sick. All the wards and rooms are well ventilated by the roof and walls, and provided with stone troughs served with dry earth for night use. Dr. Kirkpatrick however proposes to replace the latter by small attached night closets, and the arrangement has my entire approval. I have always objected to these "conveniences" *in* the wards.

The accommodation for female lunatics is found in the old Civil Jail, and suffices for 45 women, 16 in separate apartments, and the remainder in rooms holding 2 to 6. The old male Lunatic Asylum, which will accommodate 45 cases, is at present unoccupied.

Strength.

57. The strength of the Asylum is as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained on 31st March 1869.	77	27	104
Admitted during 1869—70.	32	12	44
Total.....	109	39	148

Of these were discharged cured	17
Do. to care of friends relieved ..	10
Died.	10
Transferred to Leper Hospital.	1
Escaped	None.

Remaining Males 82—Females 28—Total 110.

Dr. Kirkpatrick's interesting report deals with many questions that would be out of place in a concise report of this nature: but it may be noted that nearly sixteen per cent of the admissions during the year have been discharged cured, and that several others are reported in a fair way of recovery.

General Health.

58. The general health of the insane is reported to have been good, but the mortality has been rather high, 10 deaths occurred, 3 from diarrhœa, 2 from epilepsy, 2 from atrophy, 1 from scurvy, 1 from debility, and 1 from dropsy. The percentage of mortality

to strength is 6·75 or 67·5 per mille. The statements which accompany Dr. Kirkpatrick's report will give the Chief Commissioner all the information desired regarding the types of insanity, and the causes of aberration of mind. Drinking, and smoking intoxicating drugs are alleged to have been the cause in 16 out of 44 instances, or nearly one half the cases.

Industrial occupation and its financial and remedial aspects.

59. Eighty one of the insane inmates were employed daily at industrial occupations out of an average daily strength of 109, or 73·3 per cent. The profits realized by the sale of the produce of their handicraft, exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 150—4—6. This has arisen from the greater development of the weaving department in the manufacture of cloth and cumblies.

"The garden," writes Dr. Kirkpatrick "gives occupation to the largest number of hands, and its produce, partly consumed as portion of the rations, and partly sold in the market, has amounted to Rs. 132—4—6.

"Occupation has been quite voluntary and made entirely subservient to cure, and it is in this respect, that its beneficial effects are most deserving of note.

"The mutual reaction of moderate physical and mental occupation, have no doubt exercised a most salutary influence, and have proved highly remedial."

Financial.

60. The total expenditure under the several heads given in statement number 11, which accompanies Dr. Kirkpatrick's report, amounts to Rs. 13,532—9—0, or an increase of Rs. 1,252—4—0 over that of 1868—69. But putting to account recoveries on account of diet, and sale of produce which amounts to Rs. 750—9—2, the actual expenditure is reduced to Rs. 12,781—15—8, and this includes Rs. 488—12—0 for purchase of raw materials for the different departments of manufacture; Rs. 433—2—8 is due to increase of the Apothecary's pay; Rs. 18—6—0 to increase of head keeper's pay, and Rs. 407 and 458—3—4 to increase on account of servant's pay and cost of diets, the latter due partly to an increase in the number of lunatics, and partly to enhanced prices of some articles of diet, but principally to the dieting of two East Indian women.

The average cost of maintenance of each lunatic (exclusive of the dieting of the two East Indians (Rs. 365—0—0), of the recoveries from diets paid for and sale of produce (Rs. 750—9—2), and of the cost of materials for manufactures, but inclusive of the Superintendent's allowance) is Rs. 111—7—8, or exclusive of the Superintendent's allowance Rs. 83—5—4.

Diet and Clothing.

61. The diet is sufficient and good. The principal ingredients are supplied on contract, under check by a list of ruling prices supplied by the Amildar. The meals are cooked at a "cooking range" or stove. The clothing is entirely manufactured in the asylum and is of very good quality.

62. The criminal lunatics number 9, no separate accommodation is found for this class, which is contrary to the regulations for the administration of Lunatic Asylums.

Criminal Lunatics.

The sanitary condition of the buildings as to ventilation, cleanliness and general conservancy, is every thing that can be desired. The general management of the institution is most creditable to Dr. Kirkpatrick, and his subordinates. The inmates are manifestly as contented and happy as it is possible to make them, and the intelligent encouragement given to industrial occupation is of great advantage in a remedial point of view.

Sanitary state of buildings.

J. L. RANKING,
Dy. Insptr. Genl., I. M. D.
Mysore Division, & Ceded Dts.

General No. 4520. / 1161. } 1870—71.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 28th November 1870.

From

The Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

To

The Deputy Inspector General, I. M. D., Mysore Division and Ceded Districts.

SIR,

I am directed to convey the following observations on the Annual Medical Report of Mysore for the year 1869—70, and at the same time to refer you to the remarks in the Administration Report of the Province for the past year under this head.

2. The Chief Commissioner concurs in the remarks under this head; and the adoption of mortuary returns which have been recently introduced, will, it is hoped, ensure greater accuracy in these reports.

Public Health.

3. I am to observe that a proposal has been made to Mr. Pogson, the Government Astronomer at Madras, for the extension of the system of observation under his direction at Bangalore, to Mysore and Shimoga.

Climate and Meteorology.

4. The Chief Commissioner concurs in your remarks under this head, and is of opinion that sickness and mortality amongst ryots, coolies, and camp followers, should be accounted for in the mortuary returns of the general population, unless relief has been afforded at any local hospital or dispensary, when of course they would be included in the returns of such hospitals. No possible advantage can, Colonel Meade agrees with you in thinking, result from commenting upon the figures of admissions and deaths amongst public establishments, ryots, and camp followers.

Sickness and mortality amongst Public Establishments, Ryots, and Camp followers.

5. The proceedings of the Cantonment Municipal authorities on the occasion of the importation of cases of cholera by rail and their admission into the bazars, appear to have been energetic and suitable, and it is to be regretted the same course was not taken in the Pété. The Police, I am to add, have been ordered to report every death by cholera coming under their cognizance, with the date of its occurrence.

Prevalence of Epidemic Disease.

6. Orders have been issued for all such assemblies being placed under efficient sanitary control.

Sanitation at Fairs and Festivals

7. The judicious sanitary measures adopted in this District, and the good sanitary condition generally in which the town of Kolár is now said to be kept, are creditable to the Apothecary and the Deputy Superintendent.

Kolár District.

8. The report made by you of the sanitary condition of the town of Toomkoor is satisfactory.

Toomkoor District.

9. The Chief Commissioner hopes that the improvements in the town of Mysore will be pushed on under the new municipal arrangements.

ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.
Mysore District.

10. The sanitary improvements reported to have been carried out in the town of Hassan are considered satisfactory, and Colonel Meade notices with satisfaction that the Apothecary, Mr. Wright, manifests intelligent interest in and acquaintance with sanitary questions.

Hassan District.

11. The improvement stated to have been made in the town of Shimoga since the last report, is also satisfactory.

NAGAR.
Shimoga District.

12. It is satisfactory to the Chief Commissioner to learn that testimony is borne to the progressive improvement under municipal action in the sanitary state of the town of Chituldroog.

Chituldroog District.

13. The want of municipal attention to the sanitary requirements of the town of Chikkamagalúru is unsatisfactory, and should be brought to the notice of the Superintendent.

Kadoor District.

14. Colonel Meade approves of your introducing for the current official year, the Madras form of statistics of sickness and mortality in all the jails in the Province, provided there are no special forms laid down by the Government of India for use in Mysore. The rate of mortality 57·14 is considered very high.

Jails.

15. The several causes attributed by the Superintendent of the Central Jail to the enhanced sickness and mortality of the year, should be enquired into. The mortality, the Chief Commissioner remarks, is not excessive, but it is higher than it should be in a jail like the Bangalore Central Jail.

Central Jail.

Colonel Meade quite concurs in your remarks regarding the reduced mortality of the year 1868—69 being attributed to the alteration of the diet scale, and considers the general arrangements and condition of the Central Jail most creditable to the officer in charge.

Toomkoor Jail.

16. The death rate in this jail is satisfactory.

Kolâr Jail.

17. The deaths which occurred amongst the prisoners sent from the Central Jail on account of bad health, speaks unfavorably for the Central Jail.

Mysore Jail.

18. The death rate in the Mysore Jail appears to the Chief Commissioner to be very high, and enquiry should be made regarding the alleged insufficiency of and difficulties connected with the water supply. The mortality amongst the female prisoners is lamentably high, but no inference, I am to observe, can be drawn from the mortality among so small a number.

Hassan Jail.

19. No results can be drawn from the small number of prisoners incarcerated in this jail.

Shimoga Jail.

20. The reduction in the standard of work of the prisoners in the Shimoga Jail should have been earlier attended to. The death rate is terrible, but it is satisfactory to the Chief Commissioner to find that such mortality has not continued.

Chituldroog Jail.

21. The death rate in this jail, I am to observe, is very high.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

22. The results under this head are very satisfactory as shewing the public appreciation of these useful institutions.

Pété Hospital buildings.

23. The want of quarters near the hospital for the Apothecary in charge is noticed by the Chief Commissioner, and enquiry will be made in this subject in view to the want being supplied.

Admissions and Deaths.

24. The cause of the considerable diminution in the admission of in-patients is not apparent.

Prevalence of Disease.

25. The new rules about to be proposed will, Colonel Meade hopes, proves efficacious in reducing the number of cases of venereal affections.

General hygiene and conservancy of the Institution.

26. Much credit is due to Dr. Kirkpatrick for his management of the institution.

Bowring Civil Hospital.

27. With reference to your remarks that this institution offers peculiar advantages as a school of instruction for the education of a body of Medical practitioners for the Mysore Government, I am to observe that the subject has been considered and disposed of for the present.

28. The Chief Commissioner would be glad to know if any arrangement can be made to supplement the work of the Apothecary in charge by that of an Assistant Apothecary, to enable the former to give his undivided attention to the out-patients ; but I am to state that there are strong objections to increasing the present number of this class. The rate of deaths is very high.

Admissions and Deaths.

29. I am to enquire if none of the existing wards can be used for the purpose of a lying-in ward, and to state that the project of the construction by public subscription of a building for this purpose referred to has failed.

Lying-in ward much needed.

30. Dr. Farquhar is entitled to every credit for his management of the Bowring Civil Hospital.

Conservancy of the Institution.

31. Your remarks regarding the dilapidated condition of the present building are noticed by the Chief Commissioner, and I am to state that a plan and estimate for a new hospital are before Government. Credit is due to the Officer in charge of the institution for his exertions

The Rája's Hospital, Mysore.

32. The want of a division in the latrine in this institution should be enquired into, and the same remark holds good regarding the absence of a compound wall, and the want of a well, brought to notice by you.

Chituldroog Hospital.

33. Enquiry should be made as to what is being done in the matter of supplying the deficiencies in the dispensary building, which are again brought to notice in the present year's report.

Kol.'r Dispensary.

34. Enquiry should be instituted in the matter of the necessaries required for the convenience of in-patients reported to be wanting. The reports, on the whole, of the above institutions, are highly satisfactory, and testify to the creditable exertions of the Medical Officers in charge.

Chikkamagalúru Dispensary.

35. The results reported under this head are highly satisfactory, but it is regretted that the Vaccinator who reported sick at Molakálumúru was not relieved. The difficulties too of carrying on vaccination in the Malnád or hill talooks, except during the dry season, brought to notice, is also matter for regret. The proportion of failures is moderate, but the Deputy Superintendents should see that an efficient supervision of the Vaccinators is attended to by the District Apothecaries.

Vaccination.

The question of the grant of mileage to Apothecaries when employed in the inspec- of vaccination in the Districts has been disposed of, *vide* the Deputy Accountant General's report, copy of which was forwarded to you for information with this office docket No. 4353—1099, dated 23rd November 1870.

The attention of the Superintendents has been drawn to the unwillingness of the people in certain parts of the Province to afford a supply of lymph for vaccine purposes, and they have been requested to do what is possible to remove the difficulty complained of.

Increased vaccine operations, I am to state, is required in those talooks in which cases of small pox are reported.

36. The Chief Commissioner would be glad to know what the reasons are for the present system of dieting the inmates of the Leper Asylum. This subject, I am to observe, should be fully considered, and the course proposed by you should be adopted, if found practicable and desirable.

Special Hospitals, Leper Asylum.

37. Colonel Meade quite concurs with your suggestion that the stone troughs at present in use should be replaced by small attached night closets, and thinks that the results reported of this institution during the past year are very good. The daily employment too of 81 of the insane inmates at industrial occupation, out of an average strength of 109, or 73·3 per cent, is highly important, and the profits stated to have been realized from the sale of a portion of the garden produce is satisfactory. That the occupation of the inmates has been entirely subservient to their care is not to be doubted, and it is in this respect that its beneficial effects are most deserving of note. The want of separate accommodation for criminal lunatics should, I am to state, be supplied.

Lunatic Asylum.

The state of the above institutions is most creditable to Dr. Kirkpatrick, and the Chief Commissioner notices his commendation of Mr. D'Cruz, the Apothecary in charge.

38. In conclusion I am to inform you that Colonel Meade has read your interesting report with much satisfaction, and requests you will be so good as to convey the expression of his acknowledgments of their exertions to the several Medical Officers brought to notice by you, and that you will accept his thanks for the clear and lucid manner in which you have placed these remarks before him.

39. I am to add that the despatch of this letter has been inadvertently overlooked.

I have, &c.,

ROB. COLE,

Offg. Secretary.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS

FOR 1869—70.

(WITH THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW THEREON.)

I have the honor to submit the Progress Report of Forest Administration in Mysore for the year 1869-70, drawn up as far as practicable in accordance with the arrangement suggested in Circular No. 18 Forest, Government of India, Department Public Works, dated 4th November 1868. A map on a scale of eight miles to the inch, (and furnishing all information directed to be supplied by the Government of India in its letter No. 35 Forests, of the 15th January 1870, reviewing a special report on the Nandidroog Division), accompanies and illustrates this report.

INTRODUCTORY.

2. *Statistical.*—Statement in square miles of cultivated and waste land, and approximate estimate of land carrying forest.

Cultivated.	Waste.		Grand Total.	State Forests.		District Forests.		Total Forests.	The figures in the first four columns are taken from the Mysore Statistical Returns for 1868—69. Four only of the State Forests have peen measured and mapped accurately. The estimate of forest land is therefore approximate, and does not include the scrub jungle which grows on much of the waste land. Sandalwood grows scattered over all the country, and the extent covered by it cannot be estimated.
	Culturable.	Unculturable.		Evergreen.	Deciduous.	Evergreen.	Deciduous.		
9,298	4,183	14,968	28,449	45	325	500	2,000	2,870	

3. *Population.*—Estimated at 4,000,000, or an average of nearly 140 per square mile. This average in not constant throughout the Province. The Hassan District shews 357 souls per square mile, against 38 in the Kadoor.

4. *Short Description of the Physical Features of Mysore. Elevation.*—The mean elevation above sea of the edges of the Mysore plateau may be taken at 2,200 feet. The highest general elevation is along the line of water shed which divides the two main river systems of the country,—the *Kávéri*, and the *Krishna*,—and which running east and west varies from 3,000 to 3,500 feet above sea level.

River Systems.—The river systems are six in number. (1st,) The *Krishna*, which comprising the Warda, Chordi, Tungá, Bhadra the Tungabhadra, Chinna Hagari and the Védávati, drains all but an insignificant portion of the Nagar Division, and a part of the Nandidroog. (2nd,) The *Kávéri*, taking in the waters of the Yagachi, Hémávati, Kávéri, Lakshmanatírth, Kabani, Nugu, Shimsha, and Arkávati, drains all Ashtagram and part of Nandidroog. (3rd,) The *North Penair*, receiving the Jayamangala, Chittrávati and Pápagni. (4th,) The *Palaar*. (5th,) The *Pinákini* or South Penair. These three minor systems drain east Nandidroog. (6th), The *Western coast*. Rivers running to the western-coast, the largest of which is Gairsoppa in north-west Nagar.

With the exception of the Kávéri, which rises close by in Coorg, and the Kabani and Nugu from Wynád, all the rivers just mentioned have their birth-place in Mysore.

5. *Mountains and Hills.*—The Western Ghâts which bound Mysore from the north of Coorg to the north of the Ságara Talook of Nagar. The mass of hills surrounding Jágar, and known as the Bába Budans, the highest points of which attain an elevation of more than 6,000 feet above the sea. The hill clusters and short chains, forming the irregular system of hills running from Maddagiri in the north of the Nandidroog Division to Kánakánahalli in the south. The Biligirirangam hills in the Mysore District.

Scattered throughout the Province are several single hills, hill clusters, and short chains. Of the former the most remarkable are Ambájidurga, Sávandurga and Sivaganga in Nandidroog: Gópálswámi Betta, Bettadapura and Kabáladurga in Ashtagram; and Chandragutti in Nagar. The chief hill clusters and short chains are the Gardangiri hills between Ashtagram and Nagar: the Gudibanda and Ráyalpádu hills in Kolár, among which Mudamalagu rises to a height of 4,500 feet: the Vakkaléri and Kolár clusters: and a broken series of long low parallel ranges, generally barren, running from the Chikkanáyakanahalli Talook in Nandidroog, into the Chituldroog District nearly up to Harihara.

6. *Monsoons.*—Mysore enjoys the rains of two monsoons, and this circumstance added to the elevation of the country above sea, produces a comparatively mild and pleasant temperature during the greater part of the year. The south-west monsoon falls from June to September, the north-east from September to December; during the westerly monsoon, the rains in Manjarábád and that portion of Mysore bordering the Western Ghâts are sometimes incessant for days together. The hot north-east winds which precede the advent of the hot weather, speedily dry up the face of the land, and are peculiarly trying to the constitution.

7. *General Appearance and Physical Divisions of the Country.*—Although a very large portion of Mysore is called the Bylu Símé, or plain country, it would be difficult to find anywhere a perfectly level flat plain, one square mile in extent. The whole country is a succession of long undulating ridges, in some parts barren and

stony, and succeeding each other with wearisome monotony; in some broken up into short hummocky hills; in others far stretching undulating plains spread out into grassy downs ornamented with clumps of trees, and in such places the lower lands are almost always cultivated. Several of the minor hill ranges present a pleasing diversity of scene. The valleys are rich in grain and other crops, while the lower slopes are clothed with small dense forests, and the higher slopes and rocky summits are striking, though on a miniature scale. In the *Malnád* or hill portion, the country towards the ghâts is precipitous, and in many places the scenery is grand. In others, especially in Manjarábád, the whole country is like a vast park laid out with great taste and ability, enclosing and alternating with richly cultivated farms.

8. The popular physical divisions are the Malnád and Bylu Símé just described. The forests are roughly divided into two classes, the "*Evergreen*" and "*Deciduous*": but there are in Mysore three distinct forest belts of very unequal width, and running north and south. These may perhaps, for want of better terms, be called the *Evergreen, Mixed, and Dry.*

9. *Evergreen Belt.*—The first belt comprises the country in the Western Ghâts and immediately below them extending from the northern boundary of Coorg to the north of the Ságara Talook. Its greatest width, which is at its northern extremity, nowhere exceeds more than 12 to 14 miles, and at some points not more than six. The tree vegetation is magnificent. Many of the hills are covered to their summits with heavy forest, while the valleys and ravines produce trees which can scarcely be rivalled in India, so luxuriant is their growth, so vast their height, so great their size. In some parts the undergrowth is dense, elsewhere the forest is open, and on all sides trees with clear stems to the first branch, of from 80 to 100 feet, meet the eye. The great bulk of these trees can scarcely be realized except by actual measurement. Numerous streams, great and small, running in rocky beds, add to the charms of these forests. The more valuable kinds of trees are poon (1), wild jack (2) ebony (3), somé (4), heigni, erool (5), dúpada mara (6), the large dévadáram (7), gamboge, and a species of cedar. Although this portion of the Western Ghâts is pierced by four roads, (the Manjarábád, Búnd, Agumbi and Gairsoppa) the wealth of timber in these forests is almost entirely unproductive. The inaccessible nature of the country, the steep and broken hill sides, the deep valleys and rocky beds of the streams render it a matter of the greatest difficulty and expense to get any of the timber out by either land or water carriage. None of the wood can as yet come to the east. On the lower western slopes, a few trees growing near the banks of the largest streams are occasionally removed by purchasers, who buy the standing timber from the Forest Department.

(1) Calophyllum elatum.
(2) Artocarpus hirsuta.
(3) Diospyros ebenum.
(4) Soymida febrifuga.
(5) Lagerstrœmia regina.
(6) Vateria indica.
(7) Erythroxylon sideroxyloides.

10. *Mixed Belt.*—The second or mixed belt extends the whole length of the Province from near Bandipura in south Ashtagram to the extreme north of the Soraba

Talook in Nagar. This belt is very unequal in its width, at different points varying from 10 to 40 or 45 miles. It includes the greater number of the timber producing State forests, large tracts of district forests and much sandalwood. In it are the káns of Soraba and other portions of Nagar, the areca nut and cardamom gardens of western Mysore, the coffee plantations of Nagar and Manjarábád, and the rich rice flats of Ságara, Nagar, Kávaledurga, Chikkamagalúru and Heggadadévanakóté. The division between this rich and productive belt, and the far less useful strip to the west of it, cannot be very easily defined. The presence of a number of fine nandi and blackwood trees, which grow abundantly and attain great size on the eastern confines of the evergreen belt, form a sufficiently clear line. The eastern limit may be taken to be a line which commencing near Annavati in the north would run south-east to half way between Shikáripura and Honnáli; thence due south to Sakrébyle; where it turns due east till it reaches a point north of Lakkuvalli, thence south through Lakkuvalli and along the eastern crests of the Bába Budens to Wastára; on through Pályem, halfway between Hassan and Sakaléspura, and passing a few miles west of Arakalagúdu, and Periyápatna farther south, turns south-east to Antrasanté and so by way of Kurnagal reaches Bandipura.

11. *Tree Vegetation of this Belt.*—This varies considerably in the large extent of country comprised in this belt. All along the western confines where it approaches the ghâts, trees proper to the evergreen forests occur frequently. The wild jack, the dúpa, the somé, and sometimes the poon are met with in varying quantities; but in the south Ashtagram portion of the belt wild jack and poon are unknown. The more important trees throughout are teak, blackwood, honné,[8] matti, sampaji,[10] arsentéga,[11] alalé,[12] biridi,[13] bilvára,[14] bági,[15] ságadé or chendála,[16] jambé,[17] dindiga,[18] hulvati or námadári,[19] honal, and mashi (two valuable timber trees not yet identified) jani,[20] kadaga,[21] kuli,[22] kaltéka,[23] nelli,[24] navaládi,[25] nandi,[26] pachári,[27] shianvigé,[28] tapasi,[29] and kendatsal. Borada mara,[30] a large tree, (but useless as timber, abounds in many parts. The following are also common in this strip of country :—Three or four varieties of ficus, (*indica, glomerata, religiosa, rupestris*), zizyphus, néralé,[31] muttugada gida,[32] bélada mara,[33] bilpatré,[34] góbli, or jáli[35] topál or náyi béla,[36] dindiga,[37] the mango, and the tamarind.

(8) Pterocarpus marsupium.
(9) Terminalia tomentosa.
(10) Michelia champaka.
(11) Nauclea cordifolia.
(12) Terminalia chebula.
(13) Dalbergia sissu. (?)
(14) Acacia odoratissima.
(15) „ speciosa.
(16) Schleischera trijuga.
(17) Inga xylocarpa.
(18) Conocarpus latifolia.
(19) Rottlera tinctoria.
(20) Grewia sp.
(21) Nauclea parvifolia (?)
(22) Gmelina arborea.
(23) Dillenia pentagyna.
(24) Emblica officinalis.
(25) Vitex alata.
(26) Lagerstrœmia microcarpa.
(27) Dalbergia paniculata.
(28) Sterculia villosa.
(29) Ulmus integrifolia.
(30) Bombax malabaricum.
(31) Eugenia jambolana.
(32) Butea frondosa.
(33) Œgle marmelos.
(34) Feronia elephantum.
(35) Acacia Arabica.
(36) „ leucophlœa.
(37) Conocarpus latifolia.

12. *Teak*—The finest teak is found in the State forests of Lakkuvalli, Bissalvádi, Kákankóté, Bégúr and Aynúr Márigudi. Teak of smaller dimensions, but of useful

size, is found in the district forests near Shikáripura, Kumsi, Sakrébyle (which will shortly be added to the list of State forests) on the outskirts of Lakkuvalli, in the State forests of Víranahosahalli and Metikuppa; and in the district forests of Periyápatna bordering Coorg. Stunted teak of bad quality grows to some extent in the State forests of Berambádi and Bandipura.

13. *Other useful and popular Woods.*—In Nagar, the nandi, matti, honné, mashi, and honal, are all very popular with the ryots and small traders. These woods grow in several spots where there is little or no teak, and are well deserving of notice. In Manjarábád, the wild jack, sampaji, nandi and somé are much prized, while in south Ashtagram, honné and matti, huluvé (a pentapterous tree), and arsentéga are greatly used. Bamboos are in demand everywhere. They abound in the large forests of this mixed belt. In 1865 and 1866 the bamboo seeded and died out in various parts of the country, but is now coming on fast.

14. *Dry Belt*—To the east of the mixed forest belt lies the third or dry belt. This includes the far larger portion of the whole Province. The tree vegetation is much inferior to that immediately to the west, the change being in some parts gradual, in others very marked. The latter is especially perceptible near the Bábá Budan hills, which from their elevation arrest much of the rain which would otherwise pass to the east and north-east. The difference between the abundant vegetation of the Jágar valley to the west, and the scanty vegetation to the east of the Kalhatti hills in the Bábá Budans is remarkable. Though this dry belt is so far inferior to the others, it possesses some jungle tracts which from their position are very valuable. They will be noticed in detail, as each of the three forest ranges is separately described. The conservation and extension of these tracts is perhaps our most important duty in this dry land.

15. In addition to the more clearly defined jungle tracts there, are many hundreds of planted groves, natural groves of acacias, (chiefly in the Kolár District), and numerous cocoa and arecanut gardens.

16. This dry belt, including the whole of the Nandidroog Division and three-fourths of the Nagar and Ashtagram Divisions, is entirely in the Bylu Símé. The larger half of the cultivation is that known as *dry*, but thanks to the elaborate channel system of South Ashtagram, and to the industry of bygone times which formed tanks in every direction, much water is available for the cultivation and well-doing of paddy and sugar-cane fields, and of extensive and valuable gardens of the areca and cocoanut palm. The sago palm, (*caryota urens*), very common in gardens in the mixed belt, is sometimes grown in the areca nut gardens in this belt.

17. *Tree Vegetation.*—Many of the trees found in the mixed belt are common here, but as a rule they are of smaller growth. This is especially noticeable in teak, which is only met with stunted, twisted and small; in some of the combretaceæ, and

very marked in some of the leguminosœ, such as the honné and jambé, which in the mixed belt grow to a great height and size. The different kinds of ficus, the mango, tamarind, mohwah, jack and jamun, all grow well; all the acacias mentioned in para 11, the wood apple, bél tree and pachári thrive in this belt. Among others, the more valuable and common trees are hongé,[38]* which fringes many tank bunds, and growing often to a large size forms a handsome tree. Dindiga,[39] kárachi or kammar,[40] chatte mara,[41] yelchi,[42] ankole,[43] gorivi,[44] betta padri,[45] bikke gida,[46] géru,[47] cheninge,[48] hassur ganni,[49] jhalári,[50] kagli,[51] marakallu,[52] the kamrakh, maddi,[53] tubre,[54] udi.[55] Among shrubs and useful bushes are kakké (*Cassia fistula*,) tangadi (*Cassia auriculata*), kusambu (*Carthamus tinctorius*), mara haralu (*Jatropha curcas*), and the calotropis gigantea. The date palm (*Phœnix Sylvestris*), grows in parts of the mixed belt, and in the western portions of the dry. It is a fruitful source of revenue in the Abkári Department. A shrubby dwarf date (*Phœnix farinifera*), grows in several spots in the mixed belt, especially on the hills and high lands. It is also plentiful in the central and western portions of the dry belt. The wild custard apple grows rather abundantly in the waste lands of the Sirá Talook.

18. *Brief account of the Divisions, and of the chief Towns, with special reference to the sources whence the inhabitants derive their supplies of timber and other forest produce.*

19. *Nagar.*—The Nagar Division is the richest in its forests and forest products, and is capable of greater development than the other Divisions, when it shall have been more opened up by roads. At present it is thinly inhabited, and owing to their distance from roads and the larger towns, its western Districts, if not so civilized as other parts of Mysore, are certainly the pleasantest and most romantic. It measures in all about 15,600 square miles, comprising the three districts of Shimoga, Kadoor and Chituldroog. Rather more than one-third is included in the evergreen and mixed belts, the extent of forest land being considerable. The rivers enumerated in para 4 as those forming the Krishna system, and a part of the west coast system, belong to Nagar. Its western portions are mountainous, and full of wood and water, and their general characteristics have been given when describing the evergreen forest belt. In land the most remarkable feature is the great mass of the Bábá Budan hills which lie in a circle round Jágar. These hills by gathering the laden clouds round their own summits during the south-west monsoon, and arresting much rain which would otherwise pass to the east, render the adjoining Chituldroog District almost rainless.

20. *Shimoga District.*—This District lying in the north west of Mysore adjoins the North Canara country, and in Ságara Talook, its western borders are not more than

* (38) Pongamia glabra, (39) Conocarpus latifolia. (40) Hardwickia binata (41) Zizyphus Xylopyra, (42) Zizyphus jujuba, (43) Alangium decapetalum. (44) Ixora arborea, (45) Bignonia chelonoides, (46) Gardenia gummifera, (47) Semecarpus anacardium, (48) Lagerstrœmia parviflora, (49) Dalbergia (Sp.) (50) Vatica laccifera, (51) Acacia myriophylla, (52) Chirongia glabra (53) Morinda Sp. (54) Diospyros Sp. (55) Bignonia falcata.

twenty miles from the sea. With the exception of the Chennagiri and Harihara Talooks to the east of the Tungabhadra, and a portion of the Honnáli Talook, it lies almost entirely within the limits of the evergreen and mixed belts. The three talooks of Ságara, Soraba and Anantapura, supply much wood to the people of Dharwar, who buy it on license from the Mysore Forest Department.

21. *Káns.*—The talook of Soraba abounds with "Káns," many of which are cultivated with pepper, vines, and sometimes coffee. The sago palm, *bhyni mara* (*caryota urens*) is also much grown for the sake of its toddy. These káns are apparently the remains of the old forests which appear once to have stretched as far east as Anewatti. Wilks in his history of Mysore, speaks of Hyder Ali falling back upon "Anewatti, where he had prepared an entrenched camp, and where the thick woods commence, which secured a communication with his supplies," these supplies being at Bednore in the south-west. At the present day at Anewatti itself there is no wood, and the surrounding country is clothed with either scrub jungle or small deciduous forest, generally pentapterous.

22. These káns are found also in Ságara, Nagar and the other Malnád Talooks, but those in Soraba are, from their number, situation and accessibility, the most valuable. The tenures under which they are held are varying and peculiar, and in some instances open to suspicion. The rights of the kán-holders and of the Government to the timber, has long been a vexed question, which it is to be hoped may be settled ere very long.

23. The *Ságara* Talook is not so thickly wooded as that of Soraba except along the ghâts. Here are the far famed Gairsoppa falls, some 860 feet in height, and surrounded by magnificent scenery. The adjoining talook of *Nagar* possesses heavy forests in the west, (though several of the hills are cleared,) but the wood grows generally in large káns which are scattered unequally over the talook. Going south to *Kávaledurga* much fine timber is found to the north of the Tungá, while to the south of the river the country is comparatively open. From Mandagaddé in this talook is a long stretch of wooded country, which runs north *viâ* Hannigeri through portions of of the *Shimoga* and *Anantapura* Talooks to the confines of Soraba and Ságara. In this strip there is good teak, much fine second class timber, and a vast quantity of *inga xylocarpa*, which is largely used for making charcoal for the iron mines which abound near Masrúr, Shrigeri and other places in Anantapura and Shimoga. Buchanan in his "Journey through Mysore," speaks of having seen a fine teak forest at Tudúru near Mandagaddé. No trace of it is now to be found.

24. Between *Shikáripura* and Kumsi in *Honnáli* is a belt of jungle, parts of which have been placed on the State forest lists. In the eastern portions of these two talooks there is comparatively little wood. Between Shikáripura and Soraba is a quantity of small pentapterous jungle near Udagani and Sirálkoppa, which only requires conservation to grow up into a valuable second class forest.

The Honnáli Talook is poorly wooded, and Harihara to the eastward is still worse off. Near Malébannúr in the low hills to the east of the Tungabhadra are the remains of old jungles, which apparently yielded small timber and much fuel. In *Chennagiri* there is very little wood; in the south-west of the talook is a small jungle which has been lately closed to traders.

25. There is much sandal in the Shimoga District; but as this valuable wood is almost peculiar to Mysore, fuller information regarding its distribution throughout the country, growth, preservation, and the manner in which it is collected will be found in another place.

26. *Kadoor District.*—The western half of this District is rich in wood, while parts of *Taríkere Kadoor*, and *Bánávára* are bare of trees. In the two latter talooks, which lie to the south-east of the Bábá Budans, the rain-fall is very small. The date palm (*Phœnix sylvestris,*) grows profusely in parts, especially in Bánávára, and the grazing is good. In the north of Taríkere are the jungles round Ubráni, some of which are on the State forests' list. They will never yield large timber, but from their position in so poorly wooded a neighbourhood are doubly valuable, and with proper care they will afford a regular supply of timber and fuel to the surrounding villages.

27. In the west of the District, the *Koppa* Talook is mountainous throughout, and has much wood in some parts, while in others it is open. To the east of Koppa is *Lakkuvalli*, a fine talook with much wood of all kinds. It has for many years supplied the whole of western Mysore and the Bellary country with fine teak which grows in the forests to the north of the Bábá Budans. Much coffee is grown in the Jágar valley by natives, and the Kallandar of the Bábá Budan Matt is credited with having first grown the plant in Mysore from Arabian seed. This valley is full of good timber of various kinds, including a little teak. The Bhadra, which flows to the west of Jágar, through the talook, affords a means of getting out this wood, and as the teak forests to the north require care and nursing, it is intended to form and work State forests here.

The Bábá Budans lie partly in Lakkuvalli and partly in Taríkere. Several of the hills are 5,000 feet above sea level, and are covered with charming sholás and hanging woods growing in almost every ravine and hollow. The higher portions are nearly always bare of trees, but clothed with much coarse grass and the dwarf date. A cart road, 4 miles in length, with steep gradients, leads up from Santawári (4,000 feet above sea) to Kalhatti Betta, where there is a small bungalow, below which is the Government cinchona plantation—yet in its infancy. These hills are almost uninhabited, and no means exist of getting timber from the higher parts. This is not to be so much regretted, as the wood grown is in general worthless except for fuel.

28. The tree vegetation to the east and south of Santawéri is, as a rule, poor, and even where the soil is better and the growth fair, there is but little good and use-

ful indigenous timber. It has already been stated that the eastern talooks of this District are all but bare. Parts of the Chikkamagalúru Talook are also void of tree vegetation, and the difficulty in getting timber out of the hills to the west, where it is abundant, renders it a matter for consideration, whether some artificial means should not be resorted to to supply the deficiency of wood. As there is good reason to believe that the Australian eucalypti and acacias will thrive well near Santawéri, ten acres of ground have been selected at the head of a long valley near the Linganahalli ghát road for an experimental eucalyptus plantation, which will be planted out in 1870—71.

29. The *Wastára* Talook is difficult of access, being full of steep hills and deep valleys, and is well provided with wood. One forest near Aldúr has been placed on the reserved lists.

30. *Chituldroog District*—This portion of the Nagar Division is almost throughout a "dry and thirsty land." It has no forest. Great undulating plains covered frequently with nothing but stones, and a dwarf species of mimosa, (called locally the hote jáli, and armed with vicious looking and formidable spines from one to four inches in length) are dotted at wide intervals with villages, lying in the hollows, with sometimes a few trees round them. These are the characteristics of fully one-third of the District. The talooks of Doddéri and Tallak answer generally to this description, but where there is any water in the soil, there are some fine cocoanut gardens. The pastures too, during the cooler months of the year, are good, and the Madras Cattle Breeding Establishment has extensive grazing grounds in Doddéri, Tallak, Hosadurga, and other parts of this District.

31. Standing on the low range of hills near the Mári Kanavé, the view which meets the eye is not, during the rainy months, altogether so desolate. Looking up the valley of the Védávati toward Hosadurga a few more trees are seen, and the country is not so very bare. To the south and south-east along the Hiriyúru hills there are jungles of the kárachi, (*Hardwickia binuta*), shewn on the map in blue.

Again between Bommagundanakere and Hángal in the talook of Molakálumúru is another tract of country covered with the kárachi. In the same talook to the east of the kasabá town, and on the borders of the Bellary Zillah is a small fuel jungle among hills; and in the western corner of the Kanakuppa Talook is another of tolerable dimensions. Not far from the town of Chituldroog are a few small patches of acacias, and on the Jógimatt, a hill near Chituldroog, are a few bamboos and some poor trees of second class timber.

Yet the soil would not be unproductive, if it only had water. Near Jaggalúr and Bommagundanakere, and one or two other spots where irrigatian is possible from either tanks or wells worked by *kapilé*, heavy crops are taken. On the high lands where the soil is a disintegrated rock, the dry crops, provided sufficient rain falls, are good.

32. The quantity of timber for building purposes is, as may be supposed, very limited; and the large towns draw their supplies chiefly from more favored districts. In the villages the huts are very poorly built. The stems of cocoanut trees, and wood obtained from dead fruit trees growing in gardens are much used, and I have not unfrequently seen the scapes of the common aloe used both as joists and uprights. Many of the villages in the south are surrounded with high walls of laterite, sometimes almost circular.

33. *Chief Towns.*—The chief towns in the Division are Soraba, Anawatti, Shikáripura, Ságara, Kumsi, Nyámti, Nagar, Tírthahalli, Mandagaddé, Koppa, Yedahalli, Shimoga, Benkipura, Aldúru, Basankóté, and Chikkamagalúru, all of which draw their supplies of wood for building purposes and for fuel from the district forests immediately round them, or at distances not exceeding ten miles. Kadoor, Taríkere, Chennagiri and Adjampura go to the Ubarâni and neighbouring jungles, and use the produce of their gardens; while the Bánávára men use the date palm largely, and get a little wood from the neighbouring Gardangiri hills.

The jungles between Hannigiri and Anantapura are much resorted to for building timber by men from Chituldroog, Harihara and Honnáli, and from the large well built and thriving town of Dávanagere, the great mart for the Dharwar-Mysore trade. In most of the other talooks of the Chituldroog District, the towns are very poor. The unreserved trees in the Mávinamadu jungles in Hiriyúru Talook yield a small supply, while in Doddéri Talook and Molakálumúru the ryots make use of the articles enumerated in the preceding para.

34. *Ashtagram.*—This Division is about one-third the size of Nagar, measuring in all but 4,683 square miles. It is far more densely populated, and possesses an extensive belt of rich forest in the south, and very much sandalwood. With the exception of the Arkávati, all the rivers forming the Kávéri system in Mysore flow through this Division, and there are upwards of 700 miles of irrigation channels in the Mysore District alone. About one-fourth of the whole Division lies in the evergreen and mixed belts, but nowhere in Ashtagram, except perhaps in parts of the Nágamangala, Háranahalli, Narasipura and Mandya Talooks, is there such a dearth of trees as in the Chituldroog District. The Division comprises the two Districts of Hassan and Mysore.

35. *Hassan District.*—The most interesting part of this District is the talook of Manjarábád, with its grand ghát scenery and forests in the west, rich valleys of rice, flourishing coffee plantations and soft English parklike scenery farther east. Mahárájanadurga adjoining it is also very attractive, with long grassy downs, wooded knolls and pleasant glades. There is a large number of small native coffee holdings in this talook, and much of the wooded land is held by private individuals on pattás. *Arakalagúdu*, the next talook to the south, has some small but valuable jungles near the Coorg frontier; while the talooks of Narasipura, Chennaráyapatna, Nágamangala and

Attikuppa are entirely in the dry belt, and the inhabitants like those in the Chitaldroog District are dependent for their ordinary supplies of wood on natural groves of acacia, aided by the dead or barren cocoanut and other fruit trees in their gardens. Those who can afford it go to the jungles of Arakalagúdu and of the Coorg Province, which latter are also much resorted to by men from Hassan Talook. The Gardangiri hills in the north supply parts of *Háranahalli*, while the *Bélúru* men are able to go to the jungles in north Manjarábád, and also possess small jungles scattered over their own talook.

36. The magnificent Jain temples of Halébídu in Háranahalli, the Bélúru temples, the Shravana Belagola matt and temple with the old Jain statue of a man over 60 feet in height, cut out of a single stone, and the less interesting Brahman temple at Mélkoté, are all in this District. The pleasure afforded by visiting and examining the beautiful stone carvings and bas reliefs on these temples well repays the trouble and expense of a long journey.

37. *Mysore District.*—When submitting the Progress Report for 1866—67, a short description of these forests was given, which I will quote from now, with such corrections as may be necessary. "In this district lies the great belt of forest which commencing on the west at the Fraserpété bridge about 10 miles north-west of Periyápatna, extends continuously for 80 miles to a point a few miles south-east of Bandipura in the Gundlupété Talook. From the Fraserpété bridge to the Víranahosahalli jungle in Periyápatna, the Mysore portion of this belt varies from 1½ to 3 miles in breadth, and contains in abundance honné, matti, arsentega, dindiga, navaládi, udi, huluvé, banni, a few blackwood trees, and here and three patches of ill-grown stunted teak. Here the belt increases suddenly to 5 or 6 miles in breadth, and a portion of it is known as the Víranahosahalli jungles. The jungles of Metikuppa and Hunasekuppa adjoin the Víranahosahalli jungles, and between Bisalvádi on the west and Rámpura on the banks of the Nugu in the east, is that portion of the Heggadadévanakóte Talook, which, measuring about 20 miles in length by from 7 to 10 in breadth, contains the teak forests of Bisalvádi, Kákankóté, Bégúr and Aainúru Márigudi. Crossing the Nugu and passing through some thriving villages, a walk of about three miles brings one to the jungles of Berambádi and Bandipura in the *Gundlupété* Talook. * * From Bandipura up to Yelandúru the belt of forest again narrows. Much sandalwood is intermixed with it, very little teak is seen, open glades are common, and the country is very hilly. The only other wooded portion of this District is the eastern talook of *Mullavalli*. There kárachi is not uncommon round the Basavanabetta hill, and bamboos are abundant. Honné, matti and hippé are abundant, but the vegetation generally is poor. The dindiga tree, which yields a valuable gum, grows abundantly."

38. The *Periyápatna* Talook has a comparatively heavy rain-fall in the west, where it borders Coorg, and several very fine specimens of mangoes, tamarinds and

banyans grow round the villages. In the *Periyápatna* and in the *Heggadadévanakóté* talooks to the south, the fields are frequently divided by quick hedges or bamboo fences, among which bushes of various kinds have sprung up, and which much favor the growth of sandalwood. This marking off of fields by hedges is very uncommon in Mysore. Parts of Periyápatna, (which is a large talook) are covered with thousands of the date palm (*P. sylvestris*), growing in the waste lands, and further south on the road to Heggadadévanakóté are two large fuel tracts known as the Pádovékóté and Janapanahalli jungles; much of the tree vegetation would, if inclosed, grow up into useful timber. The Heggadadévanakóté Talook has much forest in it, and the bábúl is very common in fields. The bulk of the State forests is here, and there is much district forest for the use not only of the inhabitants of the talook, but of many who resort to it from other places. Both in Heggadadévanakóté and Periyápatna, the Madras Amrat Mahal establishment has extensive grazing grounds, and the cattle from the dry talooks in east and north Ashtagram come during the hot weather to find food on the outskirts of the large forests.

39. The talook of *Mysore* has no forest, but bábúl trees grow all over it in the fields. There are several planted tópes of mangoes and banyans, and the jáman tree grows well in many parts. Some thriving cocoa and arecanut gardens are scattered throughout it. The talooks of *Patna Ashtagram* and *Mysore Ashtagram* are well irrigated by channels, and grow much rice and sugar-cane, as does the talook of *Talakádu* in the east; but trees except in planted groves are scarce. *Yedatoré*, another rice growing talook, is also bare of forest or large tracts of jungle; but the high waste lands, (like the rest of all the Bailu Símé in Mysore), are covered with the *cassia auriculata* and frequently the *cassia fistula*, both of which yield fuel for the use of the surrounding home population. The talook of *Mandya* is very thinly wooded, and *Maddúru* is not much better. *Gundlupété* and *Chámarájanagara* in the south are well off in this respect, the latter especially so, for in addition to the wood growing close by in the Ummattúru hóbli, and the jungles in the vicinity of Panjúr, the Biligirirangana hills are near at hand. It is a well watered land, full of paddy fields and rich gardens, strongly fenced in. The *Nanjanagúdu* Talook has no lack of wood for home consumption, and helps other talooks to some extent. The Mallavalli Talook has already been described in para 37.

40. With the exception of the Kávéri falls in the jahagír of Sivasamudra, eleven miles south of Mallavalli, there is no natural object of interest in this District.

41. *Chief Towns of the Division*—.Of these, Mysore, Seringapatam, Ganjám, Periyápatna, Hunasúru, Yadatoré, Sargúru, Gundlupété, Haradanahalli, Nanjanagúdu and Chámarájanagara draw their supplies of wood, &c., from the district forests in Periyápatna, Heggadadévanakóté and Gundlupété, from the jungle at the base of the Biligirirangana hills, and from local sources. Timber for the better class of houses is bought from the Forest Department, or from traders who import much wood from

the Madras forests in Wynád, and the foot of the Nílgirís. Coffee planters in Coorg who have bought the timber on their estates, sell it either wholesale to merchants, or to men requiring a few cart-loads of good wood. This last source of supply is limited but at present the supply of wood is good throughout the Ashtagram Division, and many of the houses in towns and large villages are well and strongly built. The people from the towns of Maddúru, Mandya, Talakádu and Mallavalli resort chiefly to the hills in Mallavalli, and the richer men to the timber merchants' yards at Ganjám near Seringapatam. A little wood is also got in from the adjoining Salem Zillah of Madras.

42. The sources whence the inhabitants of the Hassan District get wood have already been indicated in para 35. The chief towns there are, Hassan, Sakaléspura, Arakalagúdu, Kenchana Hosakóté, Bélúru, and the large mart of Alúru in Mahárája-nadurga.

43. *Nandidroog Division.*—This Division lies entirely in the dry belt, and has scarcely any forests, though there are some valuable jungles scattered over it. It is but a few months ago since I was called on to submit a special report on this Division, and I shall avail myself of that report to a large extent. Its general characteristics, chief natural features, river systems and tree vegetation have already been given in paras 4, 7, and 14 to 18. The Division comprises the three Districts of Kolár, Bangalore and Toomkoor, and measures in all 8,151 square miles.

44. *Kolár District.*—This District, the most easterly of all Mysore, is with the exception of the three northern talooks of *Góribidanúru*, *Gudibanda* and *Gúmanáyaka-napálya*, well watered by numerous tanks, of which there are nearly 4,000. It presents generally the appearance of a vast undulating plain from which spring several detached hills and clusters of hills. On several of these the soil is a shallow blackish vegetable mould lying on rock, and though trees and bushes grow abundantly, they never attain any size except in very favorable localities, such as portions of the Nandidroog hill.

45. Many of the hills in Gúmanáyakanapálya Talook are very barren, and produce nothing but stunted bushes of bandriké, tangadi, dodonœa, barleria, small dévadári, (*sethia indica*) beppálé (*wrightia tinctoria*) and a few bushes of butea frondosa and cassia fistula. The whole country hereabouts presents a bare, desolate, uninteresting appearance. The contour of the hills is tame, and there is nothing picturesque about them, or those in the adjoining talook of Gudibanda. In portions of these talooks wild tamarinds are abundant, and in the plains are several tópes, the trees in which are mangoes, mohwahs and tamarinds.

The hills in the south east corner of the *Bétmangala* Talook are covered with a profuse but small growth of various common fuel trees, among which tamarinds are not uncommon. In the *Chikka Ballápura* Talook the bábúl and tópál (*ac. leuco-*

phlœa) grow freely, and near Nandidroog there is much jálári (*lac tree*,) chiefly in the west and south-west of the hill. The vegetation up to the fort-walls is frequently dense, but of no size. Within the enclosure are several fine champakas, and the growth of all trees is better. Acacias are also common in groves in *Kolár*, *Mulabágalu*, *Sidlaghatta* and in *Sríniváspura*. In this last named talook is a jungle, covering in all perhaps some 12 square miles, on the Ráyalpádu hills on the Cuddappa boundary. At the bases and on the lower slopes of these hills the scrub is of a superior description, several bushes of *cassia auriculata* running up to six and seven feet in height. The trees hereabouts average 20 feet; they consist chiefly of pachári, cheninge, navaládi, small dévadári, huluvé, yenne maddi, ralé, wild tamarind, jálári, a few shisham, a few kárachi, and high up on the Madammulugu hill is some bad teak. Near the top of this hill and all round and about the large Sannakal hill bamboos are abundant.

In the *Málúru* Talook there are fewer trees, and the uncultivated plains are covered with the ordinary scrub mixed with euphorbias, which are also common in the Kolár Talook.

46. Many villages in parts of this District are surrounded with stout and high-hedges, in which banyans and bhair (*zizyphus jujuba*) trees are common, and well grown. Cocoanut trees are cultivated in gardens in the Sríniváspura and Kolár Talooks. In the Mudavádi hóbli of Kolár, there is a good fuel tract of about 3 square miles in extent, which supplies the town of Kolár with firewood.

47. The supply of wood in the District is, as a rule, sufficient for the ordinary requirements of the people; but the houses are generally ill-built and poor. When a village has been burnt down, and a free grant of wood is sanctioned, the jungles on the Ráyalpádu hills, and on a few of the Gúmanáyakanapálya hills are resorted to. With the exceptions of Kolár, Sríniváspura and Sidlaghatta, the towns are not important, though there are several large villages.

48. *Bangalore District.*—Portions of this District much resemble Kolár; but it is more hilly and enjoys a greater variety of climate. The talook of Mágadi is full of hills on which trees and bushes grow abundantly, especially in the ravines between the heights. *Chennapatna* and *Clósepété* are also hilly; but the tree vegetation here is smaller and affords good fuel. In Mágadi is the State forest of Killékával, which will be more specially noted in its proper place. The *Dévanahalli* and *Hosakóté* Talooks in the north and east are fairly wooded with trees which grow abundantly in the long shallow valleys of the downs. The vegetation is chiefly hongé. Acacias grow freely, and cheninge and huluvé are not uncommon. In the *Dodda Ballápura* and *Yelahanka* Talooks, and *Nelamangala* there is much scrub jungle and several of the trees just mentioned. In the southern talook of *Kánakánahalli* there is much fuel jungle and good forest of kárachi. The best forests are to the east of the Arkávati; but owing to the want of roads these wooded tracts are at present useless as a source of revenue, the cost of transport swallowing up all returns. In the Vúyamballi hóbli to the west

of the Arkávati thirteen hills have been reserved. Beside the ordinary acacias, the dindiga (yielding a valuable gum) and the lac tree are abundant. In the Maralavádi hóbli is much fuel jungle which has been too freely cut away of late. This was brought to the notice of the Superintendent of the Division, who informed me sometime ago that orders had been issued for dividing the fuel tracts into blocks and for working them in rotation.

In the Anekallu Talook is some wood growing chiefly in patches, and which is under the charge of the District Officers. Near the Rágihalli hill is much fuel, and on the road to Bannérghatta are two patches of lac jungle which should be watched.

49. There are some large towns in this District. The chief one is of course Bangalore: the fuel supply of which is reported on in the next paragraph. The other towns are Dodda Ballápura and Dévanahalli drawing their supplies from the Vujani Betta, near Nandidroog, and from the scrub near Mákalidurga. In addition to this, the cocoanut gardens, the trees in and around villages and the acacias in fields help to supply the daily wants of the people. The townspeople of Chennapatna and Closepété, (large towns near which are numerous mulberry gardens for providing silk-worms with food) are well off for fuel and small wood which grows in the local hills, and the men of Mágadi have enough for all their wants in their own talook. Kánakánahalli is surrounded by trees and jungles, and Hosakóté is a town not so important as it once was. Its supply of fuel is drawn from local sources, and does not appear to be very great.

50. *Fuel Supply of Bangalore.*—The number of carts bringing loads of firewood into Bangalore were counted from the beginning of December to the 31st March. The numbers are detailed in the tabular statement on the opposite page, and shew the quantity of firewood brought in on bandies from the chief sources of supply, *viz.*, from the jungles of Closepété, Kengéri, Mágadi, Sarjápura, Anekallu, and Kánakánahalli. Much wood is also brought in, *viâ* the Nandidroog road, from the jungles between Sómapura, and Dodda Ballápura, from the jungles of Sasaru, Sagive, Vujani, and Hulkaddi bettas; all in the Koratagere Talook of the Toomkoor District. Two descriptions of carts are employed in this trade, the one known locally as the "Waddar bandi," an extremely clumsy vehicle with wooden axles, and small wheels made of solid slabs of wood pegged together, sometimes finished off with an iron tire, generally without; the other the ordinary cart of Madras with open flooring, iron axles, and wheels possessing naves, spokes, felloes, and iron tires. The waddar bandi carries an average of 480 lbs, the cart an average of 720 lbs of firewood. Charcoal always is loaded on waddar bandis, provided with baskets somewhat in the shape of the old fashioned English "buck-baskets." The tabular statement shews the number of carts of both descriptions. This at the average loads gives in round numbers a total quantity of 6,460 tons. Almost the whole annual supply of firewood is brought in between November and April. During these months the ryots have but little to do, and gather from all sides to cart fuel into Bangalore. The trade lies chiefly in the hands

of some 40 men, who go out early in the morning, meet the ryots coming in and bargain with them for the price per cartload. This settled, the carts are led off to their stores where the wood is cut up into billets and small pieces, and sold by retail at prices varying during the year from annas 2 to annas 4 per maund of 24 lbs. The average price per cart load when brought from the ryot is Rs. 3 to Rs. 4, according to the quality of the wood, whether solid, or soft and porous. Some few ryots who cannot come to terms with the wholesale dealers wander over the Cantonment and Pété looking for purchasers. Supposing the wholesale dealer to purchase at an average rate of Rs. 3—4—0 per cart load, and to sell at an average of annas 3 per maund, he reaps a profit of Rs. 2—6—0 per cart load. No tax has yet been levied on the cutting of the wood which keeps up this flourishing trade. A list of jungles which should be brought under the provisions of Sections 17 and 23 of the Forest Rules has been sent to the Civil Officers by the Conservator, and measures will be taken to regulate the cutting and working of the fuel jungles.

Month.	Kánakána-halli Road.		Kengéri Road		Mágadi Road.		Dodda Bal-lápura Road.		Anekallu Road.		Oossúru Road.		Total Number of Carts.		Weight in tons in round numbers.
	Cart.	Wad-dar.	Cart.	Wad-dar.	Cart.	Wad-dar.	Cart.	Wad-dar.	Cart.	Wad-dar.	Cart.	Wad-dar.	Cart.	Wad-dar.	
December...	43	593	375	677	254	474	16	405	13	653	25	...	726	2,802	
January ...	194	1,264	983	1,918	611	1,027	40	954	37	1,863	66	44	1,931	7,070	
February...	121	861	734	1,485	447	696	16	818	27	1,138	33	21	1,378	5,019	6,460
March ...	140	1,184	120	...	1,034	1,774	544	1,035	61	1,479	8	850	1,907	6,322	
	498	3,902	2,212	4,080	2,346	3,971	616	3,212	138	5,133	132	915	5,942	21,213	

51. In addition to this quantity of firewood, about 400 tons of charcoal were brought into Bangalore during the same four months. I cannot yet state how many bandi-loads of wood are used up in making one of charcoal.

52. I have only noticed the supply drawn from Mysore. During the rainy and cold seasons firewood is imported by rail from the Madras Presidency; but I have not been able to ascertain the quantity thus brought in. While therefore I estimate the annual supply of firewood for Bangalore at about 6,500 tons, I have concerned myself simply with the supply drawn from forests in Mysore.

53. *Toomkoor District.*—Portions of this District are well supplied with wood for all local requirements, and as has been already stated, parts of the jungles are worked for the fuel supply of Bangalore. The best wooded talooks are Toomkoor Koratagere, Maddagiri and Huliyúrdurga. In the talooks of Turivékere, Kadaba, Kunigallu and Chikkanáyakanahalli, trees in tópes, and planted and self-sown in villages and hedges, furnish the local supply. Cocoanut gardens help the want, and in some parts the *butea frondosa* grows abundantly in the waste lands. The north

and centre of the Sírá Talook is badly supplied with wood. In the plains of this talook I have seen the wild custard apple growing in some profusion.

54. There are two ranges of hills in the District; one to the east is the most valuable. At its southern extremity are the Dévaráyadroog hills with much jungle on them, and these hills have been put on the State Forests' list. Farther to the north are the hills round Koratagere which are clothed with good fuel jungle; and still farther north, near Maddagiri, the vegetation improves in appearance and variety, and with care will soon form a valuable addition to the forests of this District. The second range to the west is comparatively poor. From Kibbanahalli north for several miles the hills are bare and stony, but near Bukapatna in the Sírá Talook they are covered with thousands of kárachi or kammar (*hardwickia binuta*) trees, which grow almost uninterruptedly from near Bukapatna to Gangarapente, eight miles farther north.

55. The chief towns are Toomkoor and Tipatúr, a great mart. Toomkoor draws its supplies of fuel from the unreserved hills near Dévaráyadurga and from the Koratagere Talook. Tipatúr is supplied with fuel from the scrub on the adjoining waste lands and from the dead trees in gardens. A small quantity is also brought in from the Gardangiri hills to the north of Arasikere.

56. *Sandalwood.*—The sandal tree, though found all over Mysore, grows very unequally in different parts of the country. It is never met with in the evergreen belt, or in heavy forests of the mixed belt. In the Nagar Division it is most plentiful in the Soraba, Ságara and Nagar Talooks in the slopes of the hills leading up to the Bábá Budans from the south and east, and on parts of the Shimoga and Shikáripura Talooks. A little is found in Chennagiri and Honnáli; and in the Chituldroog District it is very scarce. In Ashtagram, it is most abundant in the south-east of the Manjarábád Talook, and in the Periyápatna and Heggadadévanakóté Talooks just outside the mixed belt; and is common in Mysore, Yadatoré and Gundlupété. It is also found in Nanjanagúdu, Arakalagúdu and Mallavalli, and along the Kávéri Talooks of Mysore Ashtagram and Patna Ashtagram, but is rare in all others. In Nandidroog it grows chiefly in Bangalore, Kánakánahalli, Mágadi, Closepété and Huliyúrdurga Talooks, in Toomkoor, and in parts of Maddagiri and Koratagere. In other talooks it is scarce and very rarely seen in the Kolár District.

57. The tree attains its greatest bulk and height in talooks with a moderately heavy rainfall, but the perfume of wood grown in such localities is not so strong as of that grown in more arid spots, especially where the soil is red and stony. It will thrive among rocks where the soil is good, and trees in such places though small are generally fuller of oil. The bark and sapwood have no smell, but the heartwood and roots are highly scented and rich in oil. The girth of a mature tree varies according to circumstances from eighteen to thirty-six, or in exceptional cases forty inches. It attains maturity in about 25 years. The older the tree, the nearer the heartwood comes

to the surface, while the bark becomes deeply wrinkled, is red underneath, and frequently bursts, disclosing in old specimens the absence of all sapwood. Such trees, whatever their size may be, should at once be felled as they rapidly deteriorate.

The heart wood is hard and heavy. The best parts are used for carving boxes, album covers, desks, and other useful and ornamental articles. The roots (which are the richest in oil), and the chips go to the still; while Hindus who can afford it shew their wealth and respect for their departed relatives by adding sticks of sandalwood to the funeral file. A very large quantity was used up in this way at the cremation of the late Mahárája of Mysore. The wood either in powder, or rubbed up into a paste, is used by all Brahmans in the pigments used in their distinguishing caste marks. The oil forms the basis of many scents, and is sometimes used (especially in the carved work which I have seen from Bombay) for disguising with its scent articles which, being really carved from common wood, are passed off as if made from the true sandal. The far greater portion of the wood sold yearly in Mysore is taken to Bombay.

58. *Propagation.*—Three years ago attempts were made to grow the tree from seed in nurseries but unsuccessfully. In 1867—68, Mr. Hunter, then Sub-Assistant Conservator in Nandidroog, succeeded in getting a quantity of it to germinate and grow well, by allowing seeds and grass to spring up all over the nursery beds. Thus shaded the young trees did well, but it was then found that transplanting them into pits, besides being expensive, was difficult, for almost all the transplanted trees died. The experiment was repeated in Coorg where there is more rain, but again failed. The plan now followed is to enclose tracts of land in suitable localities, and allowing all scrub to remain to sow sandal seeds broadcast. This promises to be successful.

59. The tree suffers much from creepers, which choke it when young and kill several hundreds. One of the chief duties of the newly appointed Manégars is to see that the trees in their districts are carefully cleared of creepers. Excessive heat and drought will kill the tree even when it is five or six years' old. This was very clearly seen in Coorg in 1867, when a long drought killed several hundreds of young trees in East Coorg. When I was investigating the cause of this serious loss, I had several trees cut down, and found the coffee borer insect in some; but I do not think the insect was in any way the cause of the trees dying.

Ryots are naturally much averse to having the sandal tree in their fields, as it is so strictly reserved wherever growing. Hundreds of seedlings are ploughed up yearly. As the Revenue Survey proceeds with its operations, and the ryot gets a more permanent interest in his land, and as cultivation extends, the number of sandal trees in the country will diminish, and the reserves now being formed will be more valuable than ever.

60. The tree is propagated chiefly by seed. Suckers are thrown up from the ends of the roots of the parent plant, when such roots, owing to the tree growing on the side of a high bank or near a cutting, are exposed to the air. This was first

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brought to my notice by Mr. Ludlow in Coorg. As however such trees are few and far between, it is preferable to dig up all roots for sale, and to propagate the tree from seed only.

61. The whole Province has been marked off into 24 sandal districts, in 23 of which Manégars and assistant Manégars have been appointed. The duty of these men is to mark and collect all mature wood, and to send it to the Government stores, where it is cut up, cleaned, and prepared for sale. Till April 1870, the trees were felled with an axe, the roots dug up, the whole of the bark and sapwood removed, and the heart-wood partially trimmed in the jungles. Under the new system, the earth is removed from all round the roots, the tree is then pushed or pulled down, and the trunk separated from the roots by sawing. This plan, proposed by Mr. Ludlow, saves much wood which was formerly wasted by the tree being much hacked by the axe. When the number of trees felled is taken into consideration, the saving thus effected is considerable. Orders have been issued that all trimming of heartwood is to be done in the stores only, and though carriage hire will be more expensive, still much fraud and stealing of chips will be prevented, and the wood be stored much earlier instead of being left exposed to the sun and rain for months in various parts of the talooks.

62. *Forest Legislation.*—On the 1st April 1870, the new Forest Rules came into operation under the sanction of the Governor General in Council. They are clear and well defined, and supply a want which was long felt. While reserving much power to the Officers of the Forest Department, and to the District Superintendents, they are liberal to the ryots, and are working well on the whole. Sections 36, 37, and 38 direct that the Chief Magistrate of the District, or any Forest Officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate or Subordinate Magistrate "shall try all cases of breach of Forest Rules." No Forest Officer in Mysore exercises magisterial powers, and much inconvenience has resulted to Deputy Superintendents from their having to deal with all even the most trivial offences. To obviate this a draft revising these three sections was in December 1869 submitted to the Government of India for consideration and orders.

The rules were not altered during the year, but some notifications explaining them were issued under the authority of the Chief Commissioner. Copies of the more important of these are appended, marked A. In appendix B, will be found the Forest Sections of the Revenue Survey Guarantee, which define the forest rights conceded by the Government of Mysore to the inhabitants of settled talooks. Appendix C is a copy of the rules issued to Assistant Conservators for the demarcation of State forests.

63. Section 27 allows of free grants of wood being made on special occasions. This has been taken rather too much advantage of, and all applications are now very carefully sifted before being passed.

Rules regarding the import of wood into Mysore are much required. During the year some were drawn up in connection with Major Beddome, the Conservator of Forests in Madras, which regulate the import of wood from the Madras Government forests or wood sold out of them. But the regulation of the import of wood from all other forests is left untouched. Draft rules embracing the whole matter have, since the commencement of the present official year, been submitted to the Government of India for approval.

Section 24 of the Rules directs that all time-expired licenses shall be returned by the holders. This is a good rule, and since the close of the year, I have requested that all such licenses should be sent me for examination. This is the more necessary, for the rules being new, I shall doubtless find that some of the subordinate Revenue authorities have made mistakes. The licenses are gradually coming in. Calling them in is also a great check on the Amildars and Shékdars, as it insures their seeing that the licenses are returned, which can be verified by an examination of the counterfoils.

64. The rules for the sale by auction of timber and sandalwood, not being good, are under revision.

SPECIAL.

HEAD I.—STATE FORESTS AND FORESTS LEASED BY THE STATE.

First Section.

65. There are no forests leased by the State in Mysore. The list of State forests is given below. The progress made in demarcation, and state of the boundary lines and posts will be shewn for each range separately. The work is one which cannot be done hastily. The Maddagiri forests are omitted from the list, as they are not yet properly settled, and the boundaries will be altered.

Range.	District.	No.	Talook.	No.	Name of Forest.	Estimated area in square miles.	Remarks.
Nagar.	*Kadoor.*	1	Lakkuvalli ...	1	Lakkuvalli, including Burj Hosapété ..	60	Demarcated, surveyed, map not yet received.
		2	Taríkere ..	1	Ubráni	10	Lines blazed, to be settled in June 1870.
		3	Wastára ..	1	Aldúr Basvankóté ..	8	Ghát forest evergreen.
	Shimoga.	1	Anantapura ...	1	Masrúr	16	Blazed, not yet settled.
		2	Shikáripura ..	1	Ambligolla		
		3	Honnáli ..	1	Kumsi		
		4	Shimoga ..	1	Shankaragudda ..	9	Demarcated and surveyed, map not yet received. N. B.—In the map the Buthina Bail forest since added, is shewn enclosed in the red boundary lines.

Range.	District.	No.	Talook.	No.	Name of Forest.	Estimated area in square miles.	Remarks.
Ashtagram.	Mysore.	1	Heggadadévanakóté ..	1	Aainúr Márigudi ...	30	Demarcated, not yet surveyed.
				2	Bégúru	50	Demarcated, surveyed, mapped.
				3	Kákankóté	40	Demarcated, not surveyed.
				4	Víranahosahalli ..	30	Partly blazed.
				5	Métikuppa		
				6	Hunasékuppa... ..		
		2	Gundlupété ...	1	Bandipura	15	Blazed, not settled.
					Berambádi	15	Demarcated, but portions to be revised.
	Hassan.	1	Manjarábád ..	1	Kabbinálé	14	Evergreen ghát forests indicated chiefly by natural boundaries.
				2	Kagineri	9	
				3	Bajimallé	6	
				4	Sandekumri	6	
Nandidroog.	Toomkoor.	1	Toomkoor ...	1	Dévaráyadurga ..	18	Demarcated, mapped.
	Bangalore.	1	Kánakánahalli.	1	Forest on eight hills in Vayamballi hóbli...	8	Not yet settled.
				2	Forest on the banks of the Arkávati and Kávéri	3	
				3	Jungle on Earlasige, and Dévara betta. .	10	
				4	Kombina Badrana betta	1	
		2	Mágadi ..	1	Killékával	10	Do. Small fuel, timber and bamboos.

This shews a total of 325 square miles of deciduous and 45 square miles of evergreen forest divided into 25 portions. Of these, 7 measuring in all 222 square miles have been settled and demarcated. Blazed lines have been drawn round 3 more measuring 40 square miles, and these will shortly be settled.

66. Of the 45 square miles of forest on the ghâts, portions only will be eventually demarcated, as the natural boundaries will be sufficient. As most of the forests have not yet been surveyed, the total area now given is simply approximate.

67. In the Nagar Range the demarcation lines round Lakkuvalli and Shankaragudda were finished about a month before the close of the year. They are in good order. Posts have yet to be erected. In Ashtagram the old lines round Bégúr and Berambádi are well cleared. Those round Kákankóté and Aainúr Márigudi were finished early in April 1870, and are in good order. Posts are not yet up. In Nandidroog, portions of the Dévaráyadurga have been lately revised and are being marked off.

Second Section.

Requirements of the Population in the vicinity of the State Forests in the matter of wood, &c., how provided for.

68. Before the State forests were closed to the general public, the people in the neighbourhood wandered all over them to supply themselves with any forest produce they required, the right to which, (such as, for instance, the reserved kinds of woods, and minor forest products which were annually farmed out by the State,) had not been reserved to itself by the Government.

When marking out the preliminary lines, regard is had to the actual requirements and necessities of the people, and the demarcation rules (appendix C,) shew that this matter has been carefully provided for. It would be idle to say that at first no *inconvenience* results to the neighbouring population, but no *hardship* is caused. Sufficient forest land is left to supply their wants, and the Government of Mysore has, without cavil, a right to limit the area of forest land over which the public may roam at will. This right is exercised whenever a Deputy Superintendent grants a patta for bringing under the plough land hitherto growing forest. The area of forest land is thus decreased. Exactly the same principle holds good when it is necessary to enclose certain lands for the purpose of growing timber or conserving any wood already standing on them.

69. The question is thus narrowed down to the consideration of any legal and vested rights which individuals may be in possession of. In the State forests of Mysore no such rights were ever in existence. The Government virtually holds if it does not own the land, it has always reserved to itself the right of declaring certain articles of forest produce to be its own property, for the use of which certain sums were to be paid by the public, and it has simply allowed the people to use other articles free of duty on the understanding that the privilege might at any time be withdrawn. In some cases small portions of land have been cultivated on patta in the middle of a large extent of forest. The holders have been liberally compensated, and given land in other parts; Rs. 566--0—5 were last year spent in this way, and entered under communications.

70. The list of State forests in Mysore has not yet reached its limits, and yet more land will with great advantage to the public and the Government be added to it by degrees.

Third Section.

Protection of the Forests.

71. No change has been made in the measures in force last year. With the exception of a few men on intersecting main roads along which much wood is trans-

ported, and the men allowed to Overseers, the whole establishment of watchers is employed in the State forests in seeing that the rules regarding police and conservancy are strictly observed. The establishment employed in the collection of sandalwood is totally distinct from that in the forests, and will always be kept so. The only men who are at present called upon to exercise a general supervision of the districts to which they are posted, are the Overseers, or as they are now styled Forest Rangers. As the division of the State forests into blocks and compartments proceeds, and as a regular and rational method of working them is thus introduced, these Rangers will be fully occupied in their proper duties; but meanwhile and until some arrangement is made by the Civil authorities for watching and conserving the district forests, I hesitate in the general interests of Government before withdrawing these men from the duties they now fulfil. The Forest Ranger in the Mysore District is, however, entirely employed in the State forests, and this will ere long be the case in the Shimoga District.

72. No Forest Officers in Mysore have yet been invested with magisterial powers, and I do not think it necessary that they should be. The talooks in Mysore are not large, and if the Government of India approves of the alterations in Sections 36, 37, and 38 of the Forest Rules (see para 59), and if Amildars are permitted to try forest cases, no delay need occur in promptly disposing of breaches of the Rules.

73. *Breaches of Forest Rules.*—In Nagar 21 cases were reported. In 13 of these the accused were proved guilty and punished; in 4 they were acquitted, and 2 are still under enquiry. The other 2 cases were the finding of felled wood, but the men who cut it were not traced. Almost all the cases reported were trifling. Three were more important. The ryots of Balekuppa cut a very large quantity of wood over that sanctioned in a license. The whole quantity amounting to 600 pieces was detained, and the matter at the close of the year was still under enquiry. In another, a man was fined Rs. 50 for felling a number of trees without a license, and the wood confiscated. In the third case, a Musalmán, who gave himself out to be a Forest Daffadar and commenced annoying the ryots, was apprehended, and awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment.

In Ashtagram, 27 cases were reported. In 8 the accused were acquitted; in 10 found guilty, and, at the close of the year, 9 were still under enquiry. In 1869 Mr. Ludlow brought to notice that much delay occurred in breaches of Forest Rules being tried, especially in the Hassan District. I wrote to the Superintendent, Ashtagram, about the matter in December last. Most of the cases reported were trifling. Only one trespass in the State forests was reported; but I do not think that all that actually occurred were brought to notice by the subordinates.

It is matter of great regret that the returns from the Nandidroog Division cannot be given. Mr. Clarke, whose services were dispensed with in January last, failed in this part of his duties as in most others.

Fourth Section.

Improvement and Extension of the Forests.

74. The Lakkuvalli and Shankaragudda State forests were surveyed, and are now being mapped. No valuation surveys have yet been made.

75. All division lines are cut to a width of 21 feet, and everything cleared away. In the Nagar Range 43½ miles were cleared at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,592—7—4, or an average of Rs. 36—9—9 per mile. Where possible clearing was done departmentally, as it was found to be cheaper than doing the work by contract. Contract work cost us Rs. 60 per mile, and a total length of 11¼ miles was given out. 31¾ miles done departmentally cost not quite 28 Rs. a mile, which is certainly *very cheap* work, as the felling was chiefly in heavy forest.

In Ashtagram the actual clearing was not finished till early in April. The accounts will not therefore be given till next year.

In Nandidroog, Mr. Clarke received repeated orders to settle and demarcate Killékával in Mágadi, but omitted to do so. In fact he did nothing.

Blocking of forests and dividing them into compartments will be proceeded with during the current year.

76. No wood is felled in the Nandidroog Range. In Nagar and Ashtagram trees to be felled are selected by the Range Officers throughout the whole forest. Till compartments and blocks are made, this must be continued.

77. *Plantations.*—Nagar Range—Lakkuvalli Plantation. This for reasons given last year (the probability of its being swamped by the operations of the Madras Irrigation Canal Company,) has not been extended. It is to be wished that the company which has so largely reduced its staff of late, would settle the question one way or the other. The site of the old plantation is, as far as regards soil, climate and situation, far preferable to that we have been obliged to take in lieu of it. On the 31st March 1870, there were 16,478 young trees in it, 290 having died during the year.

In the fresh clearings at Vittalamallappana Kanavé 22,400 seedlings were planted out, of which 2,943 died during the hot months. The work was done departmentally, and contrasts most favorably with that portion planted out by contract in the two preceding years.

78. Mr. Dobbs reports that out of the whole number of teak-seeds sown last year in nurseries, for eventual transplanting into fresh clearings during 1870—71, not one has germinated. The seed was properly prepared by soaking, and treated in exactly the same way as that which germinated successfully last year. Mr. Dobbs attributes this to the fact that the seeds this year were the produce of trees growing in Nagar, and states that the seeds he used this year were the produce of teak trees growing in Nagar,

those written for from Malabar not having arrived. I am aware that the natives in Nagar, who have had anything to do with the work, all state that Nagar seed will not germinate in nurseries, and I also know that Dr. Oswald, who commenced the Lakkuvalli plantation, used Malabar seed, but I am not aware of any official record shewing why this was done. But as seeds which fall from the trees in the forests germinate there, it is hard to understand why the same seeds should not germinate in nurseries. I have requested Mr. Dobbs to get in young seedlings from the forests and plant up the cleared land, as he has no seedlings ready. The nurseries will this year be sown with a sufficiency of Malabar seed to plant out the whole clearing; but a quantity of indigenous seed will also be put down, and treated in exactly the same manner, and the result reported.

A total sum of Rs. 987—10—10 was spent in the teak plantations in making nurseries, in planting out, and weeding.

79. The site selected at the close of last year for a sandalwood reserve was measured up, and surrounded with a ditch. It covers 119 acres, and the enclosing cost Rs. 686—7—8. Another site has been selected 4½ miles from Shimoga, and application made for its transfer to the Department. Young sandal trees are coming up from the seeds sown last year broadcast in the enclosed reserve, and large quantities of seed are ready for sowing out during the rains of 1870. Seeds of honné and other popular woods have been gathered and stored, and will be sown out in blank spots in forests like Shankaragudda, which grows but little teak, and in the poorer portions of the teak forests.

80. In the Ashtagram Range attempts at planting out teak from nurseries have not yet been very successful. Two attempts made in former years proved all but failures, though the method which proved so successful at Nellambúr in Madras was carefully followed out. Last year, Mr. Ludlow, with my consent, partially cleared about 100 acres of forest, leaving all large trees for shade, and all teak trees. Seeds were then put down in pits dug four feet apart in lines ten feet from each other, but not a seed germinated. The experiment will be again repeated this year. Honné seeds which were also sown largely in this manner germinated freely.

81. It cannot be said that teak planting operations have as yet been successful here; but, with the notable exception of Nellambúr, I do not see by the reports of any other Province that the attempts of far older Forest Departments than that in Mysore have been very encouraging. In Burmah with its moist climate and great forests, teak plantations are apparently only just beginning to succeed. My report on Coorg will shew that where there is a heavy rain-fall, and much moist heat, teak will grow easily. The success which has attended our planting operations in Coorg at Kármád and Kutampale prove this. The rain-fall at Kármád is heavier, and distributed over a longer period than anywhere in the teak growing localities of Mysore; and Kutampale answers exactly to the description given of Nellambúr, *viz.*, that it is a vast natural hot

house. But teak planting in Tittamatti in Coorg, which is near the Mysore boundary, has failed, and the plantation there has been abandoned.

82. Tracts of land could be selected in the Malnád and I have little doubt that teak will grow in them; but such land, with one exception, (see next para) is far removed from roads or water-carriage, and in making a timber plantation it is necessary to see that means exist for taking away the wood when grown. The best plan which suggests itself to me is; 1st, to divide the present teak forests into compartments; 2nd, to guard them carefully from fires, thus materially aiding the natural reproduction; 3rd, to sow out seeds of teak *and other useful timber*, as was done last year in blank spots in the natural standing forest; 4th, to cut out by degrees all poor woods, and thus gradually to transform our forests into tracts of land carrying trees, the majority of which would yield useful and valuable timbers.

83. In para 27, I have spoken of the intention to take up land this year in the Jágar velley in Nagar Range for a State forest. I think that a further inspection will shew that teak plantations will do here well. If so, the river Bhadra will give us the means of transport.

84. I by no means think that all attempts at planting should be abandoned; but I simply state that in my opinion, we cannot in Mysore look for extensive plantations of teak, all planted out from nurseries. We should turn our efforts to aiding the reproduction of the better classes of timber by the means already detailed in para 82. It has, I think, been satisfactorily proved by numerous experiments that Mysore teak is tougher, and closer grained, and will bear a greater breaking weight than Burmah teak, but it is very much smaller, and, I imagine, of slower growth. As buildings of the present day are larger, and contain rooms of greater span than those of the old style, Burmah teak will often command a greater market than Mysore wood. On the other hand, Mysore produces several good timbers which are but little inferior to teak, and in which we cannot be undersold. These should also be carefully conserved and where possible reproduced. Teak trees of great size are to be found in Mysore forests, but when the greater general size of the Burmah wood is taken into account, and the enormous forests and miles of cheap water-carriage are considered, it is not so much to be wondered at that Burmah teak is so largely used in Madras districts.

85. In the Ashtagram Range, 87 acres were enclosed for a reserve, and sandal seeds sown over it. They germinated freely, but, at the close of the hot season which was very trying, owing to the failure of the mango showers, very many sickened and died. Though this was disappointing, it is to be attributed entirely to a circumstance which it is to be hoped will not occur for many a year, and I feel sure that the principle now adopted in forming sandal reserves is correct and will succeed. Though many seedlings died, many lived, and the protection from cattle afforded to the trees, and the facility with which they can be cleared from creepers, insures the safety and

growth of a far larger number than could ever be expected to grow in unenclosed lands.

86. *Fuel Reserves.*—No fuel reserves have been made in either Nagar or Ashtagram. This work will have to be undertaken as soon as the probable direction of the new railway lines is known.

87. In Nandidroog, the Hosakóté plantation has been carefully conserved, and the spontaneous growth has been most encouraging. As before reported seeds were sown broadcast, and in spite of the long hot weather, several thousands of young trees are coming on. Now that the rains have set in, they have only to keep on growing. Seeds will again be sown broadcast this year. The Australian wattle put down in 1868 is looking well, and if we are successful in getting this fast growing and fast spreading fuel tree to grow largely, it will be a great boon to the country. In my memo on fuel supply for the railway lines submitted lately to the Chief Commissioner, I have pointed out that there is still much delay in land being transferred to the Department. This, added to the unsatisfactory way in which the executive work was done in Nandidroog last year, prevented fuel reserves and plantations being pushed on.

Fifth Section.

Actual Yield of Forests, Disposal of Timber, &c.

88. In Nagar, owing to bad sales, no teak was felled in the Lakkuvalli jungles. 5,000 cubic feet of teak were felled in the Chornyedahalli jungles, and 21,000 cubic feet in all of jungle woods were felled and stored at Shimoga and Lakkuvalli woodyards. In Sakrabail jungles 515 cubic feet of teak branch pieces and 96 poles were collected. The following tabular statement shews the felling, quantity sold, rates, &c:—

Woodyard.	Collection in cubic feet.	Total Cost per cubic foot.	Cubic feet sold.	Rate.	Amount in Rupees.	Remarks.
Lakkuvalli ...	15,055	0—3—10½				
Shimoga ..	5,001	0—3— 0				
Do. ...	98 teak poles	0—2— 0	49,060	0—13—2 nearly.	40,772	
Do. ...	515 branch pieces.	0—3— 5½				
Sakrabail ...	5,147	0—1—11				

All wood felled during the year was brought in, leaving in the jungles wood felled in former years, which is now being collected.

Sandalwood.—Quantity collected, sold, and rates are as below.

Collection in Kandís at Stores.	Total cost per Kandi.	Kandís sold.	Rate.	Total Amount in Rupees.	Remarks.
1,348	7 3 11	938 188 1,126	85 13 5 7 4 0	81,906	Good wood. useless chips.

Comparison with last year.—The cost of felling and collecting timber is the same as last year. Selling prices are lower by 0—4—4 per cubic foot. In sandalwood, the cost of collection per kandi fell by 0—9—11, while the selling rates rose from 66 Rs. to 85—10—3. This great difference was caused partly by higher prices being given, and by excluding from the average all bad and useless wood, which, as explained in my report for 1868—69 (para 15), lowered the average unfairly.

89. In Ashtagram the *felling* amounted to 11,693 cubic feet of teak, and 13,726 of other woods. The total collections at depôts, wood sold, and rates are shewn in the annexed statement. Much old wood was brought in, and the *felling* was less by 16,500 cubic feet, than were estimated for. The Assistant Conservator reports that there is still much felled wood to be brought in, and this will again reduce the fellings of next year.

Woodyard.	Collection in cubic feet.	Cost per cubic foot.	Cubic feet sold.	Rate.	Amount in Rupees.	Remarks.
Mysore ...	28,972	0— 5—9½	29,699	1—0— 7		
Bégúru ...	9,460	0— 4—1	...	...		
	Cartloads.	Per cart.	Cartloads.	Per cart.	31,537	
Antarasanté ...	54¼	2—12—0	77½	7—5—11		
Gundlupété ...	10	3—12—0	...	...		
Hunasúru ...	...	...	5	10—9— 7		

90. The following statement shews the collection and sales of sandalwood in this range.

Collection in Kandís at Stores.	Cost per Kandi.	Kandís sold.	Rate per Kandi.	Amount in Rupees.	Remarks.
638	10—12—2	770	89—15—1	69,259	The Mysore Kandi weighs 560 lbs., or one fourth of a ton.

The cost of collection rose Rs. 2—5—10 per kandi, and the selling price Rs. 3—8—3 per kandi, above the rates of last year. The collection of timber was also more expensive by annas 1 per cubic foot. This is owing to the general rise throughout the Ashtagram Division of the rates of cart hire.

91. No timber is felled in Nandidroog; the sandalwood transactions are shewn below.

Collection in Kandís at Stores.	Total Cost per Kandi.	Kandís Sold.	Rate per Kandi.	Amount in Rupees.	REMARKS.
428	11—11—6	458	92—1—2	42,168	The Mysore kandi weighs 560 lbs, or one-fourth of a ton.

The cost of collection was more by Rs. 0—13—2 per kandi, and the selling rates rose higher than those of 1868—69 by Rs. 6—9—2 per kandi.

92. The stock of timber and sandalwood in hand on the 31st March 1870, throughout the Province, is annexed.

Range.	Timber in logs and poles.	Sandalwood in Kandís.	Estimated value in Rupees.	
Nagar.	2,348	644	89,187	1,63,828
Ashtagram	7,064	500	66,556	
Nandidroog...	5	101	8,085	

93. The total sales of minor forest products are shewn under "financial results." The sales made by Forest Officers are distinct from those made by the District authorities, who lease out the minor products of the district forests, the sums realized going to land revenue. The products of the State forests were this year sold to contractors.

94. *Method of disposing of Timber and Sandalwood.*—Timber and sandalwood are stored at the Government woodyards and kótís. At the woodyards all logs are received by the Mutsaddi in charge, who measures them, sees that the cubical contents agree with those mentioned in the lists sent with the cartmen by the Forest Mutsaddi, and also that the proper number of logs is delivered. He then grants a receipt, which forms the Forest Mutsaddí's voucher for writing the logs off his accounts. The logs are stored thus. A line of logs placed end to end is laid flat on the ground. The rest of the wood is then placed alternately on opposite sides of, and at right angles to, the line of prone logs; on to which line the end of each cross log is lifted. In this way ventilation is secured all round each log, and the wood is easily cleared of grass and fungi.

The Mutsaddi keeps a book in which the number and cubical contents of each log is entered. At the annual auctions, these particulars with columns added to shew the selling price of each log or lot of logs, and the name of the purchaser, are entered in the sale book. The Forest Officer in charge of the Range attends at and conducts all auction sales, and on a lot being knocked down, the buyer is called upon to sign his name at once opposite his purchase. Twenty-five per cent is paid on the day of sale to a Revenue Gumásta who attends, and the balance is due within one month from

the day of sale; failing which the wood is liable to be resold at the risk of the first purchaser. No wood is allowed to be removed from the yards till payment has been made in full, and a passport obtained from the Range Officer. Retail sales are also made on the authority of the same Officer. The prices are fixed from time to time by the Conservator. The sold wood cannot be removed till the Range Officer grants a passport, which he again cannot do till the purchaser produces a receipt for the full value paid into the treasury. This is a good plan, and as the auctions of timber and sandalwood are always held early enough in the year, to admit of all payments falling due before the closing of the annual accounts, the outstanding for timber or sandal sold can never be high, being limited to the sums due for wood sold in the month of March, but for which the purchaser may not have produced a treasury receipt. The total outstandings for 1869—70 are Rs. 3,348—3—6, due (in Ashtagram only) for timber sales.

95. Sandalwood is sold by weight, not by measurement, and is stacked in the kótís in lots of 10 kandís or $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons each. The term of credit allowed is 90 days. The duties of the Daróga in charge, the form of kóti accounts, method of sales, payments and removal of wood from stores, are *mutatis mutandis*, the same in character as those in the timber yards.

96. *Lines of Export.*—Timber sold in the Ashtagram Range almost invariably comes to Bangalore, where it is all used up. In the Nagar Range our purchasers come generally from Bellary and Dharwar, and the lines of export are the Bhadra and Tungabhadra rivers, and the cross roads leading from Shimoga, *viâ* Soraba or Sirálkoppa to the Dharwar country. The local demand for timber except by the D. P. W. is small. Almost all the sandalwood sold in the Province goes by the roads which pierce the Western Ghâts to Cannanore, Tellicherry, or Mangalore, whence it is shipped for Bombay. From Bangalore a small quantity is sent to Madras, but chiefly by carts as the cost is less than by rail.

DISTRICT FORESTS.

97. The position of most of the district forests has been already given, and they are all shewn on the map. There are a few which, from their situation and other circumstances, require a fuller description. These are the Maddagiri forests in Toomkoor District, which have hitherto been shewn on the list of State forests. The boundaries have never been clearly settled, and as it is expedient to revise them, I have taken them off the list. They will be shortly settled and demarcated, and then brought on again. They cover some sixteen miles in all, and though they will never grow very large timber, will supply much useful building wood and fuel. The hills among which they lie are full of water, springs and small rills abound, and the preservation of these is an important matter.

The Bukapatna Kammar forests in the Sírá Talook, also in Toomkoor District, have been carefully surveyed and mapped on a scale of eight miles to the inch; but

as the boundaries have not yet been settled, they are not shewn on the list of State forests, but will be completed and brought on this year. A full description of these forests was given in my special report on Nandidroog, and need not be here repeated.

98. In the Chituldroog District of Nagar, the Kammar forests of Hiriyúru and Molakálumúru, (shewn on the map like those of Bukapatna by a blue tinge,) were carefully inspected, and if the grazing requirements of the surrounding population can be otherwise met, these jungles will be added to the lists of State forests. Measures have been taken meanwhile to carefully protect the trees in them.

99. In my special report on Nandidroog I described the present state of the Ráyalpádu forests in Kolár, and stated that they required to be watched. The establishment, however, at my disposal, will not admit of the Department undertaking the charge of these forests.

100. The necessity of the Deputy Superintendents placing certain other district forests under the provisions of Section 17 of the Forest Rules, so as to allow of their regulating the cutting by the general public, of fuel and other products under Sections 22, 26, has been urged on the Superintendents of Divisions, and a list of the forests requiring their more immediate attention has been supplied them. It is annexed. In Nagar the Superintendent, Captain Hay, had already taken the matter in hand, and a joint inspection of the chief district forests by the Deputy Superintendent and Mr. Dobbs has commenced.

LIST OF JUNGLES.

Ashtagram.

(*a.*) Puduvakóté and Janapanahalli between Hunasúru and Antarasanté.

(*b.*) Jungles on the Basvanbetta hill and between Halagúru and the banks of the Kávéri in Mallavalli Talook.

(*c.*) Parts of the unreserved forests near the line of State forests running from Bandipura to Anechoukúru.

(*d.*) Jungles near Attgulipura and Punjúr on the road passing Hardanahalli to Kollegal (Hasanúru ghát).

(*e.*) Jungles near Menasina betta in Arakalagúdu.

(*f.*) Arane and adjoining jungles in Bélúru Talook, also Ane betta.

(*g.*) Hirikalgudda and the Gardangiri hills.

Nandidroog.

(*a.*) Sávandurga in Mágadi beyond the limits of the State forests of Killékával.

(*b.*) Jungles near Gattgund and between that place and Maralavádi in Kánakánahalli Talook

(*c.*) Nandidroog hill and neighbourhood.

(*d.*) Jungles of Sasaru, Sagivé, Vujani betta, Hulkaldibetta, also Mallékával, all in Koratagere.

(*e.*) Jungles or portions of the Sannanera monaka hills, Dodda Boli and Sanna Boli hills, near Kavali betta, seven miles west of Maddagiri.

101. The careful supervision of district forests is a matter of the greatest importance, as the comfort and well being of the public generally depends very much on a regular and constant supply of firewood and small timber being constantly procurable. The strict reservation of the State forests which is now so necessary in Mysore, throws an undue strain on the district forests, and unless they are carefully and judiciously worked, much inconvenience will eventually result; especially so, when the contemplated railway extensions are carried out. A plan for establishing a number of wood depôts in the Districts will shortly be submitted for orders. It is hoped that the ryots and petty traders will be induced to resort to these depôts instead of to the forests themselves, by which means much waste of wood will be avoided, and the jungles themselves improved without recourse being had to the extreme measure of closing them entirely to the public. These depôts, if established, will never be looked to as means of producing a large revenue in cash. The wood sold in them will be priced at rates sufficient to cover expenditure and supervision, but no more. If successful, their true value will be seen in the improved condition of the jungles.

102. There are no village forests in Mysore.

GENERAL.

HEAD I.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

103. These will be exhibited under the main heads of the budget, range by range, and compared with the estimates set forth in parallel columns. The total results of the Province generally are exhibited in the annual abstract summary of revenue and expenditure, according to the form No. 20 of the Government of India.

The results for the Nagar Range are as follows:—

Expenditure.	Estimates.	Actuals. Rs.	As	P.	Receipts.	Estimates	Actuals. Rs.	As	P.
A.					I. Sale of timber at Government depôts ...	1,05,000	1,19,985	11	1
1. Timber expenses ...	14,000	15,254	0	4	II. Sale of timber in forests removed by purchasers.	20,000	17,345	6	6
2. Purchase of stock ...	200	181	9	0	III. Duty on foreign timber.	...	...	...	...
6. Plantations	4,000	1,827	15	8	IV. Permit fees... ...	...	...	...	...
7. Forest work ...	300	...	...	...	V. Grazing dues ..	4,000	5	10	9
8. Forest survey ...	500	...	...	...	VI. Sale of minor forest produce	1,000	1,143	13	11
10. Communications, buildings, demarcation, &c ...	2,500	3,239	9	5	VII. Sale of confiscated drift, and waif timber...	2,000	332	11	7
B.					VIII. Fines and forfeitures ...	500	90	11	6
1. Establishments ...	16,680	16,266	11	0	IX. Miscellaneous ...	500	304	13	8
2. Travelling allowances...	1,600	2,159	7	2					
3. Contingencies ...	860	425	6	8	Total.....	1,53,000	1,39,208	15	0
Total.....	40,640	39,354	11	3	Deduct Expenditure... ...	40,640	39,354	11	3
					Balance of Profit in Cash...	92,360	99,854	3	9

Under the authority of the Chief Commissioner the following transfers were made in the course of the year, in expenditure.

A, To head 10 { from Head 6, Rs. 1,500 / from Head 8, Rs. 500 } 2,000

To head **B** II, from **B** III, Advertisements at head quarters, see Nandidroog, Rs. 400.

There is a great difference between the estimates and actuals under receipts V grazing dues. After the submission of the budget, orders were issued according to instructions received to stop all grazing in State forests, hence difference. Heads VII and VIII cannot from the nature of the receipts be calculated with any degree of certainty. Under expenditure **A**, the estimate was exceeded by 1,254 Rs; but the total expenditure is within the grant.

104. *Ashtagram*—Financial results.

Expenditure.	Estimates.	Actuals. Rs.	As	P.	Receipts.	Estimates.	Actuals. Rs.	As	P.
A.									
1. Timber expenses ...	17,000	15,164	4	6	I. Sale of timber at Government depôts ...	1,05,000	1,03,111	2	2
2. Purchase of stock ...	200	279	3	0	II. Do. from forests removed by purchasers	6,000	5,118	3	7
5. Charges connected with collection of minor forest products	...	165	8	5	III. Duty on foreign timber	...	...	..	...
6. Plantations	2,000	1,050	14	4	IV. Permit fees	...	...	...	...
7. Forest work	500	177	14	0	V. Grazing dues ...	500	88	5	4
8. Forest survey ...	300	...	...	..	VI. Sale of minor forest products	500	1,502	7	0
10. Communications, &c ...	3,000	591	0	0	VII. Do. of confiscated and drift wood ...	800	37	1	6
B.					VIII. Fines and forfeitures	300	13	0	0
1. Establishments ...	15,888	14,955	11	10	IX. Miscellaneous ...	500	386	9	2
2. Travelling allowances ...	1,600	1,554	5	9					
3. Contingencies	860	504	3	0	Total.....	1,13,600	1,10,156	12	9
Total.....	41,348	34,443	10	10	Deduct Expenditure.....	41,348	34,443	10	10
					Balance of Profit in Cash...	72,252	75,713	1	11

The following transfers were made. From **A** I, to **B** V, Rs. 400—0—0, under receipts V grazing dues, the difference between estimates and actuals is due to the same cause as the difference in Nagar, which has been already explained. Under the next head VI the original estimate was Rs. 500, revised in September 1869, and fixed at Rs. 1,000. The result has proved better by half as much again. As it was the first year of leasing out the forest products of the State forests separately from those of the districts, it was difficult to get nearer than has been the case. It is impossible to fix heads VII and VIII with accuracy.

105. *Nandidroog Range.*—The Government of India when reviewing the Forest Administration Report of 1868—69, directed a separate column being entered in form No. 28 "annual abstract summary," for *direction*. This is now done, and explains the great differences which will be noticed between the estimates and actuals of ex-

penditure in the Nandidroog Range, to which the charges of the Conservator, his office, batta, &c., have hitherto been mainly charged. It is possible that the annual abstract submitted by me may differ from that submitted by the Deputy Accountant General. This is owing to certain charges of my office being paid in other ranges, from which they are now eliminated. Some of the receipts may differ in items, but my return is properly classified, and the totals correspond.

Expenditure.	Estimates.	Actuals. Rs.	A.	P.	Receipts.	Estimates.	Actuals. Rs.	A	P.
A.					I. Sale of timber at Government depôt	36,000	40,117	15	10
1. Timber expenses ...	4,200	5,017	7	6	II. Do. removed from forest by purchasers	5 000	3,622	0	2
2. Purchase of stock ...	200	...	...	...	V. Grazing dues	500	5	0	0
6. Plantations ...	7,000	859	12	7	VI. Sale of minor products ...	600	660	12	0
8. Forest survey ...	200	...	...	...	VII. Sale of confiscated wood, &c	300	36	1	3
10. Communications ...	600	443	0	5	VIII. Fines and forfeitures ...	1,000	270	15	0
B.					IX. Miscellaneous... ...	500	1,139	11	5
1. Establishments ...	19,788	7,799	5	11					
2. Travelling allowances ...	3,000	895	14	4	Total.....	43,900	45,852	7	8
3. Contingencies ...	660	393	9	6	Deduct Expenditure... ...	38,648	17,077	0	5
Advertisements ...	3,000	1,767	14	3					
Total.....	38,648	17,077	0	5	Balance in Cash.....	5,252	28,775	7	3

106. Rs. 400 were transferred from B III "contingencies, advertisements" to B II in Nagar, and Rs. 300 from the same head B III to I, in Nandidroog.

Rs. 2,500 were transferred from head VI plantations to head X communications, but not utilized.

The poor work done in plantations is due very much to Mr. Clarke's indolence, and partly to the difficulty in getting land transferred in proper time to this Department.

107. As will be seen by the various returns and the foot notes appended to them, the total transactions in cash, value of stock, outstandings, &c., resulted in a surplus of Rs. 2,05,368,—2—3, of which Rs. 1,90,967—15—9 is cash.

GENERAL REMARKS.

108. *Contemplated Operations.*

(*a*). To collect and sell in Nagar Range, teak 9,000 c. ft., and 1,000 poles; jungle woods 20,000 c. ft; sandalwood 1,500 kandís or 375 tons.

(*b*). In Ashtagram Range, teak 15,000 c. ft. and 1,000 poles; jungle woods 24,000 c. ft. and 800 loads of small wood.

The actual fellings of teak in Ashtagram will be small, as much old wood will be carted in. Of sandalwood 1,200 kandís or 300 tons will be collected.

(*c*). In Nandidroog Range cuttings and thinnings of State forests.
Sandalwood 500 kandís or 125 tons.

109. If land is obtained, fuel plantations and sandal reserves will be opened out in the three ranges. An eucalyptus plantation has been started at Sántavéri.

in Nagar. Teak planting in Ashtagram will again be tried, and the Jágar valley in Nagar will be opened out.

Demarcating and blocking of forests will be pushed on.

During the past year fires were kept out of the Shankaragudda State forest, and out of a small portion of the Anapé forests in Kákenkóté in Ashtagram. This point will be paid great attention to this year.

110. In my Report for 1868—69, I stated in para 84 that the Deputy Superintendent of Shimoga thought that if saw mills were established on the Bhadra, and wood cut up, a ready sale would be found for it. Mr. Dobbs, at my request, had five logs sawn up into 34 planks at Shimoga; but there was no demand for them, purchasers preferring to buy their wood in logs. This, coupled with the heavy expenditure which, as far as I can ascertain, will be required to set up saw mills, and to keep up an establishment to work them, makes me think that the time has not yet arrived for my recommending their being started. A saw mill near a town would doubtless pay, as orders would be given for cutting up wood into certain sizes; but it is hazardous to saw up wood on the chance of a purchaser turning up who wanted planks, joists, reapers, &c., of the exact scantling on hand.

111. *Import and Export of Wood into and from Mysore.*—The Traffic Manager, Madras Railway, has kindly supplied me with the following information, shewing the export and import of wood by rail, during 1869—70.

Imports.

	Logs.	Tons.	
Timber	226	250	(all teak.)
	No.		
Jungle posts	8,600	699	
Bamboos	24,320	1,238	

There were no exports.

The imports from Madras and Coorg, *viâ* the Ashtagram Range, were,—teak logs 3,394, junglewood logs 358, or a total import in all of 3,973 logs and 24,320 bamboos. Of these 3,394 logs, 2,018 were from the Pálahalli jungles in Wynád, and cut in a tract of land lately given up by the Madras Government to a temple; the trustees of which have sold the whole wood to a contractor at a very low rate.

The *exports* I cannot detail. No wood leaves the Ashtagram or Nandidroog Ranges, while the Bellary men who buy in the Nagar Range do not always take the wood beyond Mysore limits, but sell it again. I cannot therefore trace it. Between 6,000 and 7,000 Rs. worth of standing timber was sold on license to Dharwar men, who took it all away. The whole of the sandalwood is exported, as the sale of this article (excepting by Government) is prohibited in Mysore Territories.

112. The *accounts* of the Department are based on and correspond in all important particulars with the series of accounts proposed by the Government of India in 1866. Some are slightly altered to suit local circumstances, and all have been seen and approved of by the Inspector General of Forests.

113. During the year I was in administrative charge of the Department with the exception of one month spent on leave, which I was compelled to take on account of my health. Mr. Dobbs acted for me.

From the 3rd January to 1st April 1870, I had the executive charge of the Nandidroog Range in addition to my own duties, consequent on the dismissal of Mr. Clarke, the late Sub-Assistant Conservator. This prevented my visiting the other ranges during the best time of the year, as with two offices and the out-door work of the range my time was fully occupied. During the remaining eight months of the year I thoroughly inspected the Nandidroog and a portion of the Nagar Ranges, being out altogether in the time 140 days. The same inconvenience and detriment to Government interests occasioned by the want of an additional officer was again felt last year. I could not properly perform the work of the Conservator and Executive Range Officer for three months. The only advantage to Government was the saving of pay during that time, or Rs. 435, as owing to my acting in a junior post no allowances were given.

114. In Nagar, Mr. Dobbs, the Deputy Conservator, held executive charge all the year round. He was out constantly, and having accompanied me through the Chituldroog District, inspected and reported on the Nagar ghát forests later in the year. He has worked well and steadily.

115. Mr. Ludlow had charge of the Ashtagram Range. In September 1869, he was reduced from a second to a third grade Assistant Conservator on account of the losses in Coorg, which occurred during his tenure of office there. He has worked very carefully in Mysore, and, I have little doubt, will be re-instated next September, when, according to instructions received, I have to report on him. The severe punishment awarded him, and the trying circumstances in which he was placed, affected his general health, and he was unable to do much out-door work. He is a good officer. In this range, a sandal kóti Daróga, Mahomed Modín Sherif, who had always borne the highest character in the Forest Department and in the Madras Commissariat before that, was suspended and committed to trial for breach of trust by a public servant. The case has been committed to the Sessions Court, and has not yet been settled. He was found to have been giving a merchant above 40 kándís of sandalwood in excess of the quantity bought by him at the sales, and in helping him to pass the wood out on an old time-expired passport. The greater quantity of the wood has been seized and detained at Mangalore.

116. In Nandidroog the executive charge was held by Mr. Clarke till the 3rd January 1870, when he was dismissed.

117. With two or three exceptions all subordinates have worked well.

118. The correspondence in the Conservator's office has largely increased of late, and this, added to the close supervision of bills, and returns, and the copying, necessitated before their sub-mission to the Deputy Accountant General, affords ample work to my two English clerks. In addition to the Mysore work, that of Coorg is also thrown on them, and the establishment is insufficient. I believe my men, especially when the amount of travelling they do is taken into account, are harder worked than the clerks of any other Department. Should one of them fall ill, I do not know what I should do, especially if I was out in the country. I have frequently had to do much copying myself, (and this often at night, my day being spent in inspecting forests,) to enable my clerks to keep the books up to date. Another man is much wanted, chiefly on account of Coorg, the accounts of which are different in form from those of Mysore, and submitted to different Audit offices. I am always uneasy at the idea of their getting mixed, to prevent which requires much and constant care. I beg to bring this subject to the notice of the Chief Commissioner.

Owing to the introduction of the new Rules and the close supervision now exercised over Amildars in the proper issuing of licenses and other matters, the Kanarese correspondence is now four times what it was in 1866.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore & Coorg.

A.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 53. *The 22nd June* 1869.

In unsurveyed and unsettled talooks all wood, whether of the reserved or unreserved kinds, standing in land in the occupancy of private individuals, but over which Government has certain proprietary rights, will be dealt with under the provisions of the Forest Rules in the same manner as wood standing in the district forests, with the proviso that no one but the occupant of the land, and, if necessary, the Forest Department, shall be allowed to fell any trees in such land.

This Rule does not apply to inamdars who, by the terms of their sannads, are entitled to the timber and sandalwood in their villages.

No. 54. *The 22nd June* 1869.

All inamdars, who by the terms of their sannads are entitled to the timber and sandalwood in their inam villages, are at liberty to fell and sell any such timber of the reserved or unreserved kinds, without previous reference, excepting sandalwood, which will be felled entirely by the Forest Department, who will cut the wood, take it to Government kótís and there prepare and sell it. The balance of the sale proceeds, after deducting all working expenses, and ten per cent commission on the selling price, will be handed over to the inamdar.

2. Inamdars, whose sannads made no special mention of the holders being entitled to the timber and sandalwood growing on their lands, will be allowed to fell and sell all unreserved timber growing on their lands. They cannot, however, sell or in any way dispose of any of the 9 reserved kinds of timber standing on their lands. They will, however, be entitled to collect and sell the lac produced on jálári trees growing in their inam lands.

No. 4. *The 21st May* 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the revised Forest Rules for Mysore, published in April last, supersede and cancel all former Forest Rules in Mysore.

The following orders passed by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore on certain points of the Forest Rules, submitted by the Conservator of Forests, are hereby notified for general information.

1. The revenue accruing from the sale on license or otherwise, of trees of the reserved kinds, whether growing in State or District Forests, is to be credited to the Forest Department.

2. All ryots of foreign States pay traders' prices, and must obtain licenses to fell wood of the reserved, or unreserved kinds, or bamboos, either directly from the Assistant Conservator or from that officer through the Amildar of the Talook. The revenue accruing from the sale of such bamboos or wood of the reserved or unreserved kinds is to be credited to the Forest Department.

3. Under the provisions of Rule 19 of the Forest Rules (last clause) the Chief Commissioner may exempt certain talooks or portions of talooks from the operations of the rule, but it is to be distinctly understood that the exemption referred to must be sparingly conceded; that reserved timber even in such parts is still reserved, and that all traders and ryots of foreign States wanting bamboos or timber of any description must pay seigniorage and obtain licenses in the usual manner.

4. Cultivating ryots only are permitted the privilege, in such exempted portions, of felling unreserved wood and bamboos for their house building puposes without taking out licenses.

5. Under the conditions above mentioned, it is hereby notified that the undermentioned portions of the Nagar Division are temporarily exempted from the operation of the Rule.

Talook.	Mágani.
Wastára	Kalasada.
Koppa	All Máganís west of the Kasabá of Koppa.
Nagar	The whole Talook.
Kávaledurga	Tírthahalli, Salaru and Araga.
Ságara	The whole Talook.

(True Copy)

(Signed) G. J. VAN SOMEREN,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore & Coorg.

B.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 198. *The 9th February* 1870.

The following revised Survey Guarantee is applicable to the talooks in the Province of Mysore, already brought under the operation of the survey settlement, and is published for general information, in supersession of all guarantees previously promulgated.

"By Order,"
R. A. COLE,
Offg. Secretary.

* * * * * * *

Forests and Woods.

IX. In Government reserved forests the disposal of all wood of any description, and the grazing right, is vested in the Forest Department.

X. To each village a certain portion of land is assigned at the survey settlement as free grazing land for common use. Excepting the nine reserved descriptions of timber, according to the list in the margin, all wood in these common lands is reserved for the use of the villagers under such rules as may from time to time be issued by the Chief Commissioner. Timber of the reserved kinds in these common lands shall be at the sole disposal of the Forest Department.

Honné.
Lac-tree.
Nandi.
Wild Jack.
Poon.
Kárâchi.
Teak.
Saserio and Abnus. } Blackwood.
Sandalwood.

XI. In the case of land already occupied at the time of the survey settlement, or taken up for occupation at, or after, that settlement, all wood shall be made over to the occupant on such terms as the Settling Officer may arrange, excepting the nine reserved descriptions mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The disposal of the wood of these reserved kinds shall be vested in the Forest Department up to one year from the date of the settlement, or from the date of the survey number being taken up; if taken up after the settlement, should the Forest Department not remove the wood within the above mentioned period of one year, it shall, excepting sandalwood, become the exclusive property of the occupant, to whom also any wood henceforward growing in the survey number in question, excepting sandalwood, shall exclusively belong.

XII. In all unoccupied assessed or unassessed lands trees of the nine reserved kinds are the exclusive property of Government, but trees of the unreserved kinds may be used by the general public under the provisions of the Forest Rules.

(True Copy)
(Sd.) G. J. VAN SOMEREN,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore & Coorg.

C.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Instructions regarding the settling the boundaries of, and demarcating, Reserved Forests in Mysore.

1st. The Assistant Conservator having settled on his line, will blaze the trees along it, or use some other means of making a conspicuous mark along the line, if there are no trees.

2nd. He will then send in a letter to the Deputy Superintendent of the District with a rough sketch map, detailing the villages through which the line runs, and request the Deputy Superintendent to fix a day for the Assistant meeting all whose

interests are immediately affected by the demarcation of the forest. The day having been fixed upon, the Assistant Conservator will submit, for the Superintendent's signature, a draft notification ordering all the head men of villages interested in the demarcation to attend the Assistant Conservator on the day and at the station set forth in such notification.

3rd. The Amildar of the Talook will also be present. Should objections be raised to the line, such objections will be as far as possible adjusted at once, and certified to by the signatures of the Assistant Conservator and the Amildar.

4th. Should the ryots object to the decision arrived at by the Assistant Conservator and the Amildar, and should the Assistant Conservator consider his yielding will be prejudicial to the interests of Government, the ryots must appeal to the Deputy Superintendent, within thirty days; failing which the land will go by default to the Forest Department. Either party may eventually appeal to the Superintendent, and finally to the Chief Commissioner through the proper channels.

5th. The Deputy Superintendent on receipt of any objections made by the ryots, will adopt measures to adjust them as speedily as possible, and, after settling them, authorize the Assistant Conservator clearing his line.

6th. If no objections are made, or immediately after objections, if any, are settled, the Assistant Conservator will be authorized by the Deputy Superintendent to commence the demarcation by cutting away all brush wood and trees, so as to leave a broad and unmistakeable pathway seven yards in width all round the reserved forest.

Upright beams of teak, or other good wood, (and, where possible, stones,) will be erected at convenient distances throughout the length of the demarcation line. The distances between these marks will necessarily vary with the deflections in the line, but the marks should be so placed that an observer standing at one of them may distinguish those immediately on the right and left of him. In long straight reaches the marks will be at long distances from each other, all corners and arcs of circles should be clearly defined by marks nearer together.

7th. These marks will bear a current number from one upwards for each reserved forest, and will be entered on the maps to be made hereafter.

8th. While the settlement of objections is pending, the Assistant Conservator should not lose any time in obtaining authority for carrying on the demarcation of other portions of the forest.

9th. Should inam or jahagír land intervene, the Assistant Conservator will pass round such lands, which of course will not be included in the reserved forests. Should, however, the inam holding lie immediately between two important blocks of Government reserved forest, the Assistant Conservator will at once report to the Conservator the extent, quality, and approximate value of such land as timber forest.

(Sd.) G. J. VAN SOMEREN,
Offg. Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE.

Annual Abstract Account of Forest Department in Mysore for the year 1869—70.

Year.	Heads of Account.	Rupees.			Year.	Heads of Account.	Rupees.		
1869—70.	To balance outstanding on 1st April 1869 ...	6,263	10	10	1869—70.	By expenditure of the Department ...	1,04,250	3	8
	„ Revenue received ...	2,95,218	3	5		„ Advances recovered in cash and remitted to Treasuries ...	760	9	9
	„ Remittances from State Treasuries ...	1,07,735	1	5		„ Remittance to State Treasuries ...	2,95,218	3	5
	„ Deposits ...	...	...	...		„ Repayments of deposits ...	...	...	...
	„ Advances received ...	...	..	...		„ Refund of revenue ...	...	...	...
						„ Balance outstandings	8,987	14	10
	Total Rupees.....	4,09,216	15	8		Total Rupees.....	4,09,216	15	8

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 20th *June* 1870.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore & Coorg.

GOVERNMENT SERIES, No. 21.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE.

Annual Summary of Revenue and Expenditure in the different Divisions during 1869—70.

CLASSIFICATION.	Direction.	Nandidroog Division.	Nagar Division.	Ashtagram Division.	Total.	REMARKS.
RECEIPTS.						
I. Sale of timber at depôts	8,000 0 0	40,117 15 10	1,19,985 11 1	1,03,11 1 2 2	2,63,214 13 1	
II. Do removed by purchasers	...	3,622 0 2	17,345 6 6	5,018 3 7	25,985 10 3	
III. Duty on foreign timber	...	...	...	...	...	
IV. Permit fees	...	...	...	...	...	
V. Grazing dues	...	5 0 0	5 10 9	88 5 4	99 0 1	
VI. Sale of fruits, &c.	...	660 12 0	1,143 13 11	1,502 7 0	3,307 0 11	
VII. Sale of confiscated timber	...	36 1 3	332 11 7	37 1 6	405 14 4	
VIII. Fines and forfeitures	...	270 15 0	90 11 6	13 0 0	374 10 6	
IX. Miscellaneous receipts, including sale of decayed trees and duty on elephants caught by private individuals	...	1,139 11 5	304 13 8	386 9 2	1,831 2 3	
Total	...	45,852 7 8	1,39,208 15 0	1,10,156 12 9	2,95,218 3 5	
EXPENDITURE.						
A. CONSERVANCY AND WORKING.						
I. Timber expenses	...	5,017 7 6	15,254 0 4	15,164 4 6	35,435 12 4	
II. Purchase of stock	...	...	181 9 0	279 3 0	460 12 0	
III. Feed and keep of elephants	...	...	...	...	...	
IV. Rent of leased forests	...	...	...	...	...	
V. Charges in collecting revenue, &c.	...	...	...	165 8 5	165 8 5	
VI. Plantations	...	859 12 7	1,827 15 8	1,050 14 4	3,738 10 7	
VII. Forest work	...	...	...	177 14 0	177 14 0	
VIII. Forest survey, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	
IX. Experiments on timber	...	...	...	...	...	
X. Communications	...	443 0 5	3,239 9 5	591 0 0	4,273 9 10	
Total	...	6,320 4 6	20,503 2 5	17,428 12 3	44,252 3 2	
B. ESTABLISHMENT.						
I. Salaries.						
1. Pay of Conservator	8,000 0 0	...	...	...	8,000 0 0	
2. Do of Executive Officers	...	1,500 0 0	6,000 0 0	4,010 0 0	11,510 0 0	
3. Office Establishments—						
a. Direction	2,260 0 5	...	...	...	2,260 0 0	
b. Executive	...	1,080 0 0	1,257 0 5	1,932 1 11	4,269 2 4	
4. Forest Conservancy Establishment	...	4,195 5 11	5,990 10 7	6,128 13 11	16,314 14 5	
5. Timber depôt and work establishment	...	804 0 0	3,019 0 0	2,884 12 0	6,707 12 0	
6. Deputation and special allowances	480 0 0	220 0 0	...	...	700 0 0	
II. Travelling Allowances.						
1. Conservator	1,446 9 0	...	...	...	1,446 9 0	
2. Executive Officers	...	166 7 0	1,458 0 0	1,029 14 0	2,654 5 0	
3. Subordinate establishments	307 15 5	629 7 4	701 7 2	525 1 9	2,163 15 8	
III. Contingencies.						
1. Stationery	880 4 4	393 9 6	425 6 8	504 3 0	2,203 7 5	
2. Carriage of office tents and records						
3. Sundries						
Advertisement charges	...	1,767 14 3	...	...	1,767 14 3	
	13,374 13 2	10,756 11 11	18,851 8 10	17,014 14 7	59,998 0 6	
Grand Total	13,374 13 2	17,077 0 5	39,354 11 3	34,443 10 10	1,04,250 3 8	

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 20th *June* 1870.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore & Coorg.

GOVERNMENT SERIES, No. 23.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE.

Annual Statement of Outstandings and Liabilities of the Department on account of Contractors and Disbursers for the year 1869—70.

DIVISIONS.	Department Debtor.									Department Creditor.									Balance due						REMARKS.
	At the commencement of the year.			Recoveries in cash and in work done during the year.			At close of the year.			At the commencement of the year.			Payment made during the year.			At close of the year.			To Dept. Outstandings.			By Dept. Liabilities.			
Nandidroog.	...	...	...	6,320	4	6	6,320	4	6	198	11	8	6,552	8	8	6,751	4	4	430	15	10	..	...	..	
Nagar ...	...	...	...	20,503	2	5	20,503	2	5	3,286	0	0	20,391	10	2	23,677	10	2	3,174	7	9	..	...	...	
Ashtagram .	...	...	...	18,189	6	0	18,189	6	0	2,778	15	2	20,792	14	1	23,571	13	3	5,382	7	3	...	..	...	
Total...	...	...	...	45,012	12	11	45,012	12	11	6,263	10	10	47,737	0	11	54,000	11	9	8,987	14	10			...	

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 20th *June* 1870.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore & Coorg.

Stock Account of Quantities and Value of Timber and other Forest

Description.	Nandidroog Division.								Nagar Division.							
	In Depot, 1st April 1869.		Add received during 1869—70.		Deduct issued or sold during 1869—70.		Remaining in stock, 31st March 1870.		In Depot, 1st April 1869.		Add received during 1869—70.		Deduct issued or sold during 1869—70.		Remaining in stock, 31st March 1870.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Teak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,572	42,487 0 8	487	7,472 12 8	1,365	26,965 7 8	1,694	37,403 4 9
Blackwood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13 11 3	...	...	1	13 11 3
Junglewood	58	10 0 0	...	...	13	4 15 3	45	5 0 0	1,050	9,979 8 7	756	15,220 14 0	1,153	13,323 4 6	653	13,249 6 2
Bamboos	21,715	175 0 0	...	...	21,715	174 15 0	...	...	1,578	197 4 0	260	54 2 0	1,838	483 15 9	...	...
	C. M. S. T.		C. S. T.		C. M. S. T.		C. M. S.		C. M. S. T.		C. M. S. T.		C. M. S. T.		C. M. S. T.	
Sandalwood	134-3-5-0	10,720 0 0	428-10-14	34,240 0 0	460-15-35-14	42,168 3 1	101-12-20	8,080 0 0	529-3-39-27	35,309 0 0	1,463-6-26-7½	88,989 13 10	1,347-16-27-8	81,906 6 8	644-13-38-26½	38,520 13 5
Total.....	...	10,905 0 0	...	34,240 0 0	...	42,348 1 4	...	8,085 0 0	...	87,972 13 3	...	1,11,751 5 9	...	1,22,679 2 7	...	89,187 3 7

Produce on hand at the commencement and close of the year 1869—70.

ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.													TOTAL.											
In Depot, 1st April 1869.			Add received during 1869—70.			Deduct issued or sold during 1869—70.			Remaining in stock, 31st March 1870.			In Depot, 1st April 1869.			Add received during 1869—70.			Deduct issued or sold during 1869—70.			Remaining in stock, 31st March 1870.		
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
*2,217	18,004 0 0		2,581	27,128 7 6		2,348	22,808 7 6		2,450	22,324 0 0		4,789	60,491 0 8		3,068	34,601 4 2		3,713	4,9773 15 2		4,144	59,727 4 9	
*168	2,223 0 0		2	73 14 11		78	1,636 14 11		92	660 0 0		168	2,223 0 0		3	87 10 2		78	1,636 14 11		93	673 11 3	
*2,792	6,934 0 0		615	4,846 9 8		503	7,029 9 8		2,904	4,751 0 0		3,900	16,923 8 7		1,371	20,067 7 8		1,669	20,357 13 5		3,602	18,005 6 2	
...	... ...		4,428	90 8 0		2,828	69 8 0		1,600	21 0 0		23,293	372 4 0		4,688	144 10 0		26,381	728 6 9		1,600	21 0 0	
			C.			C.						C. M. S. T.			C. M. S. T.			C. M. S. T.			C. M. S. T.		
397	31,760 0 0		638	58,299 4 8		775	69,259 4 8		*500	38,800 0 0		1,060-6-4-27	77,789 0 0		2,529-6-36-21½	1,81,529 2 6		2-583-12-22-22	19,333 14 5		1,246-6-18-26½	85,400 13 5	
...	58,921 0 0		...	90,438 12 9		...	1,00,803 12 9		...	66,556 0 0		...	1,57,798 13 3		...	2,36,430 2 6		...	2,65,831 0 10		...	1,63,828 3 7	

*These figures shew discrepancies in the number of different kinds of wood only from those entered in the Return for last year, while the totals of the quantity of wood and the value thereof remain unchanged, and are correct.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore & Coorg.

GOVERNMENT SERIES, *No.* 28.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE.

Annual Account of Forest Revenue for the year 1869—70.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Receipts	2,95,218	3	5
Expenditure	1,04,250	3	8
Surplus.....	1,90,967	15	9
Add or deduct difference between assets and liabilities at the commencement and close of the year	6,030	0	0
Net Revenue.....	1,96,997	15	9

N. B.—Besides the above, wood to the value of Rs. 8,370—2—6 was given to H. H, the Mahárája.

	At Commencement of the year.	At close of the year.	Difference. In favor of the year.	Difference. Against the year.
Value of timber and other stock	1,57,798	1,63,828	6,030	...
Outstandings on account of sales and excess payments to Contractors	...	...	...	...
Total Assets.....	1,57,798	1,63,828	6,030	...
Deduct Liabilities	...	...	...	...
Balance in favor of the year.....	...	...	6,030	...

The total outstandings on account of all sales, &c., cannot be shewn here, the figures entered in the Returns of the Assistant Conservators not being verified. Nagar has no outstandings on account of sales of timber, nor has Nandidroog, but a portion of minor forest products (lac) appear to have been credited to land revenue. Explanation will be given.

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 20th June 1870.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore & Coorg.

Abstract Return of Cubic Feet of Wood felled in the Mysore State Forests during 1869—70.

Description of Wood.	Nagar.	Ashtagram.	Nandidroog.	Total.	Remarks.
Teak, C. F.....	5,001	11,693	..	16,694	Average scantling of teak logs felled.
Junglewood, „	20,202	13,726	...	33,928	Nagar 20 c. f. *
					Ashtagram 34 „
Total C. F.	25,203	25,419	...	50,622	*The heavy forests were not worked, owing to the large stock of teak in hand at Lakkuvalli Forest Depôt in Nagar.
Teak poles	98	...	...	98	
Branch pieces	515	...	...	515	

G. J. VAN SOMEREN,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore & Coorg.

REMARKS BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE ON THE PROGRESS REPORT OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT IN MYSORE, FOR THE YEAR 1869—70.

1. The Report has been drawn up, as far as practicable, in accordance with Government of India, Department Public Works, Circular No. 18, dated 4th November 1868, and is accompanied by a map which illustrates its contents.

INTRODUCTORY.

2. The introductory section (paras 2 to 64) contains much interesting information under the following heads.

I. (Paras 2 to 17) Statistics and physical features, and divisions of Mysore.

II. (Paras 18 to 55) Amount of the divisions and chief towns, with special reference to the sources whence the inhabitants derive their supplies of timber, and other forest produce.

III. (Paras 56 to 61) *Sandalwood.*—In what localities found; description of the tree and wood. Its propagation; new system of collection.

IV. (Paras 62 to 64) *Forest Legislation.*—Remarks on the Rules now in force, and certain proposed amendments to them.

3. This section of the report does not call for any comment here, beyond the remark that the information it gives under the above heads, appears to have been collected and recorded in a careful and creditable manner.

4. The questions connected with the fuel-supply of Bangalore, and the other principal towns, are of much importance, and demand attention; the clearances that have for long been going on in their neighbourhood having greatly enhanced the difficulties of furnishing it, and the price of the article. The requirements under this head for the great station of Bangalore are enormous, and their due supply places the fuel-producing districts within a radius of 30 or 40 miles from it, under heavy and constant requisition.

5. It may be noticed here, in connection with this subject, that one of the most ordinary local sources of supply of wood and fuel elsewhere, is almost wholly wanting to the ryots of the greater part of Mysore, *viz.*, hedges and trees of an inferior and fast growing description on the boundaries between the fields and holdings.

The attention of the District Officers has lately been drawn to this subject, and it is hoped that with their encouragement, and the assurance that has been conveyed to the ryots, that all such plantings will be wholly their own property to dispose of as

they please, the latter may be induced to introduce them generally on the village lands, and so to lighten the existing demands on the wooded tracts of the country.

6. The measures adopted for the growth of the sandal-trees in the reserves formed for the purpose will, it is hoped, be successful, and ensure the continuance of the revenue realized from this valuable wood, by placing its cultivation and supply for the market, under a regular system, instead of trusting as hitherto to its hap-hazard germination and growth.

7. The proposed revision of sections 36 to 38 of the Forest Rules, referred to in para 62 of the report, has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The Regulations regarding the import of wood into Mysore, referred to in para 63, are still under consideration. The question of the substitution of the Draft Forest Rules for the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for those now in force in Mysore, is now under report to the Government of India.

SPECIAL.

HEAD 1.—STATE FORESTS AND FORESTS LEASED BY THE STATE.

First Section.

8. (Paras 65 to 67.) The list given under para 65, shews that there are 24 State forests, excluding those of Maddagiri, covering an area of about 370 square miles, of which 7, measuring 222 square miles, have been settled and demarcated, while three more, measuring 40 square miles, will shortly be so.

Second Section.

Requirements of the Population in the Vicinity of the State Forests in the matter of wood, &c., how provided for.

9. (Paras 68 to 70.) The observations under this head call for little remark; the demarcation of the State forests, and consequent withdrawal of the freedom to cut wood, and to collect forest produce in the tracts so reserved, formerly enjoyed by the people of the neighbourhood, could not but be productive of inconvenience and apparent hardship amongst them; but there can be no question of the rights of Government in this matter.

The further extension of State forests is desirable, and will be undoubtedly hereafter productive of advantage to the public and the Government; and it will be carried out as such can be effected with convenience.

Third Section.

Protection of the Forests.

10. (Paras 71 to 73.) *Nagar.*—There were 20 cases of breach of Forest Rules reported, of which 3 only were of serious character.

Ashtagram.—27 cases were reported, mostly of a trifling character. Orders have been issued for the more speedy adjudication of forest offences in the Hassan District.

Nandidroog.—There are no returns of forest offences in this Division, the late Sub-Assistant Conservator, Mr. Clarke, having neglected to keep a record of them.

11. On the whole, the breaches of Forest Rules have been few and unimportant, and the alterations in sections 36 to 38 of the Forest Rules (already referred to) will facilitate the prompt disposal of such when they occur.

None of the Forest Officers have as yet been invested with Magisterial powers, and there does not at present appear to be any necessity for their being so.

Fourth Section.

Improvement and Extension of the Forests.

12. (Paras 74 to 87.) The progress made in surveying and clearing the forests has not been as yet very great.

Nagar.—The Lakkuvalli and Shankaragudda forests, with an area of 69 square miles, have been surveyed and are being mapped; and division lines of the length of 43½ miles were cleared (21 feet in width) at a cost of Rs. 1,592, at between 36 and 37 Rs. per mile.

Ashtagram.—The clearings in the State forests were not finished till April, and will appear in the next Annual Report.

Nandidroog.—Nothing under this head appears to have been done.

A proper and regular system of felling cannot be introduced till the complete division of the forests into departments and blocks; and this important measure must be pushed on as speedily as possible.

13. *Plantations.*—Since the report was written, information has been received from both Mr. Dobbs, in Nagar, and Mr. Ludlow, in Ashtagram, that the teak seeds sown in the nurseries in both Divisions in the latter part of 1869—70, have at last freely germinated.

Of nearly 41,000 teak seedlings planted out in the Lakkuvalli and Vittalamá-kappana Kanavés' plantations, about 36,000 have survived.

14. The views expressed in para 82, as to the best plan of conserving and improving the present teak forests, are deserving of attention, and should be adopted as far as possible. With proper care and arrangements, there is no reason to doubt that the resources of this and other valuable woods, may be greatly extended, due judgment being exercised as to the localities selected for nurseries and plantations, and the natural reproductions of the forests being properly aided and protected in the way proposed.

15. Of two sandal reserves selected in Nagar, one had been enclosed, and the seed sown in it broadcast last year has germinated. The other was about to be made over to the Forest Department. In Ashtagram, a reserve, 87 acres in extent, was formed, and the seed similarly sown in it also germinated; but a large proportion of the seedlings died from want of moisture, at the close of the hot season. The Conservator regards this unfavorable result as exceptional, and considers that the principle on which the reserves of this valuable wood are now formed, will prove successful.

No sandal reserves have yet been formed in Nandidroog; but sites are being selected for the purpose.

16. *Fuel Reserves.*—Up to the present year, little has been done in their establishment. None have as yet been formed in Nagar or Ashtagram. In Nandidroog the report of the Hosakóté plantation is encouraging, and the Australian wattle sown in it in 1868, promises to be successful.

During the current year, amply large tracts for the formation of fuel reserves for the railway line will have been made over to the Forest Department, and every effort shall be made to push on this most important work. The delay in obtaining the transfer of land for this important purpose ought to have been brought sooner to notice by the Conservator, when the necessary steps would have been taken for the removal of the difficulties which interfered with the measure.

Fifth Section.

Actual Yield of Forests, Disposal of Timber, &c.

17. (Paras 88 to 93.) In Nagar 26,515 cubic feet of teak and other woods were felled, and 49,060 cubic feet were sold, realizing Rs. 40,772.

Teak	...	5,515
Other woods	...	21,000

The collection of sandalwood amounted to 1,348 kandís, of which 1,126 kandís were sold, realizing Rs. 81,906.

The average rates obtained were—13 annas 2 pie per cubic foot for timber, and Rs. 85—10—3 per kandi for sandalwood—Rs. 19—10—3 per kandi more than in the previous year.

In Ashtagram, the felling amounted to 25,419 cubic feet of teak and other woods; the collections including previous fellings, aggregating 38,432 cubic feet and 64¼ cart loads. The sales amounted to 29,699 cubic feet, and 82½ cart loads, realizing Rs. 31,537.

Teak	...	11,693
Other woods	...	13,726

The felling was less by 16,500 cubic feet than estimated for, and much felled wood still remains to be collected, which will reduce the quantity to be felled during the current year.

The collection of sandalwood was 638 kandís, and the sales amounted to 770 kandís, which realized Rs. 69,259.

The average rates obtained were 1—0—7 per cubic foot, and Rs. 7—5—11 per cart-load for timber, and Rs 89—15—1 per kandi for sandalwood, or Rs. 3—8—3 per kandí more than in 1868—69.

In Nandidroog, no timber was felled during the year. The collections of sandalwood amounted to 428, and the sales to 458 kandís, which realized Rs. 42,168 at Rs. 92—1—2 per kandi, or Rs. 6—9—2 more than in 1868—69.

The following table recapitulates the above in an abstract form.

Range.	Timber felled, &c.								Sandalwood collected, &c.				
	Felled and collected.				Sold.				Collected.		Sold.		
	Quantity in cubic feet.	Number of poles & pieces.	Cartloads.	Average cost per cubic foot.	Quantity in cubic feet.	Cartloads.	Rate per cubic foot.	Amount realized.	Number of Kandís.	Cost per Kandi.	Number of Kandís.	Rate per Kandi.	Amount realized.
				A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1 Nagar. ...	26,515	98	...	3-4	49,060	0	0-13-2	40,772	1,348	7-3-11	1,126	85-10-3	81,906
2 Ashtagram.	25,419	...	64	5-4	29,699	82	1-0-7	31,537	638	10-12-2	770	89-15-1	69,259
3 Nandidroog.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	11-11-6	458	92-1-2	42,168
Total...	51,934	98	64	4-4	78,759	82	0-14-10½	72,309	2,414	9-14-6	2,354	89-3-6	1,93,333

The stock of timber and sandalwood in store, in the three Divisions, aggregated 9,417 logs and poles of the former, and 1,245 kandís of the latter, the estimated value of the whole being Rs. 1,63,828.

The receipts from minor forest-produce are shewn separately.

18. The arrangements for disposing of timber and sandalwood described in paras 94—95 appear to be satisfactory, and do not call for remark.

19. Para 96 describes the lines of export of the woods purchased in Mysóre,

and it will be seen that most of the sandalwood is forwarded by the Western Coast, for Bombay, where it is in large demand for various purposes of industry, and luxury.

This wood grows well in Central India; but it never seems to have been turned to account there, as in Mysore. Possibly it is not equally fragrant with that grown on the Mysore plateau.

DISTRICT FORESTS.

20. (Paras 97 to 102.) The several District Forests are shewn on the map, and they are described in paras 97 to 100 under this head.

The establishment and proper supervision of a fitting number of this class of forests are of the utmost importance for the comfort and convenience of the public; and the Conservator's remarks on this head in para 101 of his report are perfectly correct,—though there is a difference of opinion as to whether the measures proposed should be controlled by the Forest or the Revenue Department. It is hoped that the arrangements stated therein may be carried out successfully, the objects of this class of forests not being to bring in a revenue to the State, but to provide firewood and timber of an ordinary description for local consumption, at low and reasonable rates.

GENERAL.

HEAD I.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

21. (Paras 103 to 107). The following table gives an abstract of the financial results as shewn in the report under this head.

	Ranges.	Expenditure.		Results.		Surplus.
		Estimate.	Actuals.	Estimate.	Actuals.	
1	Nagar Range	40,640	39,355	1,33,000	1,39,209	99,854
2	Ashtagram „	41,348	34,444	1,13,600	1,10,157	75,713
3	Nandidroog „	38,648	17,077	43,900	48,852	28,775
	Total.....	1,20,636	90,876	2,90,500	2,98,218	2,04,342

The net surplus amounting to Rs. 2,04,342, which by some other small additions is stated to be made up to Rs. 2,05,368, of which Rs. 1,90,968 have been received in cash. (para 107.)

22. Of the sum provided in the Budget for expenditure under the head of plantations, Rs. 13,000, only Rs. 3,737 were utilized, which must be regarded as very unsatisfactory; though, as far as regards Nandidroog, the failure is due to the gross

neglect, and unfitness for his post, of the late Sub-Assistant Conservator in charge, Mr. Clarke.

This highly important class of works is now receiving more attention, and it is hoped that the next Annual Report will shew that it has made fair progress.

GENERAL REMARKS.

23. (Paras 108 to 110.) The contemplated operations for the current year do not call for special remarks; the quantities of timber and sandalwood proposed to be collected and sold, are shewn in the following table, and appear unobjectionable.

Range.	Timber.			Sandalwood.	
	Teak.		Jungle wood, cubic feet.	Kandís.	Tons.
	Cubic ft.	Poles.			
Nagar Range	9,000	1,000	20,000	1,500	375
Ashtagram „	15,000	1,000	24,000	1,200	300
Nandidroog „	...	...	...	500	125
Total.....	24,000	2,000	44,000	3,200	800

—besides 800 cart-loads of small wood in Ashtagram, and cuttings and thinnings of State forests in Nandidroog.

The fellings of teak in Ashtagram will be small, as much cut-wood remains in the forests, and will be carted in during the year.

24. The establishment of fuel plantations and sandal reserves must be pushed on with vigour, and fresh efforts must be made to rear and plant out teak in the forests suitable for its growth.

The demarcation, clearing, and division of the State forests into blocks and compartments, must also be carried on with energy; and it is expected that the next Annual Report will shew creditable progress under all these heads.

25. Para 111 of the report states the imports of timber into Mysore from Madras and Coorg during the past year to have been—

	Number.
Teak logs	3,620
Jungle logs and posts	8,958
Bamboos	24,230

There is no means of ascertaining correctly the quantity of timber exported from Mysore, excepting as regards sandalwood, the whole of which is so disposed of,

26. The working of the Department on the whole, during the past year, was satisfactory, though there are no doubt as yet many shortcomings in it, which will require the utmost attention and energy on the part of the Conservator and his subordinates to rectify. The profit on the year's transactions, as noted in para 21 of these remarks, though not so large as in previous years, is still very considerable, and the outstanding balances are not of any large amount.

The sales of sandalwood aggregated 2,354 kandís, and under the new arrangements that have been made for the collection of this article, the supply will probably increase.

27. Lieutenant van Someren, the Conservator, is a zealous, painstaking, and intelligent Officer, and his services and labors merit special acknowledgment here. He has had many difficulties to contend with during the last year, the most serious of which were caused by the gross incompetence, and unfitness for his duties, of the Sub-Assistant Conservator, Mr. Clarke, in charge of the Nandidroog Range, who entirely neglected his work, and was at length dismissed by order of the Government of India. The charge of this range was in consequence unavoidably thrust on the Conservator, in addition to his own duties, to the detriment of the latter.

The complaint of the inefficiency of the office establishment of the Conservator, in para 118 of the report, appears to be well founded, and shall receive attention.

28. Mr. Dobbs, the Deputy Conservator, Nagar Range, is an active and steady Officer, and has performed his duties in a creditable and satisfactory manner.

Mr. Ludlow, Assistant Conservator, Ashtagram Range, has worked carefully since his transfer from Coorg to Mysore. He is an observant, and intelligent Forest Officer, and will doubtless strive by future care and attention to his duties, to make amends for any neglect on this head, of which he was guilty when Assistant Conservator of Coorg.

The subordinates generally of the Department are favorably reported on. One Sandal Daróga is under trial for a gross breach of trust.

BANGALORE,
19*th September* 1870.

R. J. MEADE,
Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE ACTING REGISTRAR GENERAL OF MYSORE

FOR 1869—70.

(WITH THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW THEREON.)

1. I have the honor to submit my Report on the operations of the Registration Department in Mysore for the official year 1869—70. Previous Annual Reports were based on the statistics of the calendar year, which are also given in the following summary for purposes of comparison.

		1869—70.	1868.	1867.	1866.
1	Compulsory registrations under Section 17 relating to immovable property of 100 Rs. value and upwards	5,511	4,652	4,408	3,107
2	Voluntary registrations under Section 18 relating to immovable property under 100 Rs. value ...	1,465	1,340	1,364	1,352
3	Bonds, contracts and miscellaneous documents not relating to real property	478	366	513	1,392
4	Registered on payment of penalty under Section 24.	35	64	83	...
5	Specially registered under Section 52	330	247	225	445
6	Sealed covers deposited do 44	...	8	1	5
7	Do do withdrawn do 45 ...	...	1	...	...
8	Registration of Wills do 46	15	13	16	13
9	Sealed covers opened	1	1	...	...
10	Memoranda of Decrees relating to registered documents sent by Courts to Registrars under Section 41	153	107	68	...
11	Memoranda of Decrees relating to immovable property sent by Courts to Registrars of Districts concerned under Section 42	1,117	1,727	1,175	20
12	Copies of do sent by Registrars to Sub-Registrars under Section 75	1,121	1,761	1,156	68
13	Translations filed under Section 19	1	4	...	...
14	Searches made	63	29	19	...
15	Copies and extracts made or granted	79	36	29	...
16	Powers of attorney special attested	75	292	450	203
17	Do general do	30	68	113	75
18	Attendances at private residences by— Registrars and Sub-Registrars in person ...	78	86	91	40
	Attendances at private residences by— Persons deputed under a Commission ...	16	8	26	7
19	Orders of refusal to register under Section 82 ...	71	45	218	7
20	Appeals from orders of refusal to register ...	16	6	12	8
21	Orders issued by Registrars on appeal directing registration under Section 83... ...	6	6	9	3
22	Do of refusal to direct registration under Section 83	8	1	1	....

		1869—70.	1868.	1867.	1866.
23	Registered under orders from the District Registrars on appeal under Section 83	8	2	7	2
24	Do do of a Court do 84	1	...	...	8
25	Copies of documents forwarded by Sub-Registrars under Section 72 to 74	142	203	238	...
26	Do filed do do 72, 73, 74 & 78 ...	163	215	250	...
27	Summonses issued	212	193	494	...
	Total.....	11,195	11,481	10,966	6,755
	Receipts of the Department	20,247 6 9	20,661 15 3	16,344 0 0	9,736 8 0
	Charges	18,212 15 6	19,264 7 4	14,059 4 3	21,304 15 8
	Surplus.....	2,034 7 3	1,397 7 11	2,284 11 9	... ...
	Deficit.....	... ...	... ...	... ...	11,568 7 8

2. It will be noted with satisfaction that the figures given above indicate a steady progress, not only by an increase in the number of documents subject to compulsory registration, but also in those of the optional class, relating to immovable property of less than 100 Rs. value, both of which are more numerous in 1869—70 than in any previous year.

Compulsory and Optional Registration of immovable property.

The increase since 1868 in bonds, contracts and other documents not relating to immovable property, is also a favorable symptom. Suits on registered instruments of this description may be instituted agreeably to Section 51 of the Act at any time within six years after the cause of suit arose, instead of the ordinary term of three years, agreeably to the amended rule for the limitation of suits notified by the Chief Commissioner, under date 31st December 1866, and such registrations are likely therefore to be more numerous, as the special advantage thus secured by the Registration Act becomes more generally known. The number of such documents recorded in 1866 and 1867, the two first years of registration, do not afford a reliable basis of comparison, as it is believed that, as observed in my Report for 1868, para 6, the agricultural and commercial distress of those years led to the execution of an unusual number of bonds, &c., which, in the infancy of the law, were often registered in ignorance of its optional clauses.

Bonds, contracts, &c., not relating to immovable property.

3. Registrations under penalty are steadily diminishing; while on the other hand special registrations which provide for a summary process of recovery on the conditions of Section 52 of the Act, are on the increase. No conclusion can be drawn from the few transactions relating to sealed covers and wills.

Registrations under penalty. Special registrations.

Sealed Covers, Wills.

4. The memoranda of court decrees recorded under Section 41, *i. e.*, affecting immovable property already registered, shew an increase of 43 per cent, the entire number in 1869—70 being 153. In

Memoranda of Court Decrees.

memoranda issued by courts to Registrars of Districts under Section 42, as affecting property not already registered but situated within their jurisdiction, there is a considerable falling off, which calls for remark. It is ascribed by the Registrars of some Districts to the issue in 1868 of memoranda relating to decrees of the past year; which thus abnormally enhanced the number in 1868, the Judicial Commissioner having first drawn attention to the provisions of the Act, in April 1867, a circumstance which also partly explains the large number of decree memoranda issued in that year. The decline in 1869—70 is also attributable to the promiscuous issue of memoranda until specific rules were notified by the Judicial Commissioner in June 1868, and confirmed by the Chief Commissioner in December 1868, pointing out the cases where memoranda were unnecessary and those in which they were required to give effect to the provisions and objects of the Registration Law. It may therefore be partly due to a more correct procedure. Having reason, however, to apprehend from the statistics which are given in the margin for the two years, 1868 and 1869—70, that the courts may have omitted to supply memoranda as prescribed, the Acting Registrar General thought it advisable to draw the Judicial Commissioner's attention to the subject, and orders have recently been issued by that officer directing the records of courts for the past year to be examined, and steps being taken for the registration of all decrees affecting immovable property that may have been overlooked.

Memoranda of Decrees under Section 42.

Districts.	1868—69	1869—70	Increase.	Decrease.
Bangalore ..	874	361	..	513
Mysore ...	558	389	...	169
Toomkoor ..	404	122	...	282
Hassan ..	439	572	133	...
Kolár ..	512	270	...	242
Kadoor	348	203	...	145
Shimoga ..	291	155	...	136
Chituldroog...	62	166	104	...

5. The increase in the searches was to be expected, and is likely to be more marked year after year. Only 105 powers of attorney were attested in 1869—70, while the number shewn in 1868 was 360, and in 1867, 563. The only powers which Registering Officers are authorized to attest, are those executed for the purpose of registering documents, and it is very probable that in the earlier years, this restriction was not generally regarded by Sub-Registrars or the community, and that powers of all sorts were attested.

Searches.
Powers of attorney attested.

6. Orders of refusal to register have been more numerous in 1869—70 than in 1868—71, against 45. In 1867 there were 218, in consequence, most probably, of delays on the part of executants or others to present documents within the limited period of 8 or 6 months during which registration may take place. Out of 16 appeals against the refusals of 1869—70, in 6 instances registration was ordered, and in 8 the refusals were confirmed by the Registrars, and in one case registration was ordered by a court.

Orders of refusal to register.

7. The copies of documents of various kinds forwarded by the Registering Officers to those of other districts or sub-districts, when the property is situated in more than one, shew a steady decrease since 1867. This is owing to registration in the District Registry Offices being discouraged and required to be performed in the Sub-Registry Office of the Talook concerned, except under special circumstances, an arrangement which obviates the necessity of sending copies of instruments from the Registry to the Sub-Registry Offices. It may here be noticed that while in 1868 the registrations in District Offices numbered 120, they were reduced in 1869—70 to 46.

Summonses.

8. The number of summonses issued slightly exceeds that of 1868, but is about half the number issued in 1867, and is so far a satisfactory symptom; but a further diminution in this class of transactions would be preferable.

Statistics of Districts and Sub-Districts,—Bangalore.

9. The above remarks relate to the statistics of registrations for the whole Province. Looking to those of the several Districts and their talooks or sub-districts, it is found thal the Bangalore District shews a net falling off in compulsory registrations of 109, and in optional of 34, as compared with 1868. The Pété Sub-Registry alone shews 109 compulsory and 14 optional registrations less than in 1868. In the Cantonment Sub-Registry, both classes shew an improvement of 65 and 35 over the previous year. The registration work of these two Sub-Registry Offices, namely Pété 689 registrations, and Cantonment 939 registrations, compulsory and optional, far exceeds that of any other office of the Province. The Bangalore Cantonment in fact has more registrations than any entire District, except Mysore, which numbers 1,382, and the Pété more than any other, except the Toomkoor and Kadoor Districts, which shew 827 and 794. The importance of those two Sub-Registry Offices in the system of registration is manifest, and the District Registrar has accordingly been requested to ascertain if the diminution of compulsory registrations in the Pété is traceable to any special cause.

Other Districts.

10. Among the other Districts of the Province, Kadoor shews the highest ratio of increase in compulsory registrations, 117 per cent, and in optional 30 per cent. Shimoga comes next with 50 per cent of compulsory, but only 7 per cent of optional. Hassan 45 per cent compulsory, and 42 per cent optional. These three are known as coffee growing districts, and the increase is found to be invariably due to the particular talooks in which coffee is extensively cultivated, namely Lakkuvalli, Koppa, Wastára, Chikkamagalúru (in Kadoor); the Shimoga Talook; and Manjarábád, Attikuppa and Bélúru in Hassan. These registrations must not, however, be regarded as a criterion of progress in the cultivation of the berry, which on the contrary has been discouraged

by the ravages of the borer, but are the result of measures taken in 1869 to promote the registration of coffee grants, a subject which will be fully noticed in a subsequent para. Kolár shews a striking improvement in registration operations from year to year, compulsory registration having increased by 35 per cent, and optional by 61 per cent since 1868. In Mysore, the district second in importance to Bangalore, in Toomkoor and in Chituldroog, the registrations have not risen in so marked a ratio, but they all indicate a fair progress.

11. The financial results of the year under review are as shewn in the margin, and may be regarded as satisfactory with reference to the amount of registration work performed. The surplus has risen from Rs. 1,400 in 1868 when the documents registered and filed, &c., aggregated 11,481, to Rs. 2,034 in 1869—70 when they numbered 11,195. Some reduction in the expenditure of the Department has been effected since March 1870 by withdrawing the separate commission and establishment allowances of the District Registrars, and giving them fixed establishments under the orders of the Government of India on proposals submitted by me to the Chief Commissioner in letter No. 489, dated 10th August 1869, which did not however contemplate a reduction of the personal allowances of District Registrars to the extent ordered by the Supreme Government. Apart from the financial saving the best results may be anticipated from the organization of separate establishments on a permanent footing, in lieu of men paid out of the District Registrars' allowances and selected from the establishments of the Judicial or Revenue Courts to attend to registration as an extra duty. Great care has been taken in the selection of men for the new establishments. In five offices, where the writers already employed on the former system were reported to be efficient, they have been retained on the fixed rates of pay authorized by Government. In three offices the Registration Writers were selected by the Registrar General from among the probationers of his office, who had been carefully trained in their duties. Registration in the District Offices being, as a rule, forbidden in accordance with the spirit of the Act, the work of the new establishments will

Financial Results.

Names of Districts.	Receipts.				Expenditure.					
	Fees.	Penalties.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Salary and establishment allowances.	Commission to Registrars.	Commission to Sub-Registrars.	Refund of Fees.	Contingencies.	Total.
General Registry Office	113 0 ...	... 97 6 9	210 6 9	4,980 0	...	...	...	...	922 12 6	5,902 12 6
Bangalore	5,967 12	217 0 ...	6,184 12 0	525 0	701 2 3	2,168 15 1	...	...	3,395 1 4
Kolár	1,562 8	33 0 ...	1,595 8 0	380 0	196 5 2	511 14 1	...	...	1,088 3 3
Toomkoor	1,634 12	... ...	1,634 12 0	380 0	196 1 10	594 11 1	...	...	1,170 12 11
Mysore	4,185 4	102 0 ...	4,287 4 0	512 0	530 14 11	1,380 12 9	4 0	...	2,427 11 8
Hassan	2,174 12	54 0 ...	2,228 12 0	380 0	289 15 5	608 15 6	4 0	...	1,282 14 11
Shimoga	1,140 12	51 0 ...	1,191 12 0	355 0	146 0 5	385 14 3	...	...	886 14 8
Kadoor	2,120 12	34 0 ...	2,154 12 0	370 0	244 10 5	761 8 6	...	...	1,376 2 11
Chituldroog	751 8	8 0 ...	759 8 0	355 0	99 12 11	227 8 5	...	...	682 5 4
Total	19,651 0	499 0 97 6 9	20,247 6 9	8,237 0	2,404 15 4	6,640 3 8	8 0	922 12 6	18,212 15 6

Separate District Registrars' Establishments.

Their Duties.

ordinarily be the examination of the Sub-Registrars' monthly indexes and other returns and the preparation of statistics from the same sources.

Sub-Registrar's Remuneration and Establishment.

12. Sub-Registrars of Talooks are remunerated as heretofore with a commission of 40 per cent of the fees collected by them. Except in the two largest offices, those of the Bangalore Cantonment and Pété, where special establishments have been formed under the Registrar General's instructions drawing their pay from the commission of the Sub-Registrars, the work is done by the Talook Amildar or Sub-Registrar, aided by one of the writers of his cutcherry, usually a Judicial Gumásta, whose selection and remuneration are left to the option of the Sub-Registrar. The Amildar's supervision of the work is of course indispensable; indeed the writing of endorsements on the instruments presented should be done with his own hand according to the rules, and I would anticipate no good result from the entire withdrawal of his commission; but on the other hand, much good may be expected from giving the Registration writers a definite share of it, and I solicit the Chief Commissioner's permission to authorize at least a moiety of the commission to be assigned to the writers by the Sub-Registrars, after defraying the petty expense of country ink, pens, &c.

Scale of Fees.

13. The revision of the scale of fees on documents of value not exceeding 100 Rs. and between 100 and 5,000 Rs. which was proposed in para 16 of my Report for 1868, was ultimately negatived by the Acting Chief Commissioner, Mr. Kindersley, as he entertained doubts whether the proposed reduction of the minimum fee would produce any material increase in the proportion of optional registration. The further consideration of the subject has therefore been deferred. The average of the fee on registered documents of all classes except memoranda of decrees, wills, &c., in the entire Province, was in 1869—70 Rs. 2—0—4, against Rs. 2—1—9 in 1868; on compulsory documents alone the average was Rs. 2—0—6 in 1869—70, and on optional Rs. 1—5—0.

Inspections.

14. The Sub-Registry Offices of all the Districts have been inspected during the year by the District Registrars, and in some instances by Assistant Superintendents specially deputed for the purpose. A memo of instructions was supplied by the Acting Registrar General in 1869 as a guide for inspections; some offices were inspected more than once, and from the detailed reports which have been furnished to this office, it is gratifying to find that, with a very few exceptions, there has been a marked improvement in the quality of the work.

Registration Manual.

The Registration Manual which was circulated in Kanarese early in the year 1869, has doubtless been most useful to the Sub-Registrars and their writers, and it may be added that, out of the 1,500 English and 2,500 Kanarese copies which were printed at the expense of Government, 200 copies

	English.	Kanarese.
General Registry Office, Bangalore,	64	40
Bangalore District ...	18	38
Kolár „	2	50
Mysore „	22	...
Toomkoor „	25	50
Hassan „	26	85
Kadoor „	10	49
Chituldroog „	18	60
Shimoga „	15	...

of the former and 372 of the latter have been sold to the public during the year at the rate of one rupee and thirteen annas respectively, and the proceeds after adjusting the cost, which was advanced from the Treasury, has been credited as a miscellaneous receipt of the Government. In the margin will be found the number of copies of each version sold in each District.

Compilation of Index Books in General Registry and District Offices.

15. In my Report of 1868, para 25, I noticed the arrangements which had been made for the compilation of index books in the Offices of the District Registrars and the Registrar General's Office. At my request the Chief Commissioner was pleased to sanction the employment of 2 writers at a cost of Rs. 40 per month for 9 months for the purpose of copying the separate sheet indexes of each Registry and Sub-Registry Office into books for the years 1867 and 1868. This important work has been completed for the year 1867, and that of 1868 is nearly so. When the copies are verified by comparison with the originals and with the copies prepared by the Registrars, the separate sheets will be destroyed. Since 1869 the indexes have been prepared in a form which admits of the original sheets being bound together in books of convenient size, excepting those of the Bangalore Pété and Cantonment Sub-Registry Offices, and probably that of Mysore.

Important measures relating to Registration.

16. I now proceed to note by way of record the more important measures of the Supreme Government and the Chief Commissioner, relating to registration operations in Mysore.

Act XXVII of 1868 exempting certain instruments from Registration.

17. Under orders of the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 29th December 1868, which were published in the local Gazette of 16th January 1869, the provisions of Act XXVII of 1868 exempting certain instruments from registration, were extended to Mysore, and it was notified with the Chief Commissioner's sanction that the exemptions were to be held to be solely applicable to *Ryots' Pattás* for *land held* from Government, when issued, received, or attested by any Officer engaged in making a settlement or revision of a settlement, but not to transactions relating to such documents subsequent to the time of issue. It was at the same time declared, under a special decision of Government, which had been subsequently obtained by the Chief Commissioner after a protracted correspondence, that coffee grants or pattás were not to be considered exempt. Such instruments never had been exempted authoritatively, but on the contrary, in

Ryots' Pattás.

Coffee Grants.

a notification of the Chief Commissioner, dated 28th February 1868, it was pointed out that they were liable to compulsory registration. But partly owing to the fact that coffee grants, from some time anterior to the introduction of the Registration Act, were issued under the Chief Commissioner's signature, which some holders considered a sufficient and complete title deed, partly owing to the alleged unsuitableness of the uniform fee which the Registration Rules provided for all grants of land, whatever the area, when the value was not stated, and partly no doubt from ignorance or the want of a proper appreciation of the requirements of the law, a vast number of coffee grants had never been presented for registration, though issued by the Chief Commissioner subsequent to 1st January 1866 when the Registration Act came into force.

18. By a notification of the Government of India, Home Department, dated 10th June 1869, a revised scale of fees as per margin for coffee grants was sanctioned, and in order to afford relief to holders who, owing to the doubts that had been entertained, had failed to obtain registration, the Chief Commissioner further notified on the 20th August 1869 that, on the right and title of the applicant to the property specified in the grant being proved to the satisfaction of the Deputy Superintendent of the District measures would be taken to cancel the former pattá and to issue a fresh grant in the name of such applicant under the signature of the Chief Commissioner, subject to the payment of a fee of two rupees. Numerous applications for renewals are understood to have been made to the Chief Commissioner's Office under this notification, and the difficulties of the holders of the unregistered pattás may be said to have been fully met by the concession thus made by the local Administration.

New Scale of Fees for Coffee Grants.

Note—No. 1. If the Instrument be a Government coffee grant or pattá, the fee for registering the same shall be—

To be appended to Rule IX of the Table of Fees.

When the area of the land comprised therein does not exceed 4 acres	1 0 0
When it exceeds 4 acres but not 7 acres.	2 0 0
When it exceeds 7 acres but not 10 acres	3 0 0
When it exceeds 10 acres but not 15 acres.	4 0 0
When area exceeds 15 acres...	5 0 0

N. B.—Transactions relating to the above classes of documents which may take place after original registration, will be subject to registration according to the prescribed scale of fees.

Relief to Holders of unregistered Coffee Grants.

19. Another important question connected with coffee grants was disposed of, on the suggestion of the Acting Registrar General, by a notification of the Chief Commissioner, dated 19th August 1869, based on an opinion of the Advocate General of Bengal, dated 13th February 1868, which was approved by the Government of India. Coffee grants being documents issued by the Chief Commissioner he thus became the executant, and though not necessarily required by the law to present the grants for registry, the claimant being the proper person, it was thought advisable, in order to facilitate registration and obviate penalties or other injury to the grantee by delays in presentation, through misapprehension on his part of the requirements of the Act, or from accidental causes, to prescribe that, on receipt by the Deputy Superintendent of a coffee grant from the Chief Commissioner's Office, he should forward it without delay to the Sub-Registrar of the Talook by whom it was registrable, who was directed to note on the document the date of its receipt by him, with his signature subscribed as Sub-Registrar.

Procedure to secure Registration of new coffee grants.

That date being held to be the date of presentation by the Chief Commissioner as the executant, the Sub-Registrar has forthwith to intimate to the grantee, that the document will be duly registered in accordance with the provisions of the Registration Act, on payment by him of the prescribed registration fees. Should the grantee decline to pay the fees after due notice, the pattá is to be delivered to him endorsed "Registration refused."

Benefits to Coffee Grantees.

20. Under the arrangements above indicated, the position of coffee grantees has doubtless been much improved in respect to the requirements of the Registration Law. A remedy for neglect of registration in the past is afforded by the offer of fresh grants to those whose title can be satisfactorily proved, and for the future with ordinary promptitude the penalties which the Act imposes for delay in registration are obviated.

Coffee Pattás issued prior to 1866.

21. It may here be noted that coffee pattás of date prior to the introduction of the Registration Act in January 1866, which may have been issued by subordinate authorities and are required to be submitted for registry in the Chief Commissioner's Office, do not require registration in the Registration Department. This view was approved by the Chief Commissioner in letter No. 437—102, dated 26th April 1870.

Inam Title Deeds.

22. A question regarding the filing in the Registration Department of Inam title deeds under the operation of Section 3, Act XXVII of 1868, has formed the subject of a correspondence between this Office, the Chief Commissioner's, and the Government of India; but as final orders have not yet been received, the matter need not be noticed further in this report.

23. The undermentioned returns are submitted with this Report.

1.—Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Province of Mysore in the year 1869—70.

2.—Statement shewing the number of documents registered in 1869—70 compared with 1868 in each Registry Office, with the amount of collections received and commission paid.

Registration of Companies under Act X of 1866.

24. Since the introduction of the Companies' Act into Mysore, under the sanction of the Government of India, dated 3rd September 1868, the following Associations have been registered and have submitted the periodical returns required by the Act. It has been found necessary for the Registration Office on several occasions to point out informalities in the procedure of some of the Associations registered and deviations from the requirements of the Act. Registration of the proceedings deemed objectionable has in such cases been refused, and there is little doubt that the supervision thus exercised

by the Registration Office, will have a salutary effect in the management of the Associations and tend to promote the security of the shereholders in the manner contemplated by the Act.

Name of Association.	Date of Registration Certificate.	Documents subsequently registered.					Total Fees received.	
		Proceedings of Extraordinary and General Meetings.	Balance Sheet.	List of Share-holders.	Summary of Capital.	Notice as to the situation of the Registered Office.	Rs.	A.
The Bangalore Bank (Limited) ...	18th Dec. 1868..	2	2	2	...	...	460	0
The Mysore Bank Corporation (Limited)	19th Dec. 1868..	3	2	1	...	...	140	0
The Bangalore Dravya Sékhara Nidhi (Limited)	13th Feb. 1869...	2	2	1	...	...	19	0
The Bangalore Traction Engine Company (Limited)... ...	7th Aug. 1869..	...	...	...	...	...	130	0
The Kolár Bank (Limited.) ..	16th Sept. 1869..	1	1	1	1	...	80	0
The Bangalore Karnátic Bank (Limited)	17th Sept. 1869...	2	1	1	...	...	155	0
						Total...	1,055	0
				Deduct		Rs. As.		
				Commission to Registrar at 40 per cent		... 416 0		
				Contingencies		... 13 5		
							429	5
						Surplus.....—	625	11

25. I beg to avail myself of this opportunity of acknowledging the valuable aid the Registration Department has received from the exertions of the District Registrars, all of whom appear from their reports to have taken a commendable interest in the duty of supervising the work of the Sub-Registrars. It is one of an uninviting nature, beset with dry and minute details, the significance of which can only be appreciated by a just conception of the important objects of the Act. My small office establishment has experienced an exceptionally busy year, and the intelligent supervision of the Manager, Muddukristna Náidu, is deserving of commendation.

H. HUDSON,
Acting Registrar General
of Assurances, Mysore.

No. 1.

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Province of Mysore in the year 1869—70.

Names of Districts.	No. of Registration Offices.	Registrations affecting immovable property, Book I. — Compulsory. Instruments of gift (Section 17, clause 1.)	Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., (Section 17, clause 2) of 100 Rs. and upwards.	Acknowledgments of consideration on account of do. (Section 17, clause 3.)	Perpetual Leases. (Section 17, clause 4.)	Leases for terms exceeding one year. (Section 17, clause 4.)	Total of Compulsory Registrations.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Optional. Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., of value less than Rs. 100, (Section 18, clause 1,)	Acknowledgments of do. [Section 18, clause 2.]	Leases for one year or less, &c., [Section 18, clause 3.]	Awards [Section 18, clause 4.]	Total of Optional Registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Total approximate value of immovable property transferred.	Registrations affecting movable property, Book VI. Conveyances, &c., of movable property and receipts for same.	Obligations for payment of money.	Other personal contracts.	Total of Registrations in Book VI.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	No. of sealed Covers deposited, Book III.	No. of Wills, &c., registered, Book IV.	No. of Memoranda received under Section 41.	Do do do 42.	No. of Registrations under Section 24.	No. of Special Registrations under Section 52.	No. of Refusals to register.	No. of Powers of Attorney attested.	No. of Searches or Applications for Copies.	Receipts. Total Ordinary Fees.	Total Extraordinary Fees and Penalties.	Total Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
General Registry Office	1	...	4	1	...	...	5	15	0 ...	...	...	...	...	...	19,373	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	15 0 0	283 4 8	5,902 12 6
Bangalore Dist...	15	12	1876	2	...	32	1922	3,689	8 460	...	16	...	476	476	0 9,12,327	...	98	26	124	248	0 ...	8	79	361	8	101	7	45	21	4,413 8 0	1771 4 0	3,395 1 4
Mysore „ ...	15	18	1070	2	...	20	1110	2,423	0 218	...	2	...	220	220	0 6,54,746	...	45	7	52	128	0 ...	6	50	389	10	54	22	25	15	2,771 0 0	1516 4 0	2,427 11 8
Coomkoor „ ...	11	1	526	...	...	...	527	979	0 227	...	1	...	228	228	0 1,55,911	...	31	18	49	95	0 ...	1	...	572	6	34	13	6	2	1,190 0 0	1038 12 0	1,170 12 11
Hassan „ ...	11	5	441	...	...	3	449	916	0 179	...	...	...	179	179	0 1,38,091	...	60	21	81	123	0 ...	...	2	270	1	14	6	7	1	1,128 0 0	467 8 0	1,088 3 3
Kolár „ ...	12	15	386	...	...	4	405	813	0 192	...	...	...	192	192	0 98,977	...	57	...	57	195	0 ...	...	2	203	2	50	21	13	10	1,615 0 0	539 12 0	1,376 2 11
Madoor „ ...	8	2	646	...	...	2	650	1,333	0 87	...	...	...	87	87	0 1,93,716	...	30	5	35	122	0 ...	1	2	155	6	29	4	4	4	810 0 0	381 12 0	886 14 8
Shimoga „ ...	10	6	270	...	...	3	279	651	0 37	...	...	...	37	37	0 99,189	...	8	...	8	25	0 ...	...	8	166	2	3	2	3	2	451 0 0	308 8 0	682 5 4
Chituldroog „ ...	11	5	160	1	...	...	166	382	0 44	...	...	...	44	44	0 87,585	...																		
Total.....	94	64	5379	6	...	64	5513	11,201	8 1444	...	19	...	1463	1463	0 23,59,915	...	389	89	478	1088	0 ...	16	153	2238	35	330	79	105	63	13,752 8 0	6582 12 8	18,212 15 6

N. B.—This is the annual form prescribed in para 15 of Government of India, Home Department, Resolution No. 1639, dated 24th March 1870.

General Registry Office,
Bangalore, 31*st May* 1870.

H. HUDSON,
Ag. Regr. General of Assurances, Mysore.

No. 2.

Statement shewing the Number of Documents registered in 1869—70 *compared with* 1868 *in each Registry Office with the amount of Collections received and Commission paid.*

No. of Offices.	Offices.	Year.	Original Registrations. Compulsory.	Original Registrations. Voluntary.	Memoranda of Decrees filed.	Amount of Fees, &c., collected.	Commission of Registering Officers for the year.	Average Commission for each Document.
I	Bangalore Registry Office ...	1869—70	2	2	180	550 12 0	701 2 3	0 0 0
		1868	38	2	435	1,425 12 0	975 11 8	0 0 0
1	Do Sub-Registry do ...	1869—70	575	114	47	1,439 12 0	572 4 4	0 12 3
		1868	684	123	104	1,710 8 0	670 8 11	0 13 3
2	Hosakóté do ...	1869—70	56	18	16	153 0 0	61 2 11	0 13 3
		1868	60	30	15	174 4 0	69 10 11	0 12 5
3	Dévanahalli do ...	1869—70	36	24	7	258 0 0	76 12 6	1 4 6
		1868	60	13	35	173 8 0	67 12 5	0 14 10
4	Dodda Ballápura do ...	1869—70	20	7	2	51 12 0	20 10 11	0 12 3
		1868	27	10	24	85 8 0	34 2 9	0 14 9
5	Nelamangala do ...	1869—70	54	40	7	161 12 0	59 1 2	0 10 1
		1868	56	26	23	181 8 0	72 9 3	0 11 5
6	Closepété do ...	1869—70	73	49	24	238 12 0	95 7 9	0 12 3
		1868	54	44	20	212 12 0	81 14 0	0 13 4
7	Channapatna do ...	1869—70	92	18	9	263 8 0	105 6 3	0 15 4
		1868	85	25	46	318 8 0	123 6 0	1 1 11
8	Kánakánahalli do ...	1869—70	46	9	6	114 0 0	45 9 5	0 13 3
		1868	52	18	13	194 12 0	77 12 7	1 1 9
9	Anekallu do ...	1869—70	51	51	10	159 0 0	63 9 3	0 10 11
		1868	48	51	23	166 0 0	66 6 0	0 10 9
10	Mágadi do ...	1869—70	59	37	17	186 0 0	72 12 6	0 12 2
		1868	73	41	54	248 0 0	99 2 9	0 13 11
11	Kengéri do ...	1869—70	32	12	9	87 12 0	31 13 11	0 11 7
		1868	35	15	13	98 4 0	35 4 4	0 11 3
12	Sarjápura do ...	1869—70	37	17	12	105 8 0	42 3 0	0 12 6
		1868	30	34	17	110 0 0	43 15 5	0 11 0
13	Yelahanka do ...	1869—70	34	20	0	97 12 0	39 1 2	0 11 7
		1868	41	26	11	118 0 0	47 3 0	0 11 3
14	Bangalore Cantonment do ...	1869—70	753	186	14	2,317 8 0	883 0 0	0 15 1
		1868	688	151	41	2,126 12 0	846 11 2	1 0 2
	Total.....	1869—70	1,922	600	361	6,184 12 0	2,870 1 4	... ...
		1868	2,031	634	874	7,344 0 0	3,312 3 2	... ...
II	Mysore Registry Office ...	1869—70	17	1	194	753 8 0	530 14 11	0 0 0
		1868	35	4	277	992 12 0	522 9 9	0 0 0
1	Do Sub-Registry do ...	1869—70	207	73	23	941 8 0	369 6 0	1 5 1
		1868	138	70	38	563 12 0	223 14 1	1 1 3
2	Mysore Ashtagram do ...	1869—70	126	6	25	329 8 0	118 2 8	0 14 4
		1868	121	9	26	329 12 0	121 1 0	0 15 3
3	Patna Ashtagram do ...	1869—70	200	95	19	726 8 0	279 12 7	0 15 2
		1868	161	35	15	431 8 0	172 9 4	0 14 1
4	Mandya do ...	1869—70	8	18	14	60 12 0	23 8 1	0 14 6
		1868	17	9	18	92 4 0	35 4 4	1 5 8
5	Maddúru do ...	1869—70	12	17	4	46 0 0	18 6 0	0 10 2
		1868	20	30	5	75 0 0	28 6 0	0 9 1
6	Mallavalli do ...	1869—70	6	3	10	26 0 0	10 6 0	1 2 5
		1868	11	11	7	40 0 0	15 15 8	0 11 7
7	Talakádu do ...	1869—70	118	10	21	323 8 0	129 6 0	1 0 2
		1868	89	10	20	249 8 0	98 2 9	0 15 10
8	Chámarájanagara do ...	1869—70	62	7	12	151 0 0	60 5 11	0 14 0
		1868	53	17	19	148 0 0	59 2 8	0 13 6
9	Nanjanagúdu do ...	1869—70	49	37	17	161 12 0	64 10 1	0 12 0
		1868	44	16	32	143 8 0	56 9 3	0 15 1

No. of Offices.	Offices.	Year.	Original Registrations. Compulsory.	Original Registrations. Voluntary.	Memoranda of Decrees filed.	Amount of Fees, &c. collected.	Commission of Registering Officers for the year.	Average Commission for each Document.
	Mysore Registry Office (*Continued.*)							
10	Gundlupété do ...	1869—70	8	4	5	22 0 0	8 12 4	0 11 8
		1868	10	6	7	32 0 0	12 12 5	0 12 9
11	Heggadadévanakóté do ...	1869—70	5	3	0	14 0 0	5 9 4	0 11 2
		1868	4	5	7	24 0 0	9 9 2	1 1 0
12	Periyápatna do ...	1869—70	53	9	0	149 8 0	59 12 6	0 15 5
		1868	61	12	2	175 8 0	70 2 10	0 13 6
13	Yedatoré do ...	1869—70	150	29	21	345 0 0	137 15 7	0 12 4
		1868	91	11	67	296 8 0	103 6 0	1 0 3
14	Yelandúru do ...	1869—70	89	10	17	236 12 0	94 10 10	0 15 4
		1838	85	4	18	191 12 0	76 10 5	0 13 9
	Total	1869—70	1,110	272	389	4,287 4 0	1,911 11 8	... .
		1868	940	259	558	3,785 12 0	1,609 3 7	... ...
III	Toomkoor Registry Office ...	1869—70	2	0	61	147 12 0	196 1 10	0 0 0
		1868	3	0	202	431 12 0	264 11 4	0 0 0
1	Do Sub-Registry do ...	1869—70	64	37	8	172 12 0	69 1 4	0 10 11
		1868	51	49	39	228 0 0	86 6 1	0 13 10
2	Koratagere do ...	1869—70	41	26	6	113 0 0	44 15 11	0 10 9
		1868	50	11	17	149 12 0	59 14 1	0 15 8
3	Maddagiri do ...	1869—70	47	45	2	157 12 0	63 1 3	0 11 0
		1868	58	28	5	158 4 0	63 4 5	0 11 9
4	Kunigallu do ...	1869—70	55	58	6	171 8 0	68 9 6	0 9 9
		1868	58	51	14	185 8 0	73 1 0	0 10 4
5	Kadaba do ...	1869—70	57	70	5	232 0 0	92 12 8	0 11 8
		1868	35	49	49	186 8 0	70 9 4	0 13 5
6	Turivékere do ...	1869—70	49	20	10	131 4 0	52 7 10	0 12 2
		1868	33	21	33	156 8 0	60 15 11	1 2 1
7	Chikkanáyakanahalli do ...	1869—70	76	7	11	184 0 0	73 12 7	0 14 3
		1868	67	10	24	205 0 0	69 15 10	0 14 7
8	Honnavalli do ...	1869—70	46	14	3	115 8 0	46 3 1	0 12 4
		1868	46	19	8	132 12 0	49 1 3	0 12 1
9	Huliyúrdurga do ...	1869—70	11	1	6	28 8 0	10 3 0	0 13 7
		1868	15	5	5	38 0 0	15 2 10	0 12 2
10	Síra do ..	1869—70	79	22	4	183 12 0	73 7 11	0 11 8
		1868	50	16	8	122 0 0	48 12 8	0 11 10
	Total...	1869—70	527	300	122	1,634 12 0	790 12 11	... ...
		1868	466	259	404	1,994 0 0	859 10 0	... ...
IV.	Hassan Registry Office ...	1869—70	12	2	286	651 12 0	289 15 5	0 0 0
		1868	8	0	219	626 12 0	234 4 2	0 0 0
1	Do Sub-Registry do ...	1869—70	62	60	0	181 8 0	72 0 1	0 9 5
		1868	54	56	17	192 12 0	74 4 5	0 10 10
2	Mahárájanadurga do ...	1869—70	13	12	2	47 0 0	18 12 5	0 12 0
		1868	14	5	19	60 0 0	19 7 7	1 5 11
3	Manjarábád do ...	1869—70	58	27	46	227 12 0	91 1 3	1 1 2
		1868	17	6	19	82 4 0	32 14 1	1 6 10
4	Arakalagúdu do ...	1869—70	49	9	28	179 8 0	70 2 11	1 3 4
		1868	56	5	3	116 12 0	46 10 7	0 12 3
5	Narasipura do ...	1869—70	43	29	26	204 8 0	74 15 8	1 8 0
		1868	37	20	45	162 8 0	59 15 6	1 0 10
6	Attikuppa do ...	1869—70	71	33	16	223 8 0	73 6 0	0 11 3
		1868	35	7	53	122 8 0	48 7 7	1 2 6
7	Nágamangala do ...	1869—70	21	10	68	112 0 0	44 12 5	1 7 1
		1868	15	9	10	58 8 0	16 15 6	0 11 4

No. of Offices.	Offices.	Year.	Original Registrations.		Memoranda of Decrees filed.	Amount of Fees, &c., collected.			Commission of Registering Officers for the year.			Average Commission for each Document.		
			Compulsory.	Voluntary.										
	Hassan Registry Office, (*Continued.*)													
8	Channaráyapatna do ...	1869—70	25	7	62	132	8	0	52	15	6	1	10	6
		1868	24	14	23	89	8	0	35	12	6	0	15	1
9	Háranahalli do ...	1869—70	23	9	0	50	0	0	19	15	7	0	10	10
		1868	16	7	7	64	8	0	24	12	5	1	1	3
10	Bélúru do ...	1869—70	72	31	38	228	12	0	91	7	8	0	13	11
		1868	32	31	24	158	12	0	63	7	8	1	1	9
	Total.....	1869—70	449	228	572	2,228	12	0	898	14	11	...	...	...
		1868	308	160	439	1,734	12	0	657	0	0	...	...	...
V	Kolár Registry Office ...	1869—70	0	0	134	268	4	0	196	5	2	0	0	0
		1868	1	0	256	528	0	0	229	6	4	0	0	0
1	Do Sub-Registry do ...	1869—70	57	45	9	174	0	0	69	9	5	0	10	11
		1868	72	48	10	190	8	0	76	2	9	0	10	2
2	Bétmangala do ...	1869—70	48	24	2	126	8	0	50	9	3	0	11	3
		1868	26	13	9	71	0	0	28	6	1	0	11	8
3	Srínivásapura do ...	1869—70	16	11	13	52	0	0	20	12	5	0	12	4
		1868	8	7	22	55	12	0	19	7	8	1	4	9
4	Mulabágalu do ...	1869—70	41	43	12	159	0	0	60	12	7	0	11	5
		1868	21	21	20	93	4	0	37	4	3	0	14	2
5	Gúmanáyakanapálya do ...	1869—70	11	0	2	35	0	0	13	15	8	1	4	4
		1868	11	6	26	73	4	0	22	7	10	1	5	2
6	Góribidanúru do ...	1869—70	8	4	7	27	0	0	10	12	6	0	14	4
		1868	19	9	3	55	12	0	22	4	6	0	12	9
7	Gudibanda do ...	1869—70	14	7	8	43	0	0	17	2	11	0	12	7
		1868	6	3	5	22	0	0	8	12	8	0	15	8
8	Ambájidurga do ...	1869—70	28	49	23	145	12	0	54	4	4	0	12	2
		1868	20	22	57	121	12	0	48	10	10	1	2	7
9	Sidlaghatta do ...	1869—70	67	34	25	153	4	0	85	4	4	0	13	1
		1868	45	29	41	158	0	0	63	2	9	0	13	8
10	Chikka Ballápura do ...	1869—70	76	33	21	210	12	0	84	4	6	0	12	4
		1868	27	1	50	111	0	0	44	5	11	1	9	4
11	Málúru do ...	1869—70	39	17	14	101	0	0	40	7	2	0	11	5
		1868	42	9	13	112	4	0	41	4	6	0	12	11
	Total.....	1869—70	405	273	270	1,595	8	0	708	3	3	...	...	...
		1868	298	169	512	1,592	8	0	641	12	1	...	...	...
VI	Kadoor Registry Office ...	1869—70	2	0	101	246	12	0	244	10	5	0	0	0
		1868	17	1	174	544	4	0	293	0	2	0	0	0
1	Do Sub-Registry do ...	1869—70	17	5	5	66	0	0	26	6	3	1	3	3
		1868	23	1	34	94	0	0	37	9	6	1	9	1
2	Taríkere do ...	1869—70	48	6	6	144	8	0	57	12	9	1	1	2
		1868	25	10	33	131	8	0	52	9	6	1	8	1
3	Lakkuvalli do ...	1869—70	135	20	36	393	8	0	157	6	1	1	0	4
		1868	12	7	31	95	0	0	37	15	7	2	0	0
4	Koppa do ...	1869—70	64	10	9	189	8	0	75	12	9	1	0	4
		1868	29	19	8	149	0	0	57	3	0	1	3	1
5	Wastára do ...	1869—70	160	20	14	351	4	0	138	14	3	0	12	3
		1868	101	20	28	582	12	0	214	11	1	1	12	5
6	Chikkamagalúru do ...	1869—70	206	73	29	712	12	0	285	1	5	1	0	4
		1868	79	42	30	541	12	0	193	7	10	1	9	7
7	Bánávára do ...	1869—70	18	14	3	50	8	0	20	3	0	0	10	1
		1868	13	10	10	52	4	0	20	14	3	0	14	6
	Total.....	1869—70	650	144	203	2,154	12	0	1,006	2	11	...	...	...
		1868	299	110	348	2,190	8	0	907	6	11	...	...	...

No. of Offices.	Offices.	Year.	Original Registrations		Memoranda of Decrees filed.	Amount of Fees, &c., collected.			Commission of Registering Officers for the year.			Average Commission for each Document.		
			Compulsory	Voluntary.										
VII	Shimoga Registry Office ...	1869—70	0	0	77	154	0	0	146	0	5	0	0	0
		1868	1	1	134	308	0	0	139	10	3	0	0	0
1	Do Sub-Registry do ...	1869—70	105	20	12	333	12	0	133	8	0	1	1	1
		1868	48	16	13	264	0	0	96	1	4	1	8	0
2	Chennagiri do ...	1869—70	14	11	5	55	4	0	18	1	8	0	11	7
		1868	16	9	25	73	0	0	26	0	1	1	0	8
3	Honnáli do ...	1869—70	16	1	19	69	0	0	27	9	8	1	10	0
		1868	6	2	15	29	0	0	11	9	8	1	7	2
4	Shikáripura do ...	1869—70	13	9	5	49	0	0	17	15	11	0	13	1
		1868	17	4	43	72	0	0	28	12	11	1	5	11
5	Soraba do ...	1869—70	29	5	16	115	0	0	36	6	7	1	1	2
		1868	30	11	22	97	0	0	38	6	6	0	15	0
6	Ságara do ...	1869—70	44	11	2	186	0	0	69	15	7	1	4	4
		1868	19	9	8	67	0	0	26	6	4	0	15	1
7	Anantapura do ...	1869—70	16	2	2	70	8	0	19	6	5	1	1	3
		1868	2	0	6	8	0	0	3	3	2	1	9	7
8	Nagar do ...	1869—70	23	5	3	57	0	0	21	15	11	0	12	7
		1868	11	6	10	46	0	0	15	3	3	0	14	4
9	Kávaledurga do ...	1869—70	19	8	14	102	4	0	40	14	6	1	8	2
		1868	33	9	15	135	8	0	54	3	3	1	4	8
	Total.....	1869—70	279	72	155	1,191	12	0	531	14	8	...	...	...
		1868	183	67	291	1,095	12	0	439	8	9	...	...	...
VIII	Chituldroog Registry Office...	1869—70	1	0	83	182	8	0	99	12	11	0	0	0
		1868	1	0	30	62	0	0	71	1	1	0	0	0
1	Do Sub-Registry do ...	1869—70	17	18	12	87	8	0	33	6	5	1	5	5
		1868	16	7	1	15	0	0	19	15	8	0	14	0
2	Dávanagere do ...	1869—70	37	13	10	120	0	0	47	15	8	0	15	7
		1868	33	8	3	96	0	0	36	4	8	0	15	0
3	Kanakuppá do ...	1869—70	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	9	7	0	0	0
		1868	4	1	3	16	8	0	4	6	5	1	5	1
4	Molakálumúru do ...	1869—70	10	7	0	25	0	0	10	0	0	0	9	5
		1868	5	2	0	11	0	0	4	6	3	0	10	0
5	Doddéri do ...	1869—70	4	1	5	14	0	0	5	9	6	1	1	11
		1868	1	1	1	4	0	0	1	9	5	0	12	8
6	Hiriyúru do ...	1869—70	4	2	9	23	8	0	9	6	5	1	3	9
		1868	6	0	0	14	0	0	5	9	7	0	14	11
7	Harihara do ...	1869—70	41	13	27	121	8	0	48	9	7	0	14	5
		1868	22	12	6	71	8	0	25	6	2	0	11	11
8	Búdihálu do ...	1869—70	26	3	6	66	0	0	24	15	5	0	13	9
		1868	27	1	2	69	8	0	23	12	5	0	13	7
9	Hosadurga do ...	1869—70	4	2	5	37	8	0	14	15	9	2	7	11
		1868	4	6	8	158	8	0	23	6	1	2	5	5
10	Pávagada do ...	1869—70	22	3	8	78	0	0	31	3	1	1	4	0
		1868	30	10	8	116	8	0	46	6	0	1	2	8
	Total.....	1869—70	166	52	166	759	8	0	327	5	4	...	...	...
		1868	149	48	62	669	8	0	262	3	9	...	...	...
	General Registry Office ...	1869—70	5	0	0	113	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...
		1868	8	0	0	159	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...
	Grand Total.....	1869—70	5,513	1,941	2,238	20,150	0	0	9,045	3	0	...	...	...
		1868	4,682	1,706	3,488	20,565	12	0	8,688	7	1	...	...	...

GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE,
BANGALORE, 31*st May* 1870.

H. HUDSON,
Ag. Regr. General of Assurances, Mysore.

General No. 1557.
346.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 15*th June* 1870.

From

The Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Mysore.

To

The Offg. Registrar General of Assurances, Mysore.

SIR,

I am directed to communicate the following remarks of the officiating Chief Commissioner on your Report of the operations of the Registration Department in Mysore for the past year, received under your letter No. 90, dated 31st May 1870.

2. The returns shew a falling off under some heads in the amount of registration work performed, which is sufficiently accounted for in the explanations given by you. The increase in the number of some of the more important classes of instruments is satisfactory.

3. The steady decrease in the number of copies of documents sent to other Registration Offices is important.

4. The progress in the registration of compulsory and optional documents is marked in all the Districts excepting Bangalore, the causes of the decline in which should be carefully enquired into.

5. The financial results though not quite as large in the aggregate receipts as for the previous year, shew a larger surplus, amounting to rather more than 10 per cent, which is satisfactory.

6. The proposal (para 12) to authorize the payment to the office writers employed by Sub-Registrars, of a moiety of the commission assigned to the latter after defraying the petty expenses of ink, &c., is sanctioned; but due care must be taken in carrying this measure out not to weaken the responsibility now devolving on the Sub-Registrars.

7. The Manual referred to in para 14 has doubtless been of much use to those concerned who have taken advantage of it; but it might be worth while to reduce its price to ensure the sale of a portion of the large number of copies still on hand.

8. The Report does not appear to call for further remark; but I am directed to state that Colonel Meade has noticed with satisfaction your commendation of the exertions of the District Registrars and your own office establishment, and your opinion that there has been a marked improvement in the quality of the work during the past year; and that he desires to acknowledge your own careful and excellent supervision of the Department, to which its satisfactory working is mainly due.

I have, &c.,
ROB. COLE,
Offg. Secretary.

3 x

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE CONTROLLER OF MONEY ORDERS,

FOR 1869—70.

(WITH THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW THEREON.)

I have the honor to submit my Report, on the operations of the Money Order Department in Mysore, for the year 1869—70.

2. The accompanying Statement, No. I, shews that the progress of the Department has been very satisfactory since it was formed in the year 1867—68; when the total number of orders issued was 3464. In 1868—69 it was 4595, and in 1869—70, 7,204.

3. The number of orders paid in the first year was 2,918, in the 2nd year 3983, and in the last 5,871.

The amounts of the orders were as follows in the three years:—

	1867—68.	1868—69.	1869—70.
Issued	1,62,668	2,28,778	3,50,086
Paid	1,36,073	1,86,542	2,53,238
Total Transactions	2,98,741	4,15,320	6,03,324

4. It will be observed that the largest number of orders issued were of the values of 10 Rs, 25 Rs, or 50 Rs., aggregating 5,184 out of a total of 7,204. 1,095 orders were issued of the value of Rs. 150. Those for 75 Rs, 100 Rs, and 125 together numbered 925 only. Hence it is apparent that the Money Order Department in Mysore is chiefly used for small remittances. The largest number and amount of orders, as might have been anticipated, were discharged at the Bangalore Agency, namely 4,112, amounting to Rs. 1,75,921.

5. There has been a marked increase in 1869—70 in the number of orders drawn on Madras, *viz.*, 2,564 amounting to 1,34,613, against 1632 for Rs. 86,176 in the previous year. The drawings on Bengal amounted to only 1,000 Rs. more than in 1868—69, and those on Bombay were nearly the same in both years. Bengal drew about 7,000 Rs. more, but Bombay, Berar and Madras much the same amount as in the previous year.

6. The arrangements made for extending the Money Order system to the Talooks as described in my Report for the year 1868—69, para 7, have been fairly successful in this the first year of the experiment, transactions having taken place in 55 talooks out of the 74 which are not at the head quarters of Districts. The plan has worked with-

out any practical difficulty, is capable of wide extension, and I am sanguine that as it becomes generally known among the inhabitants of talooks, it will largely be availed of. 399 orders were issued for money received in talooks amounting to Rs. 21,907, and 226 were paid in talooks to the amount of Rs. 10,935. A statement shewing the names of talooks and the number of the transactions in each is given in the Appendix No. V. The only talooks in which no Money Order transactions appear are named in the margin.

Bangalore	Hosakóté Closepété, Anekallu, Kengéri, Sarjápura and Yelahanka.
Kolár	Bétmangala, Gudibanda, Málúrú, and Gumanáyakanapállya.
Toomkoor	Huliyúrdurga and Sirá.
Kadoor	Tarikere.
Chituldroog	Kanakuppa.
Mysore	Heggadadévanakóté, Talkádu and Maddúru.
Hassan	Manjarábád, Maháráyanadurga, Bélúru, and Nágamangala.

7. The financial results of the year will, I conceive, be regarded as particularly satisfactory, there being a profit of 2,606 Rs. on the year's receipts and charges. The surplus was 1,408 in the previous year and 706 in 1867—68. The Agents' commission, which continues at $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent being in proportion to the amount of orders issued and paid has increased accordingly in amount; but the Controller's establishment consists as before of one Accountant on Rs. 40, and the petty contingencies of his office, and the local Agencies, shew but little variation from the previous years, although the number of issues and payments have more than doubled. I am bound to say, however, that the pressure of work on the Controller's Office has been severe, necessitating continuous hard work on the part of the Accountant during 8 or 9 hours daily.

8. I beg that the Chief Commissioner will be pleased to direct the printing of this report and its appendicies, as copies are required for the Money Order Controllers of other Provinces as well as other Financial Officers. 25 copies will suffice for the purpose.

H. HUDSON,
Controller, Money Order Offices, Mysore Circle.

No. I.

Statement of Money Orders issued and paid by the Mysore Circle from 1st April 1869 to 31st March 1870.

AGENCIES.	Number of Orders issued.								Commission or Premium received.							Total Amount of Commission.	Amount of Orders issued.	Number of Orders paid.	Amount of Orders paid.	Total issued and paid.
	Up to 10 Rs. Fee 2 As.	25 Rs. 4 As.	50 Rs. 8 As.	75 Rs. 12 As.	100 Rs. 1 Rs.	125 Rs. 1¼ Rs.	150 Rs. 1½ Rs.	Total Number of Orders issued.	Up to 10 Rs. Fee 2 As.	25 Rs. 4 As.	50 Rs. 8 As.	75 Rs. 12 As.	100 Rs. 1 Rs.	125 Rs. 1¼ Rs.	150 Rs. 1½ Rs.					
Bangalore... ...	390	282	209	50	67	9	79	1,086	48 12	70 8	104 8	37 8	67 0	11 4	118 8	458 0	38,973 0	4,112	1,75,921 0	2,14,894 0
Kolár	125	89	45	11	17	2	19	308	15 10	22 4	22 8	8 4	17 0	2 8	28 8	116 10	9,816 10	231	6,799	16,615 10
Toomkoor... ...	186	154	135	29	87	13	124	728	23 4	38 8	67 8	21 12	87 0	16 4	186 0	440 4	40,488 4	248	8,596 11	49,084 15
Shimoga	303	274	204	46	83	25	195	1,130	37 14	68 8	102 0	34 8	83 0	31 4	292 8	649 10	58,529 7	224	8,882 7	67,411 12
Chikkamagalúru ...	201	132	80	16	19	3	5	456	25 2	33 0	40 0	12 0	19 0	3 12	7 8	140 6	11,273 3	183	17,396 0	28,669 3
Chituldroog ...	253	260	183	31	74	8	196	1,005	31 10	65 0	91 8	23 4	74 0	10 0	294 0	589 6	54,074 15	126	5,232 7	59,307 6
Mysore	303	297	279	58	102	19	265	1,323	37 14	74 4	139 8	43 8	102 0	23 12	397 8	818 6	74,761 10	566	22,080 4	96,841 14
Hassan	242	219	159	30	72	15	180	917	30 4	54 12	79 8	22 8	72 0	18 12	270 0	547 12	49,954 13	170	7,441 4	57,396 1
Sakaléspura ...	59	67	54	16	20	3	32	251	7 6	16 12	27 0	12 0	20 0	3 12	48 0	134 14	12,214 5	11	889 13	13,104 2
Total for 1869—70...	2,062	1,774	1,348	287	541	97	1,095	7,204	257 12	443 8	674 0	215 4	541 0	121 4	1642 8	3,895 4	3,50,086 1	5,871	2,53,238 14	6,03,324 15
Total for 1868—69...	1,330	1,168	753	172	358	42	772	4,595	166 4	292 0	376 8	129 0	358 0	52 8	1158 0	2,532 4	2,28,778 3	3,983	1,86,542 15	4,15,321 2
Increase.....	732	606	595	115	183	55	323	2,609	91 8	151 8	297 8	86 4	183 0	68 12	484 8	1,363 0	1,21,307 14	1,888	66,695 15	1,88,003 13
Decrease.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT,
Bangalore, 18*th May* 1870.

H. HUDSON,
Controller, Money Order Offices,
Mysore Circle.

No. II.

Statement of Financial Results of the Money Order Department, Mysore, for 1869—70.

		1869—70.	1868—69.	1867—68.
Receipts	Commission realized by Money Order Agents (*Vide* Statement No. I.)	3,895 4 0	2,532 4 0	1,821 2 0
	Second commission received by Controller's Office	51 4 0	29 9 6	28 2 0
	Lapsed Orders credited to Government	45 8 0	3 8 0	.....
	Total Receipts.....	3,992 0 0	2,565 5 6	1,849 4 0
Disbursements	AGENTS' FEES.			
	Bangalore	254 7 0		
	Kolár	19 11 0		
	Toomkoor	54 13 0		
	Shimoga	78 15 0		
	Kadoor	39 8 0		
	Chituldroog	64 10 0		
	Mysore	112 1 0		
	Hassan	70 5 0		
	Sakaléspura	14 3 0		
	Total.....	708 9 0		
	CHARGES.			
	Controller's Establishment	480 0 0		
	Contingencies.....	80 11 10		
		560 11 10		
	Agents' Fees (*Vide* margin)	708 9 0		
	Contingencies.....	115 15 0		
		824 8 0		
	Total Expenditure.....	1,385 3 10	1,156 12 2	1,142 9 5
	Profits.....	2,606 12 2	1,408 9 4	706 10 7

No. III.

Amount of Orders drawn by Mysore and outstanding on the 31st March 1870. Rs. 4,934—4—0.

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT,
Bangalore, 18*th May* 1870.

H. HUDSON,
Controller, Money Order Offices,
Mysore Circle.

No. IV.

Statement of Money Orders issued and paid by the Mysore Circle on account of other Governments from 1st April 1869 to 31st March 1870, and included in Statement No. 1.

AGENCIES.	Orders Issued.										Orders Paid.										Grand Total.	
	Bengal.		Bombay.		Berar.		Madras.		Total.		Bengal.		Bombay.		Berar.		Madras.		Total.			
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Bangalore	124	7,509 9	58	4,072 0	7	374 4	707	20,775 10	896	32,731 7	415	17,554 2	115	4,193 6	89	5,413 5	1067	39,172 11	1686	66,333 8	2582	99,064 15
Kolár	4	90 0	2	44 0	...	... ...	105	4,386 5	111	4,520 5	1	10 0	...	... ...	2	200 0	3	125 0	6	335 0	117	4,855 5
Toomkoor	12	700 12	50	4,707 9	...	... ...	180	13,461 3	242	18,869 8	7	274 0	4	335 3	1	35 0	12	295 0	24	939 3	266	19,808 11
Shimoga	30	1,700 0	131	13,131 4	1	15 0	276	14,853 8	438	29,679 12	6	550 0	6	390 14	5	620 0	18	1,635 11	35	3,196 9	473	32,896 5
Chikkamagalúru... ...	27	1,116 7	6	195 6	...	... ...	90	3,033 6	123	4,345 3	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	105	14,592 8	105	14,592 8	228	18,937 11
Chituldroog...	15	847 14	44	4,798 13	...	... ...	268	18,479 1	327	24,125 12	1	50 0	3	270 0	...	... ...	3	100 4	7	420 4	334	24,546 0
Mysore...	98	3,980 4	95	11,886 8	5	178 9	615	39,367 0	813	55,412 5	49	2,581 5	17	1,605 0	2	51 0	83	4,876 0	151	9,113 5	964	64,525 10
Hassan...	16	358 15	...	... ...	...	... ...	267	15,492 10	283	15,851 9	5	325 0	1	50 0	3	293 0	7	259 0	16	927 0	299	16,778 9
Sakaléspura..	2	49 6	...	... ...	...	... ...	56	4,764 9	58	4,813 15	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	1	60 0	1	60 0	59	4,873 15
Total for 1869—70.	328	16,353 3	386	38,835 8	13	567 13	2564	1,34,613 4	3291	1,90,369 12	484	21,344 7	146	6,844 7	102	6,612 5	1299	61,116 2	2031	95,917 5	5322	2,86,287 1
Total for 1868—69.	149	6,389 12	327	38,051 6	67	2,198 4	1632	86,176 13	2175	1,32,816 3	401	16,114 10	123	7,507 9	81	5,953 9	1083	61,678 3	1688	91,253 15	3863	2,24,070 2
Increase.....	179	9,963 7	59	784 2	...	... ...	932	48,436 7	1116	57,553 9	83	5,229 13	23	... ...	21	658 12	216	... ...	343	4,663 6	1459	62,216 15
Decrease.....	...	... ...	...	... ...	54	1,630 7	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	663 2	...	... ...	...	562 1	...	... ...	...	... ...

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT,
Bangalore, 18th May 1870.

H. HUDSON,
Controller, Money Order Offices, Mysore Circle.

No. V.

Statement of Money Orders issued and paid through Talook Sub-Treasuries during 1869—70.

Districts.	TALOOKS.	No. of Orders issued.	Amount of Orders issued.		No. of Orders paid.	Amount of Orders paid.		Total No. of Orders issued and Paid.	Total Amount of Orders issued and paid.	
Bangalore	Dévanahalli, Dodda Ballápura, Nelamangala, Kánakánahalli, Mágadi, and Chennapatna	...	...	...	13	339	1	13	389	1
Kolár	Srínivásapura, Góribidanúru, Ambájidurga, Chikka Ballápura, Sidlaghatta and Mulabágalu	8	158	1	18	659	10	26	817	11
Toomkoor	Kunigallu, Turivékere, Chikkanáyakanahalli, Maddagiri, Kadaba, Koratagere and Honnavalli	22	909	8	23	350	5	45	1,259	13
Shimoga	Shikáripura, Nagara, Ságara, Soraba, Chennagiri, Kávaledurga, Anantapura and Honnáli	128	10,002	0	18	836	8	146	10,838	8
Chikkamagalúru	Kadoor, Wastára, Koppa, Bánávára and Lakkuvalli	17	520	14	44	5,565	0	61	6,085	14
Chituldroog	Harihara, Hiriyúru, Búdihálu, Pávagada, Doddéri, Dávanagere, Molakálumúru and Hosadurga	148	5,690	1	45	1,531	4	193	7,221	5
Mysore...	Yedatoré, Chámarájanagara, Mallavalli, Mandya, Patna Ashtagram, Nanjanagúdu, Periyápatna, Gundlupété and Mysore Ashtagram ...	15	999	4	32	791	2	47	1,790	6
Hassan...	Attikuppa, Narasipura, Chennaráyapatna, Hassan, Arakalagúdu and Háranahalli	61	3,627	6	33	812	14	94	4,440	4
		399	21,907	2	223	10,935	12	625	32,842	14

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT,
Bangalore, 18th May 1870.

H. HUDSON,
Controller, Money Order Offices,
Mysore Circle.

No. 3946.
Finl. 275.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 3rd November 1870.

From

The Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

To

The Controller, Money Order Offices, Mysore Circle,
Bangalore.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Report for the year 1869—70, (No. 38, dated 18th May last), on the operations of the Money Order Department in Mysore, and to convey the observations of the Chief Commissioner thereon.

This is the third year since the Money Order Department was introduced into this Province.

The progress in the work is indicated by the following comparison:—

Issues—Orders up to Fees.	10 Rs. 2 As.	25 Rs. 4 As.	50 Rs. 8 As.	75 Rs. 12 As.	100 Rs. 1 Rs.	125 Rs. 1¼ Rs.	150 Rs. 1½ Rs.	No.	Amount.
1868—69... ...	1,330	1,168	753	172	358	42	772	4,595	2,28,778 3 0
1869—70... ...	2,062	1,774	1,348	287	541	97	1,095	7,204	3,50,086 1 0
Increase...	732	606	595	115	183	55	323	2,609	1,21,307 14 0
Decrease.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage.	55	52	79	67	51	131	42	57	53 0 0

Payments	No.	Amount.
1868—69... ...	3,983	1,86,542 15 0
1869—70... ...	5,871	2,53,238 14 0
Increase.....	1,888	66,695 15 0
Percentage	47	36 0 0

The above table shews a considerable increase in the number of orders issued. The largest were of the values of 10 Rs., 25 Rs., and 50 Rs., aggregating Rs. 5,184 out of a total of 7,204. The progress of the Department has been very satisfactory. The profit in 1869—70 was Rs. 2,606, against Rs. 1,408 in the preceding year.

		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Receipts.	Commission...	3,895	4	0			
	2nd Commission for alterations, &c.	51	4	0			
	Lapsed Orders	45	8	0			
					3,992	0	0
Charges.	Controller's Establishment	480	0	0			
	Do. Contingencies	80	11	10			
		560	11	10			
	Agents' Fees	708	9	0			
	Contingencies	115	15	0			
		824	8	0			
					1,385	3	10
	Profit or Surplus.....				2,606	12	2

The arrangements made for extending the Money Order system to the talooks, as described in the report for the year 1868—69, have been fairly successful in this, the first year of the experiment, transactions have taken place in 55 talooks out of the 74, which are not at the Head Quarters of Districts. The plan has worked without any practical difficulty, is capable of wide extension, and doubtless will be largely availed of as it becomes generally known among the inhabitants. 399 orders were issued for money received in talooks, amounting to Rs. 21,907; and 226 were paid in talooks to the amount of Rs. 10,935.

In conclusion, I am to observe that the results appear to the Chief Commissioner to be very satisfactory, and he begs you will accept his thanks for your efficient arrangements and control of the Money Order Department.

I have, &c.,

ROB. COLE,
Offg. Secretary.

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE JUDGES OF THE BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,

FOR 1869—70.

1. We have the honor to forward herewith, for your information, the Report of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes for the calendar year 1869, being the seventh year of its institution.

2. The most note worthy feature of the year under report was the institution of stamps for money payments, required by section 14 of the Regulations of this Court. This measure came into force on the 1st April last, and has relieved both the Cou and the public of much of the delay involved in the receipt and registration of c and fees.

3. The jurisdiction of the Court was somewhat extended by the publication of the 99 section of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War for 1869, under a Notification No. 775, dated 24 July last, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

4. It will be observed by a reference to Table No. 1, also given below in an abstracted form, that the total number of cases instituted during the year was 5,761, against 6,637 in the year 1868, and the amount litigated was Rs. 2,13,127—2—8, against Rs. 2,46,822 —12—4 in 1868. Thus shewing a decrease of 876 cases and of Rs. 33,695—9—8 in the amount litigated for the year under review.

Abstract of Table No. 1.

Years.	English Suits filed in the year.	Cantonment Native do.	Pété Native do.	Total do.	Total Amount litigated in the year.			Average Amount litigated monthly.			Average Amount litigated in each Suit.			Average Number of Suits filed monthly.
1869	704	2,779	2,278	5,761	2,13,127	2	8	17,760	9	6	36	15	11	48
1868	607	2,764	3,266	6,637	2,46,822	12	4	20,578	9	0	37	0	8	
Increase ...	97	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease ...	...	...	988	876	33,695	9	8	2,817	15	6	0	0		

5 From the above abstract it will be further seen that the average amount litigated in each suit was Rs. 36—15—11. The average in former years being as follows:—

		Rs.	As.	P.
In	1863	21	0	4
„	1864	31	8	4
„	1865	29	5	7
„	1866	30	0	2
„	1867	30	5	10
„	1868	37	0	8

6. There has been an increase of 97 English cases and 15 Cantonment native cases, while there has been a decrease of 988 Pété cases, which is perhaps partially due to the establishment of the Judicial Assistant's Court, which is much nearer to the Pété and to which those residing there would naturally resort whenever practicable. In suits on bonds hypothecating immovable property it has been, of late years, the practice for parties to sue for the debt in the Small Cause Court, and obtain a certificate that execution has not been taken out, and then producing this certificate in the Deputy Superintendent's Court to pray for sale of the immovable property. Since establishment of the Judicial Assistant's Court execution on immovable property been refused, unless the copy of judgment has been written on a stamped paper of one rupee or annas eight according to the value of the suit. So that as that Court has Small Cause Court jurisdiction within a certain pecuniary limit, as well as power to sell immovable property, it is very natural that parties should resort to that Court if possible in the first instance, giving it jurisdiction by praying for the sale of the property mortgaged, thereby saving trouble, delay, and expenses incurrable by extra fees for stamps and petitions.

7. Tables No. 2 and 3 shew that 2,786 cases out of 5,761 were for sums under 10 Rs. and that the fees realized on these cases were only Rs. 1,988—10—0, and that 1,061 cases were for sums under Rs. 20—0—0., realizing fees amounting to Rs. 2,242—6—3, and that 980 cases were for sums under 50 Rs. and that the fees realized amounted to Rs. 4,578—10—6. Thus the fees on 4,827 cases amounted to only Rs., 8,809—10—9, whilst the commission and fees realized on the remaining 934 cases of the value of from 50 Rs. to 1,000, are considerably more than double the amount realized on the 4,827 suits under Rs. 50, *viz.*,—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Commission and fees on 4,827 cases for sums under Rs. 50	8,809	10	9
Commission and fees on 934 cases from 50 to 1,000	20,073	2	1
Total cases 5,761 and Rs. ..	28,882	12	10

There were 43 cases above 500 Rs. filed in the Court during the year under report, against 66 in nd 41 in the year previous.

8. Table No. 3 shews that 2,786 cases under 10 Rs. were entertained at an average cost to suitors of Rupees .. 0 11 5.

1,061	20	..	2	1	8
980	50	..	4	10	9
453	100	..	10	3	4
266	200	..	18	8	0
94	300	..	31	8	0
47	400	..	44	10	11
26	500	..	59	6	6
15	600	..	69	15	2
10	700	..	74	8	1
6	800	..	81	1	7
4	900	..	90	6	6
13	1,000	..	98	4	5

5,761 cases were entertained at an average cost each suit of Rs. 5—0—2, against a similar average in 1868 of Rs. 5—2—1.

9. Referring to Table No. 4 we find that 5,665 cases were finally disposed of during the year, including 158 brought over from 1868.

In 2,844 cases there were judgments for plaintiffs.
„ 223 cases there were judgments for defendants.
„ 322 cases were struck out for default.
„ 187 cases were non-suited.
„ 2,089 cases were compromised.

Total 5,665

From which analysis the following percentages are arrived at, and compared with the previous year.

	1	2	3		4	5	6	
Years.	Percentage of cases tried on their merits.	Do Do of cases compromised.	Do Do of cases struck-out.	Total of columns 1,2 and 3.	Precentage of cases tried on their merits in-favor of Plaintiffs.	Do Do in favor of Defendants.	Do Do non-suited.	Total of Columns 4, 5 and 6.
1869	57·44	36·87	5·69	100 00	87·40	6·85	5·75	100·00
1868	57·17	34·25	8·58	100·00	88·93	3·29	7·78	100·00
Increase.	·27	2·62	...	...	...	3·56	...	...
Decrease.	...	...	2·89	...	1·53	...	2·3	...

The above analysis shews that there have been an increase of ·27 per cent in the number of cases tried on their merits, an increase of 2·62 per cent in the number of

cases compromised, a decrease of 2·89 per cent in the number of cases struck out, a decrease of 1·53 per cent in the judgments for plaintiffs, a corresponding increase of 3·56 in the number of judgments for defendants, and a decrease of 2·3 in the number of cases non-suited.

10. Table No. 4 further shews that 446 cases were conducted by enrolled Pleaders, and 5,213 cases by the parties themselves, and that 6 cases were referred to and decided by arbitration against 8 in the previous year.

11. Table No. 12 shews that the total amount litigated on the 3,254 cases tried on their merits was as follows:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Amount allowed	1,16,635	3	3
„ disallowed	6,952	15	11
„ litigated in non-suited cases ..	6,762	8	9
Total.....	1,30,350	11	11
Amount litigated in 2,089 compromised Cases	79,636	1	6
„ in 322 cases struck out ..	5,268	12	7
„ in 254 undecided cases ..	9,158	3	9
Total....	2,24,413	13	9
In suits instituted in 1869 ..	2,13,127	2	7
In suits brought over from the previous year	11,286	11	2
Total....	2,24,413	13	9

From the foregoing statement the following percentages are arrived at, and compared with the previous year.

Years.	1	2	3	4	5	Total of columns 1 to 5 included.
	Percentage of Amount allowed.	Do disallowed.	Percentage of Cases non-suited.	Percentage of Cases compromised.	Percentage of Cases struck out.	
1869	54·18	3·23	3·15	36·99	2·45	100·00
1868	48·79	6·58	3·49	36·89	4·25	100·00
Increase ...	5·39			·10		
Decrease ...	...	3·35	·34	...	1·80	...

While by a reference to para 9, it will be observed that there was an increase of ·27 per cent in the number of cases tried on their merits, the above table shews that

there has been an increase of 5·39 per cent in the amount allowed, and a corresponding decrease has taken place of 3·35 per cent in the amount disallowed.

12. Table No. 6 shews that, out of the 5,671 cases brought on for hearing, only 6 remained undecided at the close of the year. In 28 cases the summonses had not been served on the defendants, one case was adjourned for the production of witnesses, four cases were postponed at the request of the parties to the suits, and one case was adjourned by order of the Court, the remaining 220 cases were filed during the last few days of the year, as also some up-country cases in which a longer period is allowed for the return of the summonses according to the distance of the place from Bangalore; making in all 254 cases brought over from 1869.

13. Table No. 6 also shews that there were 41 applications for new trials made during the year, of which—

In	6	Cases applications were refused.
„	22	Cases the judgments were reversed.
„	7	Cases the judgments were confirmed.
„	4	Cases the judgments were modified.
„	1	Case struck out, &
„	1	Case was compromised.
Total. .	41	

14. There were 5 references in 5 cases made to the Judicial Commissioner during the past year, against 14 references in 11 cases in the previous year.

15. Table No. 8 shews that Rs. 35,602—13—6 were recovered for suitors through the Court, and that a balance of Rs. 1,980—1—3 remained from the previous year, making a total of Rs. 37,582—14—9. Out of this sum, Rs. 36,189—2—4 was paid to claimants, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,393—12—5 in hand at the close of the year.

The subjoined table will shew the result in this respect, for the last two years.

Years.	Amount allowed in Suits where final Judgments were passed.	Amount recovered through the Court.	Percentage of Amount recovered as compared with Amount allowed.
1869	1,16,635 3 3	35,602 13 6	30·49
1868	1,18,591 3 3	39,617 0 11	33·41
Increase ...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	1,956 0 0	4,014 3 5	2·92

16. Final judgments were passed in 3,067 cases, and in the execution thereof as well as of those that remained unexecuted at the commencement of the year, there were issued on the application of the parties, (*Vide* Table No. 7.)

882	Warrants against goods	against 1,062	in 1868.
773	„ the body	877	do
28	„ to give possession	18	do.
149	Remained unexecuted from 1868.		
Total Warrants.. 1832			

Out of this number—

527	were executed by levy and possession.
67	partly executed by levy.
122	executed by seizure of goods.
88	„ arrests.
248	Were compromised and withdrawn.
604	returned unserved.
3	remained with the Military Assistant.
173	remained with the Bailiffs at the close of the year.
Total....1832	

The percentage of warrants returned unserved was 2·59 less than the previous year, thus shewing that the Bailiffs have exercised more care and attention in the execution of these processes than was bestowed on them in 1868.

17. There were 88 commitments during the year, and 83 releases, leaving 5 prisoners in the jail at the close of the year 1869.

18. Table No. 5 exhibits the nature of the cases brought on for hearing during the year. The following is an abstract of Table 5 compared with 1868.

Years.	Cloths sold and delivered.	Other goods do.	Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.	Wages.	Work and labor.	Work, labor and materials.	Money paid.	Money lent.	Money had and received.	Account stated.	Use, occupation and rent.	On Judgment.	Guarantee.	Partnership Balance.	Other actions of assumpsit.	Trover & detinue.	Case and damage.	Tort.	Trespass.	Assault.	Replevin.	Interpleader.	Recovery and small tenements	Ejectments.	Against Executors	Total.
1869	796	1937	594	158	34	8	460	1099		54	116	16	52	7	154	39	14	...	...	...	...	35	71	...	21	566
1868	843	2416	1007	113	25	20	207	1336	6	60	157	25	73	7	66	99	27	2	1	..	...	34	80	...	24	663
Increase.	...	...	...	45	9	...	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	..
Decrease.	47	479	413	...	...	12	...	237	6	6	41	9	21	...	...	60	13	2	1	...	...	...	9	...	3	97

The chief decrease has been in suits for other goods sold and delivered, bills of exchange and promissory notes, and money lent; while there has been a fair increase in suits for money paid, wages, and other actions of assumpsit. There were 35 interpleader claims, or suits filed to contest the ownership of goods seized in execution. In

17 of which the claim was allowed, and the remaining 18 were frivolous attempts made to deprive the creditors of the fruits of their judgments.

19. Table No. 11 shews that Rs. 58—12—0 were levied in fines in 1869, against Rs. 75—7—2 in 1868, and Rs. 411—3—1 were levied as stamp penalties, against Rs. 1,044—9—6 in the previous year.

20. Table No. 9 and its abstract below exhibits the expenditure of the Court.

Years.	Salary of the two Judges.			Salary of Establishment.			Contingencies.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1869 ..	16,800	0	0	12,790	9	4	587	7	1	30,178	0	5
1868 ...	17,722	9	3	12,815	14	5	1,381	13	10	31,920	5	6
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	922	9	3	25	5	1	794	6	9	1,742	5	1

The above table shews that the total expenditure was Rs. 1,742—5—1 less than that of the previous year. The decrease in the salary of the Judges of Rs. 922—9—3 is owing to the 1st Judge having officiated all the year. The reduction in the salary of the establishment of Rs. 25—5—1 was caused by the sweeper of the Court having been transferred to the Conservancy Department, and Rs. 794—6—9 was saved by a stricter scrutiny having been exercised over all items of contingent.

11. The gross and net commission and fees or income of the Court (*vide* Table No. 11) is shewn in the following statement, together with a comparison of the same for 1868.

Years.	Commission and Fees.			Second Summons new trial and adjournment Fees.			Subpœna Fees.			Fees for Warrants, attachments, &c.			Fees for serving the processes of other Courts.			Total.			Deduct half Costs.			Costs remitted.			Net Amount carried to the credit of Government.		
1869 ..	28,882	12	10	271	12	0	2,052	8	0	1,301	9	0	64	12	2	32,573	6	0	5,522	4	0	...	...	...	27,051	2	0
1868 ..	34,062	6	6	409	2	0	2,010	2	0	1,197	6	0	72	5	0	37,751	5	6	6,059	12	10	25	12	3	31,665	12	5
Increase ..	..	..	..	...	..	..	42	6	0	104	3	0	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	5,179	9	8	137	6	0	..	.	...	...	.	...	7	8	10	5,177	15	6	539	8	10	25	12	3	4,614	10	5

The net amount carried to the credit of Government was less by Rs. 4,614—10—5 than that of the previous year.

22. To arrive at the actual financial results of the working of the Court for the

year 1869, the following items of receipts should be added to the net amount realized as fees.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Fines levied	58	12	0
Stamp penalty recovered ..	411	3	1
Fees on powers of attorney ..	350	0	0
Net amount of fees ..	27,051	2	0
By sale of Court Rules ..	11	8	0
Total....	27,882	9	1
Similar calculations for 1868 gave.	32,785	13	1
Decrease ..	4,903	4	0

23. The following statement is inserted to shew the financial result of the year compared with the previous year.

Years.	Total Expenditure of Court.			Total Amount carried to credit of Government.		
1869	30,178	0	5	27,882	9	1
1868	31,920	5	6	32,785	13	1
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	1,742	5	1	4,903	4	0

By which it will be seen that there was a decrease of Rs. 1,742—5—1 in the expenditure of the Court, and a decrease of Rs. 4,903—4—0 in the income. The expenditure exceeded the income by Rs. 2,295 7 4 in 1869.

In	1863 ..	„	31,396	12	5
„	1864 ..	„	22,095	6	0
„	1865 ..	„	14,417	15	9
„	1866 ..	„	8,132	12	10
„	1867 ..	„	4,556	5	2
„	1868 there was an excess of income over the expenditure of Rs.		865	7	7

24 The despatch of business in the Court is shewn below :—

4447 Cases were finally disposed of on the day originally fixed for the hearing, being usually the 10th day from the date of summons.

776 Cases were finally disposed of also on the day fixed originally for the hearing, but on summonses made returnable at longer intervals than 10 days, being generally up-country cases, and the return day being fixed on a calculation of the distance of the defendants' residence from Bangalore.

421 Cases were finally disposed of on the day fixed for hearing on the 2nd summons.

21 cases were not finally disposed of on the day fixed for hearing, but adjourned for a further hearing, either at the request of the parties, or by order of the Court.

5665 Total number of cases decided during the year.

The same particulars as to the duration of suits are given below in another form:—

Not	exceeding	10	days	4,447	Cases.
,,	,,	20	,,	957	,,
,,	,,	1	month	201	,,
,,	,,	2	,,	39	,,
,,	,,	3	,,	11	,,
,,	,,	4	,,	3	,,
,,	,,	5	,,	3	,,
,,	,,	6	,,	1	,,
,,	,,	7	,,	1	,,
,,	,,	8	,,	1	,,
,,	,,	9	,,	1	,,

Thus making an average duration for each suit of 12·80 days against 13·22 in the previous year.

25. The duties of Chief Clerk were conducted by Mr. J. Lacey, during the early part of the year, and on his obtaining promotion to the higher grade he was relieved by Mr. W. Jennings, the late Manager of the Coorg Superintendent's Office, who has given much satisfaction by his strict attention to his duties. In fact the first Judge is of opinion that a more able Manager could not have been selected. The Assistant Clerk, Dharmaráya Modaliar, the Interpreters Rámanna and Lakshminárnappa and the other servants of the Court have done their duties well.

C. A. BENSON,
Offg. First Judge.

S. VENKATAVARADAIENGAR,
Second Judge.

No. 1.

Abstract Statement of the Statistics of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes for the year 1869.

Months, 1869.	Number of Suits instituted.			The English Cases bear to the Native Cases the ratio of—	Number of Original Summons.	Number of Second Summons.	Number of Subpœnas issued.	Number of Attachment issued.	Number of Judge Warrants issued.	Number of Days on which the Court was open.	Average Number of Suits instituted daily.	Amount litigated in the Suits instituted.			Remarks.
	English.	Native.	Total.									Rs.	A.	P.	
January ...	38	385	423	1 to 10·13	487	23	235	...	1	22	19·23	16,853	0	0	
February ...	45	310	355	1 to 6 ·89	409	18	171	...	1	20	17·78	11,264	12	6	A. In this number are included 2,278 Pété cases, also 77 tenement suits.
March ...	35	340	375	1 to 9 ·71	438	29	223	...	1	21	17·85	16,386	0	2	
April ...	76	410	486	1 to 5 ·39	588	46	297	...	...	22	22·09	20,086	9	0	
May ...	60	496	556	1 to 8 ·20	656	34	341	...	...	24	23·16	18,581	10	8	
June ...	65	452	517	1 to 6 ·95	616	27	282	...	...	26	19·96	21,715	7	½	B. Sundays 51
July ...	50	476	526	1 to 9 ·52	632	40	265	...	...	27	19·48	14,826	14	6	Christian Holidays ... 23
August ...	82	444	526	1 to 5 ·41	619	42	299	...	...	25	11·04	25,538	1	4	Native „ ... 17
September ...	87	458	545	1 to 5 ·26	668	30	233	...	...	24	22·70	18,504	12	9	Working days ... 274
October ...	54	463	517	1 to 8 ·57	635	41	288	...	...	22	23·20	19,400	0	8½	
November ...	77	477	554	1 to 6 ·20	660	45	287	...	...	23	24·13	19,027	10	9	Total.....365
December ...	35	346	381	1 to 9 ·88	467	46	198	...	...	18	21·16	10,942	5	3	
Total.....	704	5,057	A. 5,761	1 to 7· 18	6,875	421	3,119	...	3	B. 274	21·02	2,13,127	2	8	

Bangalore,
Court of Small Causes,
31*st January* 1870.

W. JENNINGS,
Chief Clerk.

No. 2.

Table shewing the Value of Suits instituted in the Bangalore Court of Small Causes from 1st January to 31st December 1869.

Months, 1869.	Under Rs. 10.	Above Rs. 10 and under Rs. 20.	Above Rs. 20 and under Rs. 50.	Above Rs. 50 and under Rs. 100.	Above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 200.	Above Rs. 200 and under Rs. 300.	Above Rs. 300 and under Rs. 400.	Above Rs. 400 and under Rs. 500.	Above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 600.	Above Rs. 600 and under Rs. 700.	Above Rs. 700 and under Rs. 800.	Above Rs. 800 and under Rs. 900.	Above Rs. 900 and and under Rs. 1,000.	Total.
January	222	74	54	30	24	7	5	4	1	1	...	...	1	423
February	177	67	54	33	14	8	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	355
March	171	59	73	31	21	8	6	4	...	2	...	...	...	375
April	217	91	93	37	29	6	6	1	2	...	1	1	2	486
May	276	115	86	38	24	6	5	3	1	...	...	...	2	556
June	253	77	107	36	22	7	4	1	6	...	1	1	2	517
July	262	110	78	46	15	9	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	526
August	243	93	92	38	29	16	4	2	2	2	1	...	4	526
September	273	92	103	35	26	5	4	3	1	1	...	1	1	545
October	257	94	72	45	25	15	4	1	...	1	1	1	1	517
November	253	114	101	48	21	5	6	3	1	1	1	...	...	554
December	182	75	67	36	16	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	381
Total	2,786	1,061	980	453	266	94	47	26	15	10	6	4	13	5,761

Bangalore,
Court of Small Causes,
31st *January* 1870.

W. JENNINGS,
Chief Clerk.

No. 3.

Table shewing the Amount of Commission and Fees received on Suits of different Value from the 1st January to 31st December 1869.

Months, 1869.	Commission and Fees on Suits under Rs. 10.			On Suits under Rs. 20.			On Suits under Rs. 50.			On Suits under Rs. 100.			On Suits under Rs. 200.			On Suits under Rs. 300.			On Suits under Rs. 400.			On Suits under Rs. 500.			On Suits under Rs. 600.			On Suits under Rs. 700.			On Suits under Rs. 800.			On Suits under Rs. 900.			On Suits under Rs. 1,000.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs,	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs,	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
January.	156	5	3	155	15	0	265	8	9	302	15	9	420	6	6	234	2	6	251	7	0	246	5	0	69	4	6	76	0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	4	0	2,278	11	0
February....	128	7	3	137	10	9	244	15	9	335	5	3	262	9	0	254	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	14	3	81	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,517	0	8
March ...	120	0	6	126	13	6	336	8	0	309	7	0	404	10	0	267	15	3	278	9	0	243	0	9	...	...	...	152	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,239	12	2
April ...	154	9	0	194	14	0	429	1	0	372	14	0	509	5	0	228	1	0	228	5	0	52	7	0	141	15	0	...	...	...	83	0	0	90	0	0	190	10	0	2,675	1	0
May	198	2	0	236	7	0	392	7	0	380	1	0	457	11	0	183	3	0	222	4	0	184	2	0	70	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	0	0	2,518	5	0
June... ...	173	14	0	165	13	0	513	1	0	370	8	0	401	7	0	225	12	0	173	4	0	63	8	0	418	6	0	...	...	..	79	6	0	96	5	0	205	15	0	2,887	3	0
July	182	11	0	229	4	0	360	12	0	476	4	0	244	8	0	276	6	0	142	2	0	180	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,092	13	0
August ...	180	11	0	203	11	0	439	11	0	404	11	0	558	14	0	481	7	0	181	8	0	113	0	0	133	15	0	148	2	0	79	15	0	...	...	...	391	4	0	3,316	13	0
September..	189	14	0	198	8	0	481	14	0	344	12	0	495	0	0	148	14	0	188	6	0	169	12	0	67	4	0	73	8	0	...	...	...	85	4	0	95	5	0	2,538	5	0
October ...	184	8	0	202	2	0	321	15	0	468	15	0	470	10	0	426	13	0	172	14	0	57	0	0	..	...	...	72	10	0	78	13	0	90	1	0	100	4	0	2,646	9	0
November...	186	9	0	232	9	0	476	1	0	492	3	0	462	0	0	172	7	0	261	9	0	177	12	0	75	7	0	76	1	0	83	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,636	7	0
December...	132	15	0	158	11	0	316	12	0	367	9	0	294	0	0	61	13	0	..	...	...	56	15	0	73	1	0	74	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,535	13	0
Total...	1,988	10	0	2,242	6	3	4,578	10	6	4,625	9	0	4,921	0	6	2,961	4	3	2,100	4	0	1,544	11	9	1,049	4	6	745	1	2	486	10	11	361	10	0	1,277	10	0	28,882	12	10
Average Amount of Commission and Fees received on each Suit.	Rs. A, P. 0 11 5 At this average were entertained 2,786 cases.			Rs. A. P. 2 1 8 At this average were entertained 1061 cases.			Rs. A. P. 4 10 9 At this average were entertained 980 cases.			Rs. A. P. 10 3 4 At this average were entertained 453 cases.			Rs. A. P. 18 8 0 At this average were entertained 266 cases.			Rs. A. P. 31 8 0 At this average were entertained 94 cases.			Rs. A. P. 44 10 11 At this average were entertained 47 cases.			Rs. A. P. 59 6 6 At this average were entertained 26 cases.			Rs. A. P. 69 15 2 At this average were entertained 15 cases.			Rs. A. P. 74 8 1 At this average were entertained 10 cases			Rs. A. P. 81 1 7 At this average were entertained 6 cases.			Rs. A. P. 90 6 6 At this average were entertained 4 cases.			Rs. A. P. 98 4 5 At this average were entertained 13 cases.			Rs. A. P. 5 0 2 At this average were entertained 5,761 cases.		

Bangalore,
Court of Small Causes,
31st *January* 1870.

W. JENNINGS,
Chief Clerk.

No. 4.

Abstract Statement of Causes set down for hearing and disposed of from 1st January to 31st December 1869.

Months, 1869.	Judgment for Plaintiff.	Judgment for Defendant.	Struck out.	Non-suited.	Compromised.	Total Number of Cases disposed of.	Number of Cases referred to Arbitration.	Appearance of Parties to suits finally disposed of.			Remarks.
								Number of Cases in which parties appeared by Barristers.	Do. by Pleaders practising in Courts.	Do. in person or were absent.	
January	172	20	28	9	114	343	...	...	23	320	Percentage of Suits tried on their merits... 57·44
February	168	12	25	7	125	337	...	...	22	315	Do. Compromised ... ... 36·87
March	230	21	28	10	131	420	1	...	33	386	Do. Struck out ... ... 5·69
April...	234	20	28	9	160	451	...	...	35	416	Total..... 100·00
May	274	11	29	23	230	567	...	...	44	523	
June	245	15	29	22	205	516	...	...	41	475	
July	246	19	26	19	187	497	1	...	38	458	
August	266	16	31	12	213	538	...	...	54	484	
September	287	32	35	25	203	582	...	...	45	537	
October	217	26	27	17	166	453	...	...	35	418	Percentage of Cases decided in favor of Plaintiffs in suits tried on their merits... 87·40
November	301	19	18	16	209	563	2	...	47	514	Do. Defendants ... ... 6·85
December	204	12	18	18	146	398	2	...	29	367	Do. Non-suited ... ... 5·75
Total.....	2,844	223	322	187	2,089	5,665	6	...	446	5,213	Total... .. 100·00

Bangalore,
Court of Small Causes,
31st *January* 1870.

W. JENNINGS,
Chief Clerk.

No. 5.

Table showing the Nature of Causes heard and decided from 1st January to 31st December, 1869.

Months, 1869.	Cloths sold and delivered.	Other goods sold and delivered.	Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.	Wages.	Work and labor.	Work, labor and materials.	Money paid.	Money lent.	Money had and received.	Account stated.	Use, occupation and rent.	On Judgments.	Guarantee.	Partnership Balance.	Other actions of assumpsit.	Trover and detinue.	Case and damage.	Tort.	Trespass.	Assault.	Replevine.	Interpleader.	Recovery of small tenements.	Ejectment.	Against Executors.	Covenant.	Total.
January	19	144	96	5	24	2	460	20	82	...	54	2	7	1	116	1	52	7	154	39	14	...	71	35	21	...	343
February	31	145	49	6	12	3	1	5	4	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	4	...	20
March	26	175	88	12	10	3	1	15	88	...	1	6	1	1	2	1	2	...	1	2	2	...	5	1	2	...	37
April	71	106	43	5	24	3	1	23	99	...	2	6	1	1	4	1	2	...	2	3	3	...	6	1	1	...	51
May	150	171	82	15	16	3	1	37	105	...	16	9	2	1	2	1	3	...	3	4	4	...	9	3	3	...	69
June	57	188	27	4	13	3	2	33	96	...	4	3	2	1	2	1	4	...	4	2	1	...	4	1	1	...	63
July	78	205	22	3	18	3	3	57	116	...	13	6	3	1	4	1	5	...	1	3	4	...	6	1	3	...	80
August	61	129	47	4	16	3	4	29	116	...	4	3	2	1	2	1	2	...	2	4	3	...	7	1	1	...	56
September	74	198	23	3	20	3	1	53	120	...	16	6	3	1	4	1	3	...	3	2	4	...	6	3	3	...	80
October	90	129	37	3	18	3	1	32	111	...	13	6	3	1	4	1	4	...	3	1	3	...	6	1	1	...	63
November	34	198	110	5	27	3	1	15	43	...	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	4	4	...	4	1	1	...	51
December	166	166	110	5	27	3	1	15	43	...	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	4	4	...	4	1	1	...	51
Total.....	796	1937	694	58	234	32	14	460	1099	...	54	116	19	7	154	39	14	...	71	35	21	...	5665	343	420	161	5665

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
Bangalore,
31st January 1870.

W. JENNINGS,
Chief Clerk.

No. 6.

Statement shewing the Number of Cases undecided on the 31st December 1869.

For Service of Summons.	For Witnesses.	Number of Cases postponed.						
		For Attachments.	At the request of the Parties to the Suit.	Referred to Arbitration.	By order of the Court.	Original Cases filed at the end of year, and put on for hearing in 1870.	Total.
28	1	...	4	...	1	220	254

Table of New Trials.

Months, 1869.	Number and Result.
January ...	No. 3621 of 68 modified. No. 6264 of 68 refused. No. 6442 of 68 confirmed. No. 58 of 69 confirmed. No. 6278 of 68 reversed. No. 143 of 69 refused.
February ...	No. 294 reversed.
March ...	No. 6225 of 68 reversed. No. 520 of 69 refused. No. No. 599 of 69 reversed. No. 577 reversed. No. 678 of 1869 refused. No. 421 of 69 confirmed.
April ...	No. 802 former order cancelled.
May ...	No. 1426 reversed. No. 1445 modified No. 1377 compromised. Nos. 1747 & 1749 reversed. No. 1768 modified.
June ...	No. 2216 reversed. No. 1896 reversed. No. 1613 modified. No. 2383 reversed. No. 2237 set aside.
July ...	No. 2153 confirmed, No. 2665 struck out.
August ...	No. 2320 confirmed. No. 2985 refused. No. 3014 refused.
September ...	No. 3471 confirmed. No. 2309 confirmed. No. 2766 reversed, No. 3638 set aside.
October ...	No. 4423 reversed.
November ...	Nos. 4476, 4477, 4266, 4632, & 4719 reversed.
December ...	No. 3441 reversed.
Total.....	6 applications refused, in 22 judgments reversed, in 7 judgments confirmed, in 4 judgments amended, in 1 application withdrawn, and in 1 application struck out. In all 41 cases.

BANGALORE,
COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
31st *January* 1870.

W. JENNINGS,
Chief Clerk.

No. 7.

Abstract of Statement of the Work done in the Execution Department of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes during the year 1869.

Months, 1869.	Number of warrants against goods issued.	Do. against the body issued.	Do. to give possession issued.	Number of witness warrants issued.	Total.	Number executed by levy and possession.	Number partially served by levy.	Number executed by seizure of goods.	Commitments.	Number withdrawn and compromised.	Number returned unserved.	Number in the hands of the Bailiffs.	Total.	Number of releases issued.	Number of copies of judgments issued.	Remarks.
Remaining from 1868.	...	...	...	...	149	33	13	7	6	13	77	...	149	87 Releases during the year from commitments made during 1869.	...	Memo.
January	88	68	4	...	160	60	4	18	13	15	50	...	160		30	
February	63	43	3	...	109	27	3	13	4	18	44	...	109		15	Number of Prisoners in Jail on 1st January 1869. 4
March	67	45	1	...	113	30	2	15	5	16	45	...	113		17	A Number arrested. 88
April	66	77	4	...	147	46	4	9	6	26	56	...	147		28	Total.... 92
May	93	61	1	...	155	50	7	11	11	22	54	...	155		18	
June	85	71	3	...	159	56	3	12	8	25	54	1 B.	159		17	
July	73	67	2	...	142	41	4	10	5	26	56	...	142		27	Released. 87
August	84	69	3	...	156	50	7	11	5	20	63	...	156		28	
September	51	63	2	...	116	38	9	6	6	21	34	2*	116		33	Number in Jail on 1st January 1870. 5
October	67	78	1	...	146	48	6	4	8	16	64	...	146		17	B. 1 With Military Assistant.
November	75	80	3	...	158	34	4	5	8	22	7	78	158		22	*2 Do. do.
December	70	51	1	...	122	14	1	1	3	8	...	95	122		16	
Total.....	882	773	28	...	1,832	527	67	122	A. 88	248	604	176	1,832	87	268	

Bangalore,
Court of Small Causes,
31*st January* 1870.

W. JENNINGS,
Chief Clerk.

No. 8.

Abstract Statement of Sums recovered and paid to Plaintiffs on account of their Suits from 1*st January to* 31*st December* 1869.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
To Balance on hand, 1st January 1869... ...	1,980	1	3	By Cash paid to Plaintiffs in cases decided in January 1869.	3,631	7	2
To Cash received in cases decided in January 1869. ...	3,828	9	4	February.	2,701	4	10
February.	2,489	12	0	March.	3,735	11	0
March.	3,178	5	11	April.	3,195	1	11
April.	3,181	2	1	May.	3,245	7	2
May.	3,715	6	6	June.	2,499	12	11
June.	2,397	15	5	July.	4,070	8	7
July.	4,163	10	1	August.	2,484	11	2
August.	2,436	2	3	September.	3,122	8	11
September.	3,265	6	11	October.	3,241	5	0
October.	2,916	12	9	November.	2,299	5	4
November.	2,158	5	4	December.	1,961	14	4
December.	1,871	4	11				
				By Balance Rs.	1,393	12	5
Total.....	37,582	14	9	Total.....	37,582	14	9

BANGALORE,
COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
31*st January* 1870.

W. JENNINGS,
Chief Clerk.

No. 9.

Statement shewing the Salaries of the Judges and Cost of the Establishment, &c., from 1st January to 31st December 1869.

Months, 1869.	Salaries of the Judges.			Establishment Charges.			Rent, contingencies and furnishing.			Total.			Remarks.
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
January	1,400	0	0	1,069	0	0	91	1	7	2,560	1	7	
February	1,400	0	0	1,067	4	0	84	13	3	2,552	1	3	
March	1,400	0	0	1,065	8	0	52	1	0	2,517	9	0	
April	1,400	0	0	1,065	8	0	99	9	9	2,565	1	9	
May	1,400	0	0	1,065	8	0	10	11	5	2,476	3	5	
June	1,400	0	0	1,065	8	0	91	2	10	2,556	10	10	
July	1,400	0	0	1,065	8	0	34	13	6	2,560	5	6	
August	1,400	0	0	1,065	8	0	80	1	6	2,545	9	6	
September	1,400	0	0	1,064	13	4	14	5	6	2,479	2	10	
October	1,400	0	0	1,065	8	0	16	9	0	2,482	1	0	
November	1,400	0	0	1,065	8	0	10	5	3	2,475	13	3	
December	1,400	0	0	1,065	8	0	1	12	6	2,467	4	6	
Total.....	16,800	0	0	12,790	9	4	587	7	1	30,178	0	5	

Bangalore,
Court of Small Causes,
31st *January* 1870.

W. JENNINGS,
Chief Clerk.

No. 10.

Statement of the Number of Processes received from other Courts for Service within the Cantonment of Bangalore.

Months, 1869.	Number of Processes received from other Courts.	Number served.	Amount of Fees.			Remarks.
January	2	1	4	0	0	1 Returned unserved.
February	3	...	4	8	0	3 Do.
March	3	3	9	0	0	
April	..	...	...	...	...	
May	14	10	15	8	0	4 Do.
June	5	3	5	7	6	2 Do.
July	5	5	6	4	8	
August	7	5	5	10	0	2 Do.
September	...	...	...	...	...	
October	1	1	0	8	0	3 Do.
November	5	2	9	14	0	
December	3	2	4	0	0	1 Do.
Total.....	48	32	64	12	2	16

Bangalore,
Court of Small Causes,
31*st January* 1870.

W. JENNINGS,
Chief Clerk

No. 11.

Statement shewing the Net Amount credited to Government in the Cash Account from 1st January to 31st December 1869.

Months, 1869.	Commission and Fees on institution of Suits.			Fees for 2nd summonses, and new trials, &c.			Subpœna Fees.			Fees for warrants, attachments and copies of Judgments.			Fees for service of processes received from outstations.			Fees for notices, &c., connected with the late Munsiff's Court credited to General Fund.	Fees realized in Pauper Suits.			Total.			Deduct Amount of half costs refunded to Suitors in cases compromised before hearing.			Deduct costs remitted.			Net Amount carried to the credit of Government.			Fines levied.			Stamp penalty levied.			Unclaimed Suitors' Money.			Savings from salaries, sales of records, &c.			Total Amount credited.			Remarks.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
January ...	2,278	11	0	24	6	0	157	8	0	97	8	0	4	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,562	1	0	359	0	8	...	...	...	2,203	0	4	1	10	0	10	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,215	2	4	
February ...	1,517	0	8	12	2	0	110	2	0	87	8	0	4	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,731	4	8	291	9	6	...	...	...	1,439	11	2	17	10	0	24	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,481	15	2	
March ...	2,239	12	2	20	2	0	122	4	0	78	6	0	9	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,469	8	2	392	6	2	...	...	...	2,077	2	0	4	10	0	70	1	0	...	...	...	3	8	0	2,155	5	0	
April ...	2,675	1	0	28	10	0	209	4	0	157	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,070	11	0	360	1	0	...	...	...	2,710	10	0	3	0	0	25	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,739	6	3	
May ...	2,518	5	0	15	0	0	236	6	0	150	10	0	15	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,935	13	0	461	11	10	...	...	...	2,474	1	2	10	6	0	17	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,502	3	2	
June ...	2,887	3	0	14	10	0	209	10	0	85	0	0	5	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,201	14	6	646	4	1	...	...	...	2,555	10	5	6	0	0	66	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,627	11	9	
July ...	2,092	13	0	31	14	0	168	10	0	102	4	0	6	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,401	13	8	473	11	7	...	...	...	1,928	2	1	1	8	0	18	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,948	6	7	
August ...	3,316	13	0	22	12	0	160	4	0	99	12	0	5	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,605	3	0	524	1	7	...	...	...	3,081	1	5	5	4	0	23	14	0	...	...	...	3	8	0	3,113	11	5	
September..	2,538	5	0	22	14	0	205	12	0	116	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,883	12	0	605	4	0	...	...	...	2,278	8	0	2	8	0	92	10	0	...	...	...	2	12	0	2,376	6	0	
October ...	2,646	9	0	23	4	0	168	10	0	119	11	0	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,958	10	0	492	8	6	...	...	...	2,466	1	6	1	6	0	26	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,494	3	6	
November ..	2,636	7	0	28	0	0	182	12	0	109	6	0	9	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,966	7	0	515	8	7	...	...	...	2,450	14	5	2	9	0	30	3	0	...	...	...	1	12	0	2,485	6	5	
December...	1,535	13	0	28	2	0	121	6	0	96	15	0	4	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,786	4	0	400	0	6	...	...	...	1,386	3	6	2	5	0	4	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,392	11	6	
Total...	28,882	12	10	271	12	0	2,052	8	0	1,301	9	0	64	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,573	6	0	5,522	4	0	...	...	...	27,051	2	0	58	12	0	411	3	1	...	...	...	11	8	0	27,532	9	1	

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BANGALORE,
COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
31st *January* 1870.

W. JENNINGS,
Chief Clerk.

No. 12.

Statement shewing the Amount litigated in Suits decided on their merits and otherwise, in the Bangalore Court of Small Causes during the 7th year of its Institution, viz., from 1st January to 31st December 1869.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount allowed...	1,16,635	3	3			
Do. disallowed	6,952	15	11			
Do. litigated in cases non-suited	6,762	8	9			
Total amount litigated on suits tried on their merits				1,30,350	11	11
Amount litigated in compromised suits	79,636	1	6			
Do. do. suits struck off	5,268	12	7			
Do. do. undecided suits	9,158	3	9			
				94,063	1	10
Total Amount.....				2,24,413	13	9
Memorandum.						
Totat amount litigated in suits brought from last year ...	11,286	11	2			
Do. do. instituted this year	2,13,127	2	7			
Total.....	2,24,413	13	9			

BANGALORE,
COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
31*st January* 1870.

W. JENNINGS,
Chief Clerk.

No. 13.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT.—No. 1.

Shewing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate existing in the Province of Mysore on the last day of the year 1869.

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid and unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in square miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals stating number of Judges in each, and Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.	Total Number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge.		Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average Number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the year.			Remarks.
								European.			Native.	European.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.	
								Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.											
"Small Cause Court" confined to proper functions.	One.	14 square miles.	120,000.	One.	The Court is established under certain regulations based upon Act IX of 1850, and consists of two Judges and one Ministerial Officer styled the Chief Clerk of the Court.	Small Cause jurisdiction up to 1,000 Rs.	Non-specified.	None.	One officiating.	One on other duty.	One.	Rs. 10,800	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 12,790—9—4	Officiating First Judge occasionally officiates as Magistrate. Second Judge none.	274.	About 12 enrolled Pleaders of the Mysore Court plead in this Court.	None.	5,665 *	None.	None.	*Including cases compromised, non-suited, struck off for default, &c.

BANGALORE,
COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
31st January 1870.

W. JENNINGS,
Chief Clerk.

No. 14.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT.—No. 6.

Statement shewing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Bangalore Court of Small Causes in the year 1869.

Description of Claim.		Number of Cases in different Courts.						Remarks.
		Village Courts.	Small Cause Court.	Munsiffs, Deputy Collectors, and other Sub-Divisional Courts.	District Courts and Collectors.	Superior Courts.	Total.	
Suits for money due on Contract.	On written obligation for sum certain (Bond debt)	...	1,525	...	...	...	1,525	
	On written obligation (Simple debt)	...	361	...	...	...	361	
	On account stated	...	81	...	...	...	81	
	Money paid or received	...	58	...	...	...	58	
	Goods sold and delivered	...	2,684	...	...	...	2,684	
	For breach of contract not included in above	...	56	...	...	...	56	
	Suits for rent...	...	161	...	...	...	161	
	Suits for personal property, or value thereof	...	265	...	...	...	265	
Suits for Damages.	For injury to property	...	6	...	...	...	6	
	For injuries not included in the above	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Suits to settle partnership and other accounts	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Suits for or relating to real property not included in the above ...	...	80	...	...	...	80	
	Other suits	...	484	...	...	...	484	
	Total.....	...	5,761	...	...	...	5,761	

BANGALORE,
COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
31*st January*, 1870.

W. JENNINGS,
Chief Clerk.

No. 15.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT.—No. 7.

Statement Shewing Value of Suits disposed of in the Bangalore Court of Small Causes in the year 1869.

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.					Total Value of Suits.	Remarks.
	Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Munsiffs, Deputy Collectors, and other Sub-Divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.		
Not exceeding 5 Rupees...	...	1,691	...	...	...	Rs. 2,15,255-10-1	
Do. 10 do ...	..	1,285	...	...	...		
Do. 20 do ...	. .	991	...	...	...		
Do. 100 do ...	...	1,305	...	...	...		
Do. 500 do ...	...	343	...	...	...		
Do. 1,000 do ...	...	50	...	...	...		
Total.....	...	5,665	...	...	...	...	

Bangalore,
Court of Small Causes,
31*st January* 1870.

W. JENNINGS,
Chief Clerk.

No. 16.

JUDICIAL S TATEMENT.—No. 8.

Statement shewing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Mysore in the year 1869.

Class of Courts.	Number of Cases on the file.			Cases withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial or decree and compromised.	Non suited.	Cases in which Decree passed.									Cases pending at the close of the year.	Average Number of Days during which each case lasted.		Number of Summons to Parties to appear in person.	Number of Parties who appeared.	Number of Summonses to Witnesses other than Parties.	Number of Witnesses who appeared.	Remarks.
						Without Contest in Court.					Contested Cases tried and decided in Court.											
											In favor of the Plaintiffs.		In favor of Defendants, Objectors or Insolvents.									
	Remaining.	Instituted.	Total.			Exparte.	By Confession.	By Compromise and Consent.	By Arbitration.	Total.	In whole.	In part.		Total.		Contested.	Uncontested.					
Small Cause Court ...	158	5,761	5,919	2,411	187	1,429	645	...	6	2,080	475	289	223	987	254	14	13	6,875	6,553	3,119	2,880	

BANGALORE,
COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
31*st January* 1870.

W. JENNINGS,
Chief Clerk.

No. 17.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT.—No. 10. (*Civil.*)

Statement shewing the Execution of the Decrees of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes in the year 1869.

Class of Court.	Number of Decrees passed during the year.	Number of Applications for Execution.			Number of Decrees completely executed.	Number of Decrees partially executed.	Number of Cases in which there was no Execution.	Pending at end of year.	Number of Cases in which specific performance was enforced.	Number of coercive processes in execution.				Remarks.
		Pending from last year.	Filed.	Total.						Sales of real property.	Sequestrations of real property.	Sales of personal property.	Imprisonment.	
Bangalore, Court of Small Causes.	3,067	149	1,687	1,836	776	70	604	176	...	...	...	122	88	

Bangalore,
Court of Small Causes,
31*st January*, 1870.

W. JENNINGS,
Chief Clerk.

Mysore Government Press, Bangalore—1871.